ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, June 26, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BALL.—On June 24, 1930, at South Tawton Vicarage, Devon, to ROSAMOND, wife of the REV. E. F. BALL—a daughter.

BAMBRIDGE.—On June 24, 1930, at 3, Fernshaw-close, Chelsea, to MARGOT, wife of G. C. BAMBRIDGE—a daughter.

BULFIELD.—On June 14, 1930, at Teheran, Persia, to DORIS, wife of W. I. R. BULFIELD, Imperial Bank of Persia—son.

COTTON.—On June 23, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to JOAN (*née* Henry), wife of F. SIDNEY COTTON—a daughter.

DOUGLAS.—On June 24, 1930, at 57, Green-street, W.1, to GLADYS RHODA (*née* Pullar), wife of FRANK W. R. DOUGLAS—a son.

GREEVES.—On June 23, 1930, at Coolnashee, Crawfordsburn, Co. Down, to LISBETH, wife of J. RONALD H. GREEVES—a son.

HARDING.—On June 23, 1930, at 31, Vicarage-drive, Eastbourne, to MARGARET (*née* Fletcher), wife of KENNETH HARDING—a son.

JAMES.—On Wednesday, June 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Southsea, to CAPTAIN and Mrs. KENNETH H. JAMES (39, Little Heath, S.E.7)—a son.

JOSKE.—On June 23, 1930, at Suva, Fiji, to BETTY (*née* Pearson), wife of CLIVE BREWSTER JOSKE—a son.

KEYSER.—On June 24, 1930, at 28, Scarsdale-villas, W.8, to Jeanne KEYSER (*née* Pollok), wife of JOHN A. KEYSER—a daughter.

LUSH.—On June 25, 1930, at Little Court, Oxted, to GLADYS, wife of A. J. LUSH—a daughter.

MACALAY.—On June 24, 1930, to DR. and MRS. MACALAY (*née* Hope Simpson), of Crosby, Lancashire—a son.

MORELL.—On June 24, 1930, at 6, Park-terrace, Tile Park, Nottingham, to EVELYN, the wife of ARTHUR L. MORELL—a daughter.

OSWELL.—On June 19, 1930, at Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, B.C., to NORAH (*née* Watson), wife of PAYMASTER LIEUT.-COMMANDER H. GELDARD OSWIN, R.N.—a daughter.

PAIN.—On June 23, 1930, at Playford, Suffolk, to DORIS RUTTER, wife of ROBERT V. PAIN—a daughter.

SMITH.—On June 24, 1930, at Madras, to EVELYN (née Clifford), wife of EDWARD BARRINGTON SMITH—a son.

STEVENSON.—On June 25, 1930, at 5, Rothesay-terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of ROBERT WILFRID STEVENSON, C.B. Coates-gardens, Edinburgh—a son.

WAINWRIGHT.—On June 22, 1930, at 16, Beach-road, Lowestoft, to EVE LE FLEMING, wife of JOHN HUGH WAINWRIGHT—the gift of a son (JOHN ENSOR).

WHITBREAD.—On June 25, 1930, at 3, Clifton-place, Sussex-square, to JOSCELYNE, wife of W. H. WHITBREAD—a son.

MARRIAGES

BAGSHAW : BEEBY.—On June 24, 1930, at the Church of St. Remigius, Water Newton, Huntingdonshire, by the Rev. R. S. Bagshaw, Vicar of Potton, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Canon Woodhouse, Rector, and the Rev. E. Howard Thomas, Wellington College, cousin of the bride, the REV. CHARLES HENRY ARCHBOULD, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Archbould, of Hunstanton, to DORA MARY, only child of the late Mr. W. A. BEEBY and Mrs. Beeby, of Westwood Park, Peterborough.

BEDINGTON : PURDON.—On June 21, 1930, at St. James's, Spanish-place, W., by the Very Rev. Father Herbert Vaughan, D.D., ALFRED CHRISTOPHER, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM BEDINGTON, of Knowle, Bristol, to ROSALIND JULIET DOROTHY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. SAMUEL PRATT PURDON, of Huntingdon, Co. Westmeath.

CAUTLEY : MEDWIN.—On June 24, 1930, at St. Benedict's Priory, Ealing, by the Rev. Everard E. Green, O.S.B., Rowald L. Cautley, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng., of Highgate, N., son of the late Captain John H. Cautley, R.A.M.C., and of Mrs. Story, of Ropley, Hants, to EVA LILLIE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN MEDWIN, of Ealing.

FISHER : LARGE.—On June 23, 1930, at St. Bartholomew-the-Great, by Canon E. S. Savage, Rector, SERGEON LIEUT. MICHAEL FRANCIS FISHER, Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, to BARBARA CHRISTABEL, only daughter of Mrs. WINEFREDE LARGE, 25, The Avenue, W.4.

GLOSSOP : LEWIS.—On June 21, 1930, at Bushey Parish Church, Hertfordshire, GEORGE CHARLES WILLIAM, the son of the Rev. C. and Mrs. GLOSSOP, of Sunnymead, Bushey Hall-road, Bushey, to BARBARA, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE LEWIS, of Arranmore, Bushey Hall-road, Bushey.

HIPPISLEY : GEE.—On June 24, 1930, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Knighton, Leicester, by the Rev. G. H. K. Boughton, B.D., assisted by the Rev. J. S. Coonse, M.A., John PRESTON HIPPISLEY, eldest son of Commander R. J. B. Hippisley, O.B.E., and Mrs. Hippisley, of Ston, Easton Park, near Bath, to ESTHER BARBARA GORHAM, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GORHAM GEE, of Granville House, Leicester.

HUNTRISS : FOSTER.—On June 21, 1930, at the Parish Church, Ashby de la Zouch, by the Rev. D. O. Thomas, Rector of Whitchurch, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Jones, Vicar of the Parish, GERALD FREDERICK CRAPS HUNTRISS, of The Shrubbery, Lee-on-the-Solent, to DOROTHY FOSTER, of Ivanhoe-terrace, Ashby de la Zouch.

KNOX : WILCOX.—On June 21, 1930, at St. John's, Bishopsgate, by the Rev. Canon Spurgin, DR. HENRY NORMAN KNOX, of Tring, to MARGARET AINSWORTH, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. WILCOX, of Sidcup.

MONEY-COUTTS : HOBHOUSE.—On June 24, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Oakhill, Somerset, by the Rev. M. W. Patterson, Vice-President of Trinity College, Oxford, assisted by the Rev. M. Stent, ALEXANDER BURDETT MONEY-COUTTS, second son of Lord and Lady Latymer, to MARY ELSPETH, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HOBHOUSE.

NASH : WEBSTER.—On June 21, 1930, at St. Mildred's Church, Lee, S.E., by the Rev. W. J. Clarke, ALLAN GERALD M NASH, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Ravensbourne Park, Catford, to MAY ELLEN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. WEBSTER, St. Mildred's-road, Lee, S.E.

PRESTON : SHEARING.—On June 24, 1930, at St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Westcliff-on-Sea, by the Rev. Marcus Peters, KNOWLES PRESTON, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Preston, of Bolton, to BERTHA MARGARET, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT E. SHEARING, of West Hill, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

TINKER : MORGAN.—On June 25, 1930, at Llandrillo-yn-Rhos Parish Church, by the Rev. J. E. Gofton, M.A., and the Rev. Evan Jones, Vicar, the REV. QUINTON CLIFFORD, eldest son of JOHN TINKER and Mrs. Tinker, of Llanrwst-bridge, near Huddersfield, to HILDA LESLEY, daughter of the late Col. T. H. MORGAN, O.B.E., T.D., and the late Mrs. Morgan, of Colwyn Bay.

WILLIAMS : VAN SCHALKWYK.—On May 28, 1930, at East London, South Africa, NEVILLE ARTHUR TUDOR WILLIAMS, only son of Colonel Williams, of Cheltenham, to PATRICIA HERENICE VAN SCHALKWYK, only daughter of Mrs. William Stewart Raffin, of Putney, London.

DEATHS

BENCE-LAMBERT.—On June 23, 1930, suddenly, in Dublin, COLONEL GUY LENOX BENCE-LAMBERT, C.M.G., late Colonel, 3rd Battn., Connaught Rangers, of Dermodagan, Leenane, Co. Galway, and Thorington Hall, Suffolk. Funeral at Thorington, 3 p.m., Saturday.

BIRCHALL.—On Tuesday, June 24, 1930, at Wideways, Bletchingley, HELEN BIRCHALL, widow of Rev. John Birchall, of Carlton-in-Lindrick, and of Hyson Green, Nottingham.

BLAIKLOCK.—On June 24, 1930, at a nursing home at Herne Bay, LAVINIA, the beloved wife of GEORGE BLAIKLOCK, J.P., Recorder of Grantham, in her 74th year.

BOSTON.—On June 19, 1930, ELLEN RHODA STRANGE BOSTON, beloved wife of C. S. Boston, West Bucknowle House, Corfe Castle, Dorset, aged 63 years. R.I.P.

COWAN.—On June 25, 1930, at Blagdon, Somerset, GLADYS LILIAS FORRESTER, widow of RICHARD INNES COWAN and younger daughter of the late William Gilchrist Gilchrist.

CURTIS.—On June 24, 1930, at 65, Elm Park-gardens, S.W., ARTHUR CURTIS, dearly loved husband of Pleasance Curtis, aged 56. Funeral at St. Dunstan's, Feltham, Middlesex, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m.

DANIELL.—On June 25, 1930, at 7, Sinclair-road, West Kensington, AUGUSTUS WARWICK BAMPFYLDE DANIELL, aged 91.

DAVIS.—On June 21, 1930, EMMA, wife of G. W. DAVIS, J.P., of Ilford, Essex.

EDKINS.—On June 24, 1930, at East Castle-street, Bridgnorth, ALICE EVELYN, younger daughter of the late CLEMENT EDKINS.

FLETCHER.—On June 25, 1930, at Highgate, SARAH ANNE MARSHALL FLETCHER (formerly Stogdon), wife of Dr. George Fletcher, J.P., aged 83.

FORSHAW.—On June 25, 1930, at Marton Lodge, Blackpool, RICHARD FORSHAW, of Bartonwood House, Bartonwood, Lancs.

FRANKLIN.—On June 18, 1930, suddenly, at Charlton-on-Otmoor, Islip, Oxon, ELIZABETH / MARIA BLAKE (Bessie) FRANKLIN, beloved mannie of so many.

FRASER.—On June 24, 1930, ADELA MARY FRASER, of 3, St. Benet's-road, Southend-on-Sea, widow of Lewis Fraser, of Singapore, aged 67. Funeral Heston Church, Hounslow, Saturday, 12 noon. Flowers to 43, Alexandra-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, or to the church.

GOLLANCZ.—On June 23, 1930, at Melrose, 15, Shoot-up-hill, N.W.2, after a short illness, SIR ISRAEL GOLLANCZ, Secretary of the British Academy, in his 67th year. Funeral will leave for Willesden (Jewish) Cemetery, Beconsfield-road, N.W., to-day (Thursday), at 11 o'clock. Prayers this evening at the above address, at 8.30. Memorial service at the West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley-street, W., on Monday, June 30, at 4 p.m.

HARDING.—On June 24, 1930, at Church Cottage, Banbury, WILLIAM JAMES HARDING, aged 65. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m.

HOLLAND.—On June 24, 1930, in London, after a short illness, COLONEL CHARLES GRANVILLE HOLLAND, Royal Engineers Reserve (retired), of 94, Jermyn-street, and Sports Club, St. James's-square, S.W., aged 66. Funeral, Kensal Green Cemetery, to-morrow (Friday), at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to Garstin and Sons, 11, Baker-street, W.1.

HOLLIDAY.—On June 24, 1930, at 8clo House, Putney Heath, of wounds and sickness contracted on active service, JAMES NORMAN HOLLIDAY, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, 1914-1919, aged 36.

DEATHS (continued)

HOLT WHITE.—On Tuesday, June 24, 1930, at his residence, 5, Warrior-square-terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea, RAMELTON HOLT WHITE, M.A., aged 80. No flowers, by request.

HUGHES.—On June 24, 1930, at Pallasy House, Carisbrooke, MARY ELIZABETH, widow of WILLIAM HUGHES, of Widcombe, I.W., aged 90. Funeral Saturday. No flowers, by request.

ISAACS.—On June 23, 1930, at Rosemount, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, ANNIE, daughter of the late JOSEPH ISAACS, and sister of the late Charles Isaacs, aged 84. No flowers.

KEIR.—On June 23, 1930, in London, HELEN BRENNER KEIR, of 5, South-street, Thurloe-square, in her 76th year. No flowers, by request.

LEESON.—On June 20, 1930, at Yarcombe, Devon, after long suffering, MAUDE, daughter of the late W. F. LEESON.

LLOYD WILLIAMS.—On June 24, 1930, at Caernonen, Bangor, WILLIAM LLOYD WILLIAMS, M.B., J.P., formerly of Llanberis, aged 75. Private funeral, Bettws Garmon to-morrow (Friday). No flowers, by request.

McCULLOCH.—On June 24, 1930, of pneumonia, at 36, Prince's-gardens, S.W.7, MYRTLE ADELINE, beloved daughter of DUNCAN and FLORENCE MCCULLOCH.

MERTON.—On June 24, 1930, at 14, Montagu-square, W., HELEN MERTON, widow of E. R. Merton, Bryanston-square, at 12 o'clock to-day (Thursday). No flowers, by request.

MUNBY.—On June 23, 1930, at Knaresborough, FREDERICK FORTH, son of the late JOHN FORTH MUNBY and Margaret Elizabeth, his wife (*née* Hey), of York, aged 66.

MUNTZ.—On June 12, 1930, at Simla, GODFREY D'ARCY, infant son of NUBBIE and ARTHUR STEPHENS MUNTZ (Captain, Indian Army).

MUSSETT.—On June 25, 1930, at Whitefriars, Purley, GERTRUDE ELLEN, second daughter of JAMES S. MUSSETT.

NEVILL.—On June 24, 1930, at a London nursing home, RALPH HENRY NEVILL, third son of the Hon. R. H. Nevill and Lady Dorothy Nevill, aged 65.

NEWALL.—On June 24, 1930, passed peacefully away at his residence, Castle Hill, Wylam, Northumberland, FREDERICK STIRLING NEWALL, aged 75. Memorial service, St. Nicholas' Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to-morrow (Friday), at 3 p.m.

ORANGE.—On May 28, 1930, suddenly, at Hollywood, California, GEFFRARD, youngest son of the late G. ORANGE, of Jersey, aged 72.

PARKER.—On June 25, 1930, at 68, Crooms-hill, Greenwich, JANE GERTRUDE, third daughter of the late FRANCIS PARKER, R.I.P.

RIPPON.—On June 23, 1930, at Longueville Parkdrive, Huddersfield, JOSEPH RIPPON, the dearly loved husband of Elizabeth Rippon, aged 66. Interment at Edgerton Cemetery, Huddersfield, to-day (Thursday), at 12 noon.

ROGERS.—On June 22, 1930, suddenly, at Algiers, after a few days' illness, VIOLET DORA, the dearly beloved wife of CAPTAIN R. PEYERIL ROGERS, late The Wiltshire Regiment, of Laghouat, Algiers, and adored elder daughter of the late Leonard Crowley, Seaville, and Mrs. W. F. Wace, Western-terrace, Falmouth, Cornwall, aged 24.

RUSSELL.—On June 23, 1930, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, LINA MARY (GIRDY), widow of DICK RUSSELL. Cremation at Golders Green to-day (Thursday), at 12.30. Uckfield, PREBENDARY EDWARD SANDERSON, late Rector of Uckfield, aged 90. Funeral at Uckfield Parish Church to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m.

SCOTT.—On June 22, 1930, at a nursing home in Edgbaston, STANLEY PELHAM SCOTT, Rector of Shobrooke, Devon, eldest son of the late Prebendary Scott, Rector of Overton, aged 52. Funeral, Shobrooke, to-day (Thursday), 3 p.m. No bought flowers.

SMITH.—On June 24, 1930, passed peacefully away, at 68, Lonsdale-road, Oxford, WILLIAM LESTER SMITH.

TIBBITT.—On June 25, 1930, at "Joan," Westbury-road, Woodside Park, N., GWEN, the loved wife of EDWIN E. TIBBITT, aged 33 years. Funeral service at St. Barnabas's Church, Woodside Park, on Saturday, at 11 a.m. Burial at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley.

TRISTRAM.—On June 23, 1930, suddenly, at Whytecliff, Vancouver, JOYCE, the beloved daughter of COLONEL and Mrs. MILES TRISTRAM, of Wingfield Manor, Derbyshire.

TURNOR.—On June 25, 1930, in London, the result of an accident, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALGERNON CORBET TURNOR, M.C., Royal Horse Guards, of Foxley Manor, Malmesbury.

TYRRELL.—On June 24, 1930, at Sidford, near Sidmouth, ANNIE TYRRELL, widow of Arthur William Nairne Tyrrell and only child of the late Richard Hassard, Esq., of Bawnboy House, Co. Cavan, Ireland, in her 81st year. Funeral service Parish Church, Sidmouth, 12 noon, Saturday, June 28.

WALTON.—On June 23, 1930, the result of a motor accident, CLAUD BASKERVILLE, the beloved son of the late W. E. BASKERVILLE WALTON, of Oxford, and Mrs. Walton, of 7, Harbour Farm Studios, Winchelsea, aged 28. (Colonial papers, please copy.)

WARD.—On June 24, 1930, ADA MAY, beloved wife of WALTER WARD, of "Lynsted," King's End, Ruislip, Middlesex; aged 48 years.

WENZEL.—On June 25, 1930, at Viewhill, Inverness, ERNEST WENZEL, Alexandra Hotel, Portwilliam. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at 12 o'clock, from Duncansburgh Parish Church, Portwilliam. (Friends, please accept this, the only intimation and invitation.)

WHYTE.—On June 22, 1930, at 51, King Henry's-road, N.W.3, ROBERT WHYTE, in his 89th year. Service to-day (Thursday), at Regent's-square Presbyterian Church (near King's Cross), at 2.30 p.m. Interment at West Norwood Cemetery, about 3.40 p.m.

WITHNELL.—On June 25, 1930, at The Cottage, 5, Thornton-hill, Wimbledon, S.W.19, RANDALL LATIMORE WITHNELL, dearly beloved husband of Audrie Withnell, aged 52. Fortified by rites of Holy Church. Requiem Mass on Saturday, 10 a.m., at the Sacred Heart Church, Wimbledon. Interment at Wimbledon Cemetery, R.I.P. (American papers, please copy).

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

FARMILOE.—In loving and grateful remembrance of GEORGE F. FARMILOE, 2nd Lieut., Honourable Artillery Company, killed in action at Bullecourt, June 26, 1917.

POPPLE.—In ever-loving memory of 2ND LIEUT. GEORGE MARSDEN POPPLE, 15th Northumberland Fusiliers, who died of wounds in France, June 26, 1916.
"His Duty Done."

SCOLLICK.—In loving and constant memory of my son, LAURENCE TREVOR (BOBBIE) SCOLLICK, 2nd Lieut., Durham Light Infantry, instantaneously killed in action on June 26, 1917, aged 21.

BIRKIN.—In fondest memory of MARGARET IDA MAUD BIRKIN, the only daughter of Sir Stanley and the Honourable Lady Birkin, of Ruddington Grange, near Nottingham, who died in Geneva, June 26, 1923, aged 23 years.

BRAIN.—On June 26, 1914, at Bonviston House, near Cardiff, J. H. BRAIN, beloved husband of Eva Brain.

CUTHBERTSON.—In ever-loving memory of our dear parents, ROBERT ASKLEY CUTHBERTSON, who passed away on June 26, 1925, and MARTHA CUTHBERTSON, Aug. 6, 1926. From their sons and daughters.
Also of our dear aunt, ANNIE BOSTWICK, July 4, 1927.

CUTHBERTSON.—To the beloved memory of my dear brother BOB.—From his sister MEGGIE.

HENDERSON.—In undying ever-loving memory of my beloved son, DICK HENDERSON, who entered into his rest, June 26, 1924. Deeply mourned.—MOTHER.

LOWTHER.—In devoted memory of CLAUDE LOWTHER, on this his birthday.

MARKS.—To the dear memory of ANNIE ESTELLE, mother of Ruth and Dar, who died, as she had lived, thinking of others, on June 26, 1916.

MILNER, KATHERINE MORISON (Sister Thomson).—In grateful and affectionate remembrance of a devotion and service so unselfish and complete that God had need of them in Paradise. June 26, 1929.—H.

MOSELY.—In ever-loving memory of my aunt, ROSIE G. MOSELY, who passed to the Great Beyond, June 26, 1928. Rest in peace.—GEORGE H. MOSELY.

ROZELAAR.—In ever-loving memory of my brother-in-law, LEON ROZELAAR. May his soul for ever rest in peace.—GEORGE H. MOSELY.

ROZELAAR.—In affectionate memory of LEON ROZELAAR, who died on June 26, 1921. "Tout passe l'amitie reste."—G. L.

TAYLOR.—On June 26, 1929, at home, Clifton House, Ealing, W.5, PATTIE TAYLOR, beloved Wife and Mother, passed into the Great Beyond. Mizpah.

TONGE.—In very great remembrance of GILBERT AUGUSTUS TONGE, who passed on in the early morning of June 26, 1927.
Deep down in the ever green casket of mem'ry,
With all the most beautiful things of my life—

WHITE.—To the dear memory of my sister, GRAHAME, who died on June 26, 1927.
"God has done more than take away a friend in taking you; for all that we have left is bruised and irremediably bereft."—M.

A. E. H.—In memory of my friend, June 26, 1924.—J. C. G. V.

LITTLE MOTHER.—June 26, 1924.
"One not learned save in gracious household ways,
Nor perfect, nay but full of tender wants;
No angel, but a dearer being all dipt
In angel instincts, breathing Paradise."

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORIA, EMBALMERS,
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113, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757.
Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852.) Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

BRUCE and Co., Ltd., BAKER-STREET, W.1. Funerals arranged for and personally conducted. Memorials erected in any cemetery in England and Wales. Valuations for probate. Telephone: Day Service, Welbeck 8254. Night Service, Epsom 239.

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POST your films to me. I develop and print a V.P.K. for 2d. Reverse for 1s. No waiting.—Martin, Chemist, Southampton.

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The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.
There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., for PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally at 12 o'clock to the Resident Medical Officer, or by letter to the Steward, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. Telephone, Hop 1657.

PERSONAL

THANK YOU very much indeed.—Marjorie.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines (minimum) and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For Index to other classifications see column seven.

£60 REWARD (or pro rata to value recovered).—LOST, on 20th or 21st, in Maida Vale, Kilburn, Cricklewood, or West End, a PEARL NECKLACE with DIAMOND CLUSTER CLASP.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

LOST, GOLD VANITY CASE, set sapphires, June 22nd, between Mangate-k'ngsgate. Handsome reward. —Janesich, 179, New Bond-street, W.1.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.—The FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the MAY FAIR HOTEL on MONDAY, 7th July, at 8 p.m., Edward de Stein, Esq., in the chair.—Tickets, 14s., from Hon. Secretary, J. G. Broadbent, 86, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.8.

FOUNDER'S DAY at BLOXHAM SCHOOL, Friday, June 27th.

"I BELIEVE THE PRESENT is a splendid time for intending settlers to take up farming here."—Extract from letter from a Yorkshire farmer in South Africa.—For information apply to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

NOT LONG NOW. The NEW MIDDLESEX is rising. Don't be left out. Help to stay the bill—£285,000.

ON HISTORICAL ESTATE, 30 minutes London, to be LET for summer, OLD THATCHED HOUSE, modernized, old beams, lovely grounds, antique furniture.—View Box B.586, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL.—IDEAL CHILDREN'S HOTEL, reopening 31st July-11th Sept.; large grounds to beach; bathing hut; play rooms; tennis; garage.—Particulars, 33, Glazbury-road, Barons Court, London. Fulham 1740.

HOUSE, with about ¼ Acre garden, on high ground, REQUIRED, within 20 miles from sea and good shopping; accommodation: four good bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and offices.—Write, with full particulars as to drainage, electric light, gas, water supply, soil, and garage accommodation. Box B.569, The Times, E.C.4.

£200 will BUY SMALL attractive CLUB in popular Riviera resort; unique opening for retired Naval or Army man.—Write before July 2nd, Box B.477, The Times, E.C.4.

CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL, WEST WORTHING.—OLD GIRLS' REUNION.—Will all old girls from (a) 1902-1918, (b) 1918-1930 who will like an invitation please write to Secretary at new school premises, Worthington, Bexhill-on-Sea.

CHELSEA.—Very LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET Furnished; private house; telephone; meals optional.—Write Box K.361, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD.—Airy, sunny, six-roomed UNFURNISHED FLAT, 3 min. tube; situated; constant trains and arrangements throughout.—Write Box W.1, The Times, E.C.4.

HOLIDAYS.—SPEND A WILD SUNNY ONE. SUSSEX COAST FURNISHED BUNGALOW to be LET, July-Sept., or shorter; five rooms, kitchen, garage, garden, beach hut.—Write Box A.1422, The Times E.C.4.

FRIENDS of the POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, ask for £14 to buy a horse for a man and family from crippling debt; has good future; details given.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive FLAT to be LET Furnished now; four bed rooms.—Western 3629.

COMPLETE NEW LAYETTE, entirely hand sewn, carriage robes, silk cloak, £7 10s.; cost £24; approval. —Box B.85, The Times, E.C.4.

A Luxuriously fitted and speedy little YACHT, living on Thames within five minutes by car of Houses of Parliament, is for SALE at a bargain price.—See page 14 of this issue.

MANNEQUINS.—Individual training.—Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 21, Regent-street. Reg. 5361.

TO PARENTS HOME on the Riviera.—TEMPORARY or PERMANENT CHARGE TAKEN of LITTLE CHILDREN, 2 to 8 years; jolly open-air life; beach hut, good garden; qualified nurse; first lessons.—For prospectus apply the Misses Stevenson and Berry, Southorne, Dorset-road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

KENYA.—RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE. Royal Colonial Hall Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, Farming as a career. Settlers and Pupils. The necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in E. Africa.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID REQUIRED immediately, Kensington district; four in family; five maids kept and help given; comfortable situation; good references required.—Write Box B.462, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL anyone having WHEELED INVALID CHAIR TO SELL or LEND, at low price, for young girl in West Highlands crippled with rheumatoid arthritis? Very deserving case.—Full particulars, Write Box B.554, The Times, E.C.4.

WHO NEED SEASIDE HOLIDAYS more than Kindly send one away free from London's crowded quarters? Guinea to Shaftesbury Society and R.S.U., John Kirk House, 322, John-street, W.C.1.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

GOLF TUITION on new lines.—Write for "How to become Scratch," Golf School, 315, Regent-street, W.1.

FIRST M.B.—Individual tuition: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mechanics; good information.—Box 1, near London.—Write Box J.147, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, age 24, good French family, desires to meet LADY in London for four months to JOIN good ENGLISH FAMILY and learn English, in exchange young person to go to Toquenet for summer; board with wood French family.—Write Manet, 77, Avenue de la Motte, Paris.

FURNITURE.—COMPLETE APPOINTMENTS of RESIDENCE, mostly reproduction Period; 6ft. oak refectory table, valuable chiming hall clock, etc., cheap to immediate purchasers.—Write Box K.951, The Times, E.C.4.

FOUR Heavy Wrought Iron ORNAMENTAL GATES for SALE, about 5ft. high by 2ft. 7in., £18 required on latter.—Write Box B.511, The Times, E.C.4.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT? A reduction; no drugs, massage, diet-ing, exercises.—Miss Mary Sparkes, 10a, Rue Montevideo, 36, Upper Warltonham.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, recently enlarged, South Coast, offers few VACANCIES for next September at REDUCED FEES of 90gns. per annum inclusive.—Write Box K.625, The Times, E.C.4.

£60 PER ANNUM.—Vacancies good Preparatory School.—Write Box K.626, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, FURNISHED COTTAGE for month of August; seaside or country; would probably purchase.—Write Box U.909, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

FOR SALE, DALMATIAN DOG and BITCH by Lady Demetriadi's champion "Odd Trick"; fine, well-marked puppies; £10 and £12 each.—Lady Janet Bailey, Lake House, Salisbury.

WISE.—Salmon fishing about one mile, excellent, from shillie and wife; plate and linen; gas, coals; cabin one mile, Aberdew, Llandrindod Wells eight miles.—Apply 69, G. S., 50, Lennox-gardens, S.W.1.

COOKING taught in FIVE days; Huron method basic recipes.—Write Box B.518, The Times, E.C.4.

£25 REWARD.—Advertiser (54 and unmarried), who, in 1922, took up correspondence lecturing (geology (77 lectures 1926, 14 lectures 1929) owing to his field having been swamped by 200 subsidised lecturers. Advertiser has travelled very extensively, and has small annuity (under £150 a year). Advertiser will pay £25 to whoever secures him a "bread-and-butter" job (not lecturing or writing) the duties of which will bring in £2 a week or over.—Write Box B.578, The Times, E.C.4.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Services.

GOODWOOD RACES.—HOUSE to be LET, 12 miles from course, with full staff of servants; accommodation for party of 12. Apply to Colonel Kenyon Hilford, Hilford, Petworth.

OSTEND.—FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, six weeks July-August.—Lady Macdonogh, Highwood Lodge, Mill Hill.

GOODWOOD 16 miles.—To be LET, complete with staff, 5 bed rooms, 3 bath, 26th-August 5th, delightfully FURNISHED HOUSE, with every convenience; large four reception, 18 bed (hot and cold basins), five baths; lovely gardens with hard tennis court, lawns, lake, squash racket court; Lipbook golf 1¼ mile; Write Box J.56, The Times, E.C.4.

BERKSHIRE (Paddington 40 minutes).—Medium-sized COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for August and September, or longer; 3 rec., has oak panelled lounge hall, three sitting rooms, 10 bed rooms; lovely grounds with tennis lawns, meadowland, in all over 2 acres; beautiful views over country; cottage available; golf and river.—Write Box N.1335, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN with medical qualification REQUIRED to ASSIST in small suburban Surgical Clinic.—Write Box K.860, The Times, E.C.4.

FINE CARS.—Intending purchaser of model by such makers as Alvis, Bentley, Lagonda, Rolls-Royce can obtain from any of advertiser's Credit Note with leading London Distributors, which holder cannot utilise, since he has been ordered abroad. Part exchange and deferred transactions excepted.—Write Box B.444, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO GUNS WANTED for SHOOT near Newmarket. —Write Box B.551, The Times, E.C.4.

WELBECK-STREET.—FURNISHED BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM to be LET, 2½gns.—Write Box 06175, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL QUEEN ANNE VILLAGE RESIDENCE in a delightful Surrey Village but on high ground. Luxuriously fitted and with many panelled rooms. Hall 21ft. by 16ft., with black and white stone floor; four reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms; three bath rooms; delightful tudor world gardens, enclosed by grand old brick walls. Price £6,750, to include costly carpets and curtains. Furniture might be sold.—Write Box B.591, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNITURE.—COMPLETE APPOINTMENTS of RESIDENCE, mostly reproduction Period; 6ft. oak refectory table, valuable chiming hall clock, etc., cheap to imm

SHIPPING

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BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Pitte	—	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Rampura ..	16,600	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi ..	16,600	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Nadora ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India ..	19,700	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	16,300	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Benalgo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Rathar ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Farim (cargo) ..	7,040	—	July 4	—
Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	July 18	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallalue	June 26	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Berrima ..	11,000	—	July 19	—
Kashgar ..	9,000	Soden	July 24	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—

†Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*†BURDWAN ..	6,000	July 2	July 5	July 26
*A STEAMER ..	—	July 23	July 26	Aug. 2
*MUNDRA ..	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARFIELD ..	5,560	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13

* Cargo Steamer.
†Transhipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
‡MASHOBRA ..	—	—	—	June 26
‡‡MANDALA ..	8,346	—	July 5	July 12
‡MANELA ..	8,303	July 9	July 19	July 26
MEEKARA ..	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9

‡ Calls Tuticorin. ‡‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
‡MALDA ..	8,300	—	June 28	July 5	July 12
‡MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA ..	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA ..	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Steerage Office, Passage and Freight Office, Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bd. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent) Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT FOR OUTWARD BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
BROKERS.
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, E.C.3 (Middlesex); Bonsor, Bonsor and Bonsor, Billiter-street, E.C.3 (Middlesex); Rowland Karnehl, Gorman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	June 4
TUAPAHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 5
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 3230), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
†‡BENDIGO ..	13,000	July 11	—	—
†BARADINE ..	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—

† Carrying His Majesty's mails and calling at Aden.
‡ Calls Marseilles 17th July — not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-18, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORAMA	20,000	—	June 27	June 29
ORANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination.
aCity of Valencia ..	7,228	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta ..	8,479	Sept. 10	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of London ..	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur ..	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	5,147	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of Simla ..	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bcCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
acCity of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
cbCity of Venice ..	8,306	Oct. 25	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda ..	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester ..	5,564	Sept. 13	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Poona ..	7,485	Sept. 27	Bay, East London,
City of Cairo ..	7,982	Oct. 11	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	June 27	July 5
Oxfordshire	12,500	July 11	July 19
Staffordshire	15,000	July 25	Aug. 2
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 16

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Fall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 8086, 8087.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH AFRICA, CHINA, JAPAN.
Full details of all sailings on application.
Best accommodation secured. NO BOOKING FEES.
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BRITISH WEST INDIES.
HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INANDA	Sailing July 18 LONDON
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Six weeks' Round Voyages £47 Inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

GLEN LINE
FORTNIGHTLY TO
STRAITS, CHINA, & JAPAN.
NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS

CARNARVONSHIRE ..	From London, July	19
GLENSHIEL	From London, Aug.	2

For rates and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, E.C.3. (Monument 0457.)

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OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic ..	Tues., July 1	Homeric ..	Thurs., July 17
Majestic ..	Tues., July 8	Olympic ..	Wed., July 23

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

†(2) Britannic	Sat., June 28	(2) Baltic ..	Sat., July 12
Adriatic ..	Sat., July 5	Cedric ..	Sat., July 19

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

TO NEW YORK.
First sailing of the World's largest cabin Liner and Britain's largest Motor Vessel.
M.V. "BRITANNIC"
27,000 tons.
FROM LIVERPOOL,
via Belfast and Glasgow,
SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 28th,
carrying Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.
RATES.

Cabin	from £23 15 0
Tourist Third Cabin ..	£21 0 0
Third Class	£9 5 0

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric ..	Fri., June 27	Laurentic ..	Fri., July 11
Alberic ..	Fri., July 4	Doric ..	Fri., July 25

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic ..	Sat., June 28
(Via Galway.)	

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., July 18.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(5) Lapland	June 28
(4) Westerland	July 5

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westerland	Sat., July 5
(4) Pennland	Sat., July 19

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	.. ..	July 5	Aug. 2
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	.. ..	July 19	Aug. 15

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	.. ..	July 12	Aug. 9

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
AQUITANIA - - JUNE 28
*TUSCANIA .. June 28 BERENGARIA .. July 5
Via Havre, not via Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
†SCYTHIA - - JUNE 28
*SAMARIA .. July 5 ‡LACONIA .. July 12
‡ Via Galway and Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
‡ Calls Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
*AUSONIA - - JUNE 28
AURANIA .. July 5 ASCANIA .. July 12
Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
‡ LETITIA - - JUNE 28
ANDANIA .. July 4 ‡ATHENIA .. July 12
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow). Aug. 1st, 19 days from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ANGERS .. June 27 and July 17 .. SPHINX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
CHAMBORD .. July 11 and July 25 B. DE ST. PIERRE
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. July 1 and July 16 .. THEO GAUTIER
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION .. July 1 and July 8 .. LOTUS
For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	July 4	July 10	July 12
HAKONE MARU	10,500	July 18	July 25	July 27
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, and PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through bookings from Europe.
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Tels.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
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FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
EXPRESS and TOURIST THIRD
FAST "CABIN" AND CABIN SERVICES from PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"FRANCE" (c)	June 26	July 2
"DE GRASSE" (c)	June 28	July 6
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	July 3	July 9
"PARIS" (c)	July 10	July 16

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. July 14
S.S. "MACORIS" .. .. .. Aug. 11
Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
BREMEN
NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG
S.S. EUROPA .. .. June 27
Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.
FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.
S.S. BERLIN .. .. July 4
Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third, and Third Class.
MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd.
11A, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA
VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.
THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO
AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5833-4-5.

UNITED STATES LINES.
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TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.I.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From £58 Return (Tourist) Cabin.	One class only. £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., free from your Agent or U.S. Lines. Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

Pres. Harding ..	June 27	George Washington July 2
Pres. Roosevelt ..	July 5	LEVIATHAN .. July 6

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*ARUNDEL CASTLE		June 27
*WALMER CASTLE	—	July 4
†GLOUCESTER CASTLE ..	July 10	—
*†KENILWORTH CASTLE ..	—	July 11

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

CANADIAN TOUR
De Luxe.

Commencing	LIVERPOOL	July	25th
Terminating		Sept.	11th

Full details of the arrangements made and reservations from:—
DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,
81, PICCADILLY, W.1.
87, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.3.
And 50 Branches.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL
S.S. Denis from Liverpool .. .. .. July 9
S.S. Alban from Liverpool .. .. .. Aug. 9
Six weeks' Cruises, 3,000 miles up the Amazon.
Send for Booklet.
For fares and accommodation apply Dept. T., 11, Adelphi-terr. London, W.C.2.
BOOTH LINE, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

CRUISES TO NORWAY.
FULL PROGRAMME ON APPLICATION.
Best accommodation. Personal service.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—
†DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,622	July 18	—
†DESSEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, PERU, BERMUDA, Via France, Spain. PANAMA HAVANA, CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA (calls Puna)	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA: ORDUNA, July 3.
SPECIAL CRUISE BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
to
OSLO, COPENHAGEN, HELSINGFORS, LENINGRAD (for MOSCOW), STOCKHOLM, KIEL CANAL, HAMBURG (for BERLIN), &c. from IMMINGHAM, Aug. 15.
22 Days .. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only) ..	June 28
MONTROSE (via Cobh)	July 3
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) ..	July 5
MONTCLARE	July 11

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

MONTCALM	June 26
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	June 27
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	July 4
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) ..	July 11

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF YORK June 28 MINNEDOSA .. July 4
JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 24
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	July 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	Aug. 7
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool ..	July 25

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. July 23 NIAGARA .. .. Aug. 20
When Liverpool can't carry ...
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA
The Dreamship of Cruises: Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16. From £449, including Shore Trips. 4½ or 5½ months' Ideal Weather.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	July 23
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Aug. 4
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Sept. 3

Fares from £58 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 DAYS.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

DEUTSCHLAND	June 28
HAMBURG	July 5
ALBERT BALLIN	July 12
NEW YORK	July 19

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg, July 3, July 10.
PLEASURE CRUISES
to
NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, ICELAND, SPITZBERGEN and the BALTIC.
June to September.
Illustrated booklet on application.
To TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

Magdalena from Southampton	July 16
Orinoco from Southampton	Aug. 13
Galicia from Plymouth	July 3

COLOMBO, STRAITS and FAR EAST.
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam and Genoa.
Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22. Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

PATROCLUS ..	19 July	HECTOR	13 Sept.
ANTENOR	2 Aug.	ANCHISES	27 Sept.
ANCHISES	3 Sept.		

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 6, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"AVILA STAR"	From	10 JULY
"ALMEDA STAR"	London	24 JULY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	and	14 AUG.
"AVELONA STAR"	Boulogne	28 AUG.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.
Visit Stand C34 at Ideal Holidays Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall.
For South American and Eastern Sailings apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and principal Tourist Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. NESTOR	From Liverpool	5th JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC	" Liverpool	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	" Liverpool	13th SEPT

(1) First Class only.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE
Through bookings to Australia.

†IONIC	12,351 tons from Southampton	18	July
*MAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	15	Aug.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	12	Sept.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	10	Oct.
†CORINTHIC	12,267 tons from Southampton	7	Nov.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only. † Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

AUSTRALIA.
Short Sea Route with interesting tour through
AMERICA.
Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.
PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE,
55-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
Regent 8021.
Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, Matson Line.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ORANIA"	3	JULY
BAHIA	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	21	JULY
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ORBITA"	21	AUG.
SANTOS	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	4	SEPT.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information		
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the Agents:		

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR CRUISES
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,
"ARANDORA STAR."
Britain's Dream Ship.
TO NORWEGIAN FJORDS & NORTHERN CAPITALS.
5 July, 13 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
19 July, 29 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE and SPITZBERGEN.
9 Aug., 13 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
23 Aug., 23 days.—NORWAY and NORTHERN CAPITALS.
MEDITERRANEAN.
19 Sept., 24 days } To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, SICILY, &c.
14 Oct., 24 days }
8 Nov., 18 days } MOROCCO, FRANCE, ITALY, ALGERIA.
19 Dec., 19 days } 2nd Annual Christmas Cruise to MOROCCO, SICILY, ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN & PORTUGAL.
Visit Stand C34 at Ideal Holidays Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall.
For "Arandora Star" 1930 Cruise programme apply BLU

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ATTRACTIVE SUITE HOUSE, a few yards from Marble Arch; every one of the 17 letting rooms fitted with running hot water; artistically decorated and extremely well furnished; four bath rooms, staff accommodation; central heating, gas fires, and electric radiators; only breakfast is served, and the house forms an ideal home and safe investment. Long Lease at only £95 per annum ground-rent. £4,500 cash down is required to purchase.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 2).

AUCTION, JULY 2nd.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Commanding BUSINESS PREMISES with OFFICE-FRONTAGE and good dwelling house, Gorleston-on-Sea; FREEHOLD; grocery and provision business now carried on; stock and fixtures optional; suit any trade.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

W.2.—the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

AN EXCEPTIONAL and UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY. Technical experience unnecessary.—A well-known ESTATE AGENTS and AUCTIONEERS' BUSINESS, having extensive country practice, with ground-floor offices in Mayfair, for immediate Disposal owing to dissolution of partnership; net profits average for past three years £2,000 per annum (Chartered Accountants' figures); price £2,500 for cash, to include lease, furniture, and up-to-date office equipment; experienced and qualified manager would remain and take entire charge if necessary; only bona fide applicants dealt with; solicitors' and bankers' references essential.—Write (first instance) "Estate," Box 914, Willings 86, Strand, W.C.2.

FURNISHED FLATLETS, N.; £1,800; lease 22 years, Peppercorn rent; 3-5 rooms; net profits £7 weekly.—Write Box A.1462, The Times, E.C.4.

LAUNDRY, £3,000.—Opportunity entering laundry industry; old-established London business; net profits £600 per annum under management.—Write Box A.1461, The Times, E.C.4.

LUNCHEON and TEA ROOMS in main position in KENSINGTON; exceptionally well furnished, seating nearly 100; large connection; old trade. Lease 21 years at low rental. Price £1,100. Personally inspected and recommended.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

LANCASTER GATE.—GUEST HOUSE; well furnished and decorated; select clientele; fully booked until October at £33 per week. Bargain £1,500.—Sole Agents, A. C. Whyte and Sons, 3, Bathurst-street, W.2.

MOTOR BUSINESS.—Suitable for energetic business man, or good opening for Gentleman's son with capital, in fashionable sea-side town in Lancashire. Freehold property. Up to date and excellent premises, including spacious show-rooms. Half of purchase money could remain in business if desired. Owner retiring.—Address: Lloyd and Walker, Accountants, 5, Castle-street, Liverpool.

SOUND PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS, £16,000; London; valuable assets; net profits exceed £3,000 per annum audited; great scope.—Write Box A.1463, The Times, E.C.4.

SUITE HOUSE (near Tube, South Kensington). Palatial *modernized property, beautifully furnished* and arranged as SUITES, HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER and own baths; long lease at low rent; £4,500 a year. Bargain: £2,500.—LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street, W. (Tube, Tottenham Court-road).

TOBACCO.—Closed Sundays and half Wed.—Old-established ideal COUNTRY BUSINESS, delightfully situated little way out, showing £500 net profit, with 50 years' lease at £40 and excellent house, to be secured for £1,300, s.a.v. Audited accounts. Any trial. Represents best value offered for considerable time.—Sole Agents, E. W. PERRY and DAW, 2, Liverpool-chambers, Kensington.—GUEST HOUSE, containing 14 bed and sitting rooms, two baths, lounge, &c. Well-furnished, and fully licensed; only reason for offering, ailments and remunerative tariff. Price for lease (rent only £150), good will, furniture, &c., £1,600.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

LICENSED RESTAURANT, beautifully decorated and equipped, and situate in the heart of the WEST END, for SALE, only £6,500. Offers from an experienced restaurateur very advantageous terms regarding cash payment offered.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

WANTED

GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESSES, with or without Licences, for large firm of London Produce Merchants are desirous of purchasing for cash; numerous Retail Grocery and Provision businesses situated in London, the Home Counties, Midlands, and the West of England. The Turnover of each business must not be less than £175 per week, but a much larger turnover is preferred. The Freeholds will be purchased if necessary. Negotiations can be conducted through the owners' solicitors or accountants if desired. All communications will be treated in the strictest confidence.—Apply W. H. YORK and Co., Accountants and Auditors, 19, East-cheap, London, E.C.3, marking letter "Strictly Private."

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

"NOELITE."—An attractive and beautiful form of outdoor paving for gardens, terraces, and paths. —Apply "Noelite" Works, Borough Green, Kent.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON. The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for a POSITION in its PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT at QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S, St. Mary Abbot's Hospital, Marloes-road, Kensington, W.8. Candidates must have had previous experience as an officer under local government or port sanitary administration in duties similar to those of a steward. The successful candidate will commence salary of the position, which is subject to review, is £310 a year.

Application forms, containing full details, obtainable (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) from the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, on request by letter marked (A). Forms must be returned not later than 4th July, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE. COUNTY JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT OFFICER. APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of COUNTY JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT OFFICER. Candidates must have good educational qualifications and experience in juvenile employment work. Salary £300 per annum.

Application forms, with particulars of the conditions of appointment, may be obtained from the undersigned, addressed foolscap envelope, from the Education Secretary, County Hall, Cambridge, to whom applications should be returned not later than July 9th, 1930.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. Applications are invited for a VACANCY for an ASSISTANT in the NATIONAL GALLERY, MILLBANK, S.W.1. Salary £250-£25-£600, plus cost of living bonus for a man, at present £230 (£184-£46); plus cost of living bonus for a woman, the minimum being in either case reduced by one increment for each year by which age is less than 23. The bonus at present payable on £250 is £111, and on £600 is £166.

Candidates must have attained the age of 20 and must not exceed the age of 35 on July 1st, 1930. Candidates should have a knowledge of modern languages and special acquaintance with the Dutch, Flemish, and Italian Fine Arts. Preference will be given to ex-Service men.

Regulations and application forms are obtainable from the Keeper, National Gallery, Millbank, London, S.W.1, to whom completed forms, accompanied by not more than three testimonials must be returned in time for delivery on or before July 10, 1930.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS:—Probationary Assistantships in the Engineering Department of the Post Office (20-25, with extension in certain cases), 10th July. Male Assistant Preventive Officers in the Watergard Service of the Customs and Excise Department (17-22, with extension in certain cases), 11th July. Typists and Clerk Typists (female) in the Civil Service (18-28), 24th July. Aircraft Apprentices (15-17) and Apprentice Clerks (15½-17) in the Royal Air Force, 28th August.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications will be made in response to this notice, should (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

A VACANCY exists for a PROFESSIONAL CLERK in the POST OFFICE SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT. Salary £230-£15-£500 a year, with bonus in addition (at present £76 6s.). Candidates must be Barristers or Admitted Solicitors with practical experience in conveyancing and common law work.

Other things being equal, preference will be given to candidates who served in H.M. Forces during the late War, and among these to such as have served in a Government Department. Candidates who have not served in His Majesty's Forces during the War and also in a Government Department must be under 35 years of age on the 12th July, 1930.

The initial salary will be increased by increments of £15 in respect of each completed year of approved service, of professional experience, after reaching the age of 25.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Solicitor, Solicitor's Department, General Post Office, St. Martins-le-Grand, E.C.1. No application can be considered unless received on the prescribed form not later than the 12th July, 1930.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES. COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS. APPLICATIONS from qualified CANDIDATES are invited for the following POSTS:—

M/2455.—ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of HONG-KONG for three years' service and possible permanency. Salary £460, rising to £500 a year by annual increments of £20, and then, in the event of the appointment being made permanent, by further annual increments of £20 to £700 a year, and thereafter by annual increments of £25 to £1,000 a year, payable locally in dollars under a compensation scheme at present in force at a favourable rate of exchange. Free passages. Candidates, unmarried, age 24 to 30, must have passed Sections A and B of the examinations to qualify for the A.M.I.C.E. Diploma, or hold professional qualifications recognized by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from these examinations. Must be good Draughtsmen, well up in levelling and marine surveying and sounding, and must have had some experience in design and construction of Port works generally.

M/2365.—ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TANGANYIKA TERRITORY for Roads Construction for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service. Salary £480 to £600 a year, according to experience and qualifications. Outfit allowance of £30 on first appointment. Free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 28-35 years of age, must have had experience of Railway or Road constructing Engineer's work abroad. Must be able to undertake the construction of earth and gravelled roads, including earthworks, steel, reinforced concrete and timber bridges and auxiliary works. Preferably should have had experience of survey and location works and preferably should be Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference number against the appointment for which application is made.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research are about to NOMINATE CANDIDATES for TWO VACANCIES for GEOLOGISTS on the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Candidates must have attained the age of 21, but must not have attained the age of 30 on 1st April, 1930. In reckoning age for competition certain allowances will be made for service in H.M. Forces.

Candidates will be expected to have had a sound general training in Geology, equivalent to that required for a University Honours Degree; experience of post-graduate work in Geology and knowledge of French, German, or both, will be regarded as important qualifications.

Regulations and particulars, together with the appropriate application form, may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey and Museum, 28, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. The application forms should be returned to the Director, Geological Survey and Museum, not later than 9th July 1930.

LEEDS MATERNITY HOSPITAL. 1, HYDE-TERRACE, LEEDS. (108 beds.) YOUNG MAN REQUIRED with public or secondary school education (hospital experience preferred) as Secretary's Assistant. Age 20-21. Salary £150-£200 per annum according to experience.—Apply to the Secretary, in own handwriting, with copies of testimonials.

NEW ZEALAND. An ART MASTER is REQUIRED for the ELAM SCHOOL of ART, Auckland. Salary ranging from £359 per annum to £460 if single, and £500 if married, according to teaching experience.—Full particulars and forms of application can be obtained by sending foolscap envelope to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2, by whom completed applications will be received up to the 10th July, 1930.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

ISLE of WIGHT COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE. The AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION OFFICER.

Applicants must have had practical experience of Agriculture and should preferably hold a Degree or Diploma in Agriculture awarded after training in the Agricultural Department of a University or in a recognized Agricultural College. Due weight will be attached to previous experience in the organization of Agricultural Education.

The appointment will be made for a maximum period of three years, and will terminate at that time unless the County Council, upon the recommendation of the Education Committee, determine otherwise.

Salary will be paid at the rate of £400 per annum rising by £25 per annum to a maximum of £450 per annum. There will also be an inclusive allowance of £75 a year for travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses. The Agricultural Education Officer will be required to provide a suitable car.

Forms of application, which must be returned to the undersigned on or before Monday, the 14th July, 1930, can be obtained upon application (stamped addressed envelope required).

H. JERVIS, Director of Education.

County Hall, Newport, I.W. June 24th, 1930.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT. The DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE and FORESTS, SUDAN GOVERNMENT, REQUIRE the services of an INSPECTOR of AGRICULTURE. Candidates must have a thorough practical and scientific training in Agriculture and hold the National Diploma or a University Degree in Agriculture.

Age 24-30 years (single).

Commencing salary £E.480 per annum (£E.1 = £1 0s. 6d.).

Strict medical examination. Free first-class passage.

Full particulars can be obtained from, and applications should be lodged with, Controller, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Last date for applications July 21st, 1930. Letters to be marked "Assistant Plant Pathologist."

SUDAN GOVERNMENT. The DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE and FORESTS, SUDAN GOVERNMENT, REQUIRE the services of an ASSISTANT PLANT PATHOLOGIST. Candidates must hold a suitable scientific degree and preferably have some experience in the subject.

Age 24-30 years (single).

Commencing salary £E.480 per annum (£E.1 = £1 0s. 6d.).

Strict medical examination. Free first-class passage.

Full particulars can be obtained from, and applications should be lodged with, Controller, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Last date for applications, July 21st, 1930. Letters to be marked "Assistant Plant Pathologist."

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL. MEXBOROUGH SECONDARY SCHOOL. WANTED for next September, an ASSISTANT MASTER or MISTRESS to take charge of the teaching of Commercial Subjects, Gregg Shorthand. Good French essential. Honours Graduate preferred. Apply immediately to Headmaster, The Secondary School, Mexborough, Yorkshire, stating full particulars of qualifications and experience and enclosing copies of three testimonials.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Photographic copies will answer the purpose as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post; 12 copies of one 1s. 9d., 20 for 2s., 50 2s. 6d., quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

AN important industrial firm requires immediately a young man with exceptional knowledge and command of the English language and ability to write in an inspiring and convincing style: Press or publishing experience helpful.—Write fullest particulars to Box N.1380, The Times, E.C.4.

FACTORY Manager for permanent post in Great Britain; age 30-36; education, public school standard; at least four years' experience in managerial work with a progressive manufacturing company is necessary; present salary should approximate £1,000 per year; candidates in replying should give details of training and experience, and be in a position to supply highest personal references.—Write Box K.1016, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPTON and Sons, Hampstead Office require experienced Negotiator, age 25 to 35; intimate knowledge of Hampstead and Highgate essential; must have had successful record in similar capacity considered.—Apply Manager, Hampton and Sons, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

JAMS, Pickles, Preserves.—Vacancy occurs for "live," well-educated young man, married preferred (with knowledge of the above), on staff of British Fruit Preserving and Canning Co. abroad; good salary and excellent opportunity to rise to managerial post and possibly a directorship.—Write, stating experience, Box K.1010, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY required as Visiting Beauty Expert; applicants, who must be well educated and of smart appearance, will be trained.—Write Box B.607, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—Advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

RADIO.—Experienced Salesman required, with ability to take control. Applicants must be single, have sound technical knowledge, and be willing to travel abroad.—Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Export Manager, Mullard Wireless Service Co., Ltd., Mullard House, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

REQUIRED, an assistant in the Appeals Department of a London General Hospital.—Write age, previous experience, and salary required, together with testimonials, to Box K.961, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, Two experienced Men with Sales ability, capable of interviewing principals and introduce to well-known product new to this country; nothing to carry; good education and smart appearance essential.—Call 12 noon Friday, June 27th, Snow, Room 2, third floor, 29-35, New Oxford-street.

SALES Manager required to undertake the sales organization of high income-producing Freehold Securities direct to public; remuneration on generous commission basis leaving substantial margin for overhead charges; full details previous experience to Box N.1377, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager required by a public company; only one with first-class experience in the radio industry and the highest credentials need apply.—Write Box J.281, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN wanted to represent reputable financial house; must be good interviewer, smart appearance, and capable of earning £500 to £1,500 per annum.—Write, giving full particulars, to Box N.1378, The Times, E.C.4.

SPECIALITY Salesmen wanted in London and Provinces by old-established engineering firm.—Write Box S.1812, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Mayfair 2804.

WANTED by firm of chartered accountants, Senior Clerk with specialized knowledge of taxation practice.—Write "C. B.," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin-friars, E.C.2.

WANTED, Chartered Accountant for position as Company Secretary in small limited company; suitable for young man recently qualified.—Write Box 05321, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Courses, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialized home-study courses.—Write for free booklet. The Key to a Successful Career, "Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but advantageous with great scope for the right man to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and reliability are rich rewards in the profession of salesmanship. Go-ahead men should write, 'phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply British School of Selling (Correspondence), 197, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Secretary, Coutts and Co., 440, Strand, W.C.2. 3.25 Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date Civil Service Guide," offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S, 2/1, St. Albans.

TO Public School and "Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from business.—Write for details of "The Key to Success," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS Officers "trained for Halining" secured excellent appointments this month. Every youth and wireless student should read of the better prospects the system gives.—Booklet free from Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Fee payable by easy instalments if desired. Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

ARTICLED PUPILS

BEAUTY and Physical Culturist has vacancy for Pupil Assistant in select salons; thorough training assured.—Write Box 0153, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CHARTERED Accountants, in City, require intelligent pupil for Articles.—Write Box B.576, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for Personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box J.329, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-KNOWN Kentish firm of Auctioneers and Valuers will have vacancy after vacation for Articled Pupil.—Write Box K.1022, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

YOUNG Lady Assistant required in Cable Department of International Bankers, one with previous experience and good education preferred; age about 20 years. —Write, giving full particulars and salary required, to Box 39, care of Foster Turner, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE Posts as Private Secretaries can be obtained by qualified women. You can be trained through our private secretary's postal course. An appointments bureau is available for students. If you are a qualified shorthand typist send to-day for "The Personal Secretary." Address: Mrs. Walter Scrimgeour, Wissett Hall, Halesworth, Suffolk. Fee and post-free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 90, Goschen Buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISER seeks position on estate; able to undertake property repairs and upkeep; wife (experienced shorthand-typist) would undertake secretarial duties if desired.—Write Box J.347, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER (35) seeks position in Sales or Sales Promotion Dept. Several years successful experience outdoor selling; sound knowledge of modern sales organization, sales correspondence and advertising &c. Accept any responsibility, and any reasonable commencing salary for position with prospects.—Write Box B.609, The Times, E.C.4.

A First-class Salesman with large area wishes to change A for smaller area; administrative and sales experience 15 years; Public School man; age 35; own car; reliable references.—Write Box 05277, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AN intelligent, adaptable young public school man (23) seeks opportunity to prove his worth; will cheerfully tackle any job, home or abroad; travelled.—Write Box N.1352, The Times, E.C.4.

A.S. Export and Import Manager with world wide A experience and successful record is available for re-engagement; excellent linguist; highest credentials.—Write Box K.1383, The Times, E.C.4.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW (M.A. Oxon) seeks position of responsibility where administrative experience and wide acquaintance with all branches of English Law could be utilized.—Write Box N.1354, The Times, E.C.4.

BORN Salesman (32) wishes to permanently fill vacancy in reputable firm; salary and commission.—Write F. C. L., 945, High-street, Bickmansworth, Herts.

CARRIAGE and Wagon Engineer (26); 10 years' all-round experience, seeks post with railway company, home or abroad.—Write Box B.597, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER Manager, 20 years' Indian experience, known most railway and business houses, just returned, anxious for change.—Apply 68, Halton Mooreseems, Selby, Leeds.

GENTLEMAN requires Evening Employment as Secretary three nights per week; suitable remuneration.—Write Box B.602, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 23, used to outdoor life, seeks employment, not sales or abroad, Companion-Secretary-Chauffeur to gentleman; knowledge of estate management; first-class references.—Write Box B.455, The Times, E.C.4.

HOLIDAY Post required by Public School man (young) schoolmaster; resident or non-resident; small salary; excellent references.—Write Box K.1023, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIA—Young Englishman, just returned from Calcutta, wishes to go back; entirely owing to trade depression is now disengaged; intimate knowledge of the Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi markets; also actual selling experience in the bazaars of the U.P., Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, and parts of Assam; old public school boy and ex-officer; highest credentials.—Write Box J.334, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIVERSITY Graduate, travelled, linguist, highest technical qualifications, for some years managing director of successful works, seeks appointment; London districts preferred.—Write Box N.1343, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Post offering scope for initiative, administrative and organizing ability, by woman of 32; good appearance and address; matriculated, widely travelled; thoroughly experienced in secretarial duties, bookkeeping, correspondence, general office management and every responsibility.—Write Box 4742, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady, University graduate London, six years' teaching experience in French, German, Russian acquired abroad, seeks change as teacher or translator.—Write Box B.504, The Times, E.C.4.

£2,000 per annum company director seeks executive appointment, chartered accountant, expert organizer and administrator.—Write Box 06119, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

AN Empire-travelled Journalist, 12 years' experience (University man), tired dodging Fleet-street amalgamations, seeks post, home or abroad, where his tact, knowledge human nature, and flair conducting difficult interviews would be an asset; 30 years old; first-rate references; keen as mustard.—Write Box K.847, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Cultured young woman, five years' editor's secretary, perfect French, seeks afternoon and/or evening work. —Marjorie Gutmann, 28, John-street, W.C.1.

ACCOUNTANT'S Widow, age 38, experienced Bookkeeper, good recent experience medical and dental secretarial work, would appreciate confidential engagement in any secretarial capacity; moderate remuneration.—A. M. S., 10, St. Stephen's-crescent, Bayswater, W.2.

GENTLEWOMAN as Private Secretary or Companion-Secretary; shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, conversational French. Italian, German if required; London daily; whole or part-time; country week-ends; near London; excellent references.—Write Box 863, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

LADY (widow, 30) with slight knowledge of business requires daily occupation.—Write Box B.588, The Times, E.C.4.

RESPONSIBLE Position required by thoroughly experienced Secretary; highest speeds, bookkeeping; able take charge; good—D. B., 6, Carlton-mansions, Portsdown-road, W.9.

SECRETARY (expert Stenographer); highest references; own Corona; whole or part time.—Miss Stuart, 28, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1. Telephone, Museum 2774.

SECRETARY, experienced (Scotch); excellent testimonials; literary; free end July; willing to take Continental, Town or country post.—Write Box K.949, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady desires post as Secretary-Receptionist to a Doctor in London or district.—Write Box K.1009, The Times, E.C.4.

A Private Secretary (or junior shorthand typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Limited, 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9058.) (Permanent and temporary.)

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

THE Lady Strachie recommends good Visiting Dressmaker; Town or country.—F. Aylward, 124, Shirland-road, Maida Vale.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

ENGLISH Governess or Mother's Help; girl 13½, boy 9½; all school; no teaching; needlewoman; personal reference.—Write Mrs. Phillips, 28, Crediton-hill, N.W.6.

MRS. Barton requires a Governess for next term; two girls, 11 and 9; French, music; fond of country.—Waterfoot, Perranporth, Cornwall.

NURSERY Governess required September for boy of 6; advanced kindergarten and fluent French essential; Protestant, age 24-30; must be fond of a quiet country life; experience and references essential; salary £60.—Write Box K.1028, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED at once, English Mistress, good at games, for small school of 24 girls under 14 years of age; temporary until holidays finish.—Hatchlands, Cuckfield, Sussex.

YOUNG lady of breeding, care of three children 7-8 years, at morning school; lessons in holidays; music, needlewoman; thoroughly trustworthy, methodical; knowledge of health.—Young, The Cedars, Horsham.

YOUNG Nurse-Companion for young lady slightly epileptic; must be bright disposition, musical, and drive car preferred.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required Box 7031, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CAN any lady recommend young Nurse? Gentlewoman, birth and education, unselfish, willing, tactful, good health, temper; references essential; two little boys; kindergarten; must be fond of children and country.—Write Box K.961, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT'S Widow, age 38, experienced Bookkeeper, good recent experience medical and dental secretarial work, would appreciate confidential engagement in any secretarial capacity; moderate remuneration.—A. M. S., 10, St. Stephen's-crescent, Bayswater, W.2.

GENTLEWOMAN as Private Secretary or Companion-Secretary; shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, conversational French. Italian, German if required; London daily; whole or part-time; country week-ends; near London; excellent references.—Write Mrs. Merrett, The Mare, Bovingdon, Herts.

SUPERIOR young person wanted to undertake duties of small house, with help of house-parlourmaid, for one lady; plain cooking; very liberal outings; good references.—Mrs. Fordham, Falaise, Ashdown-road, Epsom.

YOUNG experienced Cook-General, small house, near Harrods; two in family; house-parlourmaid kept; good wages; good reference required.—Write particulars age, wages, &c., Box K.1018, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERAL (job), 25s.; Folkestone; two family, two servants; lady in London for interview.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge to above.

COOK-GENERALS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, Parlourmaids, &c., wanted; good wages.—Wellington Agency, 14, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tele., Primrose 2464.

NEW Zealand.—Cook-General wanted for small English home; three in family; good wages; 'phone, Hampstead 1966.

YOUNG Lady desires post as Secretary-Receptionist to a Doctor in London or district.—Write Box K.1009, The Times, E.C.4.

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DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

THE Lady Strachie recommends good Visiting Dressmaker; Town or country.—F. Aylward, 124, Shirland-road, Maida Vale.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

ENGLISH Governess or Mother's Help; girl 13½, boy 9½; all school; no teaching; needlewoman; personal reference.—Write Mrs. Phillips, 28, Crediton-hill, N.W.6.

MRS. Barton requires a Governess for next term; two girls, 11 and 9; French, music; fond of country.—Waterfoot, Perranporth, Cornwall.

NURSERY Governess required September for boy of 6; advanced kindergarten and fluent French essential; Protestant, age 24-30; must be fond of a quiet country life; experience and references essential; salary £60.—Write Box K.1028, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED at once, English Mistress, good at games, for small school of 24 girls under 14 years of age; temporary until holidays finish.—Hatchlands, Cuckfield, Sussex.

YOUNG lady of breeding, care of three children 7-8 years, at morning school; lessons in holidays; music, needlewoman; thoroughly trustworthy, methodical; knowledge of health.—Young, The Cedars, Horsham.

HELPS AND NURSES

FOR Surrey, really good Needlewoman, English or Scandinavian; sewing and help with two girls, 9, 7½, at school mornings.—Write Box K.1009, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTHER'S Help, assist generally; daily help kept; family two adults, baby girl 3 years; salary £40 commencing.—Mrs. Hon-Gray, Hurst, Berks. For interview, or write "S.," Harford Lodge, Shepperton-on-Thames.

USEFUL Help wanted for flat in Putney, age 25-35; family two; good plain cooking, good reference required.—Write Box B.585, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE, about 22; children aged 5 and 3; do own nursery work; help with housework; good reference essential; wages £40.—Write Mrs. Trollope, Farthings, West-road, Camberley, Surrey.

CAN lady recommend thoroughly trustworthy Nannie to go to Devonshire in July for about six weeks; two in family; must be able to wait at table and have good references; liberal outings.—Apply personally or by letter, "Westende," Marine-parade, West Worthing.

DAILY Nurse or Nursery Governess for girl 7, boy 5½; both at school mornings.—Apply 4, Victoria-square, S.W.1.

SUPERIOR Nurse; three children, 7 months, 6 and 7 years; nurseries cleaned; good needlewoman essential. Apply 12b, Bridge-lane, Golders Green, fullest particulars.

WANTED immediately, young Nurse for country post. (Cornwall); two children, baby and boys 6 and 7; previous experience with young children essential.—Write Box K.1025, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Nurse or Children's Nurse required.—Mrs. Hall, 28, Pinkerton-place, Brighton.

FRANCE, country; £72; good Nurse, R.C. preferred; child 2½; little French. Children's Maid, some experience; Protestant; children 2½-6 months; 300fcs. monthly. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CAN any lady recommend good French or French-Swiss Useful Maid for lady and three daughters (school age)? Good needlewoman, packer, and able to wash fine lingerie.—Town, travel during holidays.—Write Box 06107, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GOOD Lady's Maid, French or Swiss; obligine; Town, country, some travelling; £65-£72 according; immediately.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY requires Maid; daughters 19 and 9; early nursery training liked; French or English.—Apply first by letter, giving full particulars, Mrs. Bristow, 102, Harley-street, W.1.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

CAN any lady recommend thoroughly experienced Cook-Housekeeper? Three in family, nine maids kept.—Address Mrs. Walter Scrimgeour, Wissett Hall, Halesworth, Suffolk.

MRS. Frank Joy, Aysgarth School, Newton-le-Willows, York, requires experienced Cook-Housekeeper, September, for boys' preparatory school; five in kitchen, no baking; good holidays; board wages; state experience and salary required; C. of E.

WORKING Housekeeper wanted immediately; help given; quiet place; temporary or permanent; personal reference required.—Apply to-day before 1 o'clock or after 5, or write 1, Chester-terrace, near Victoria, S.W.1.

WANTED, for country in Yorkshire, Lady Housekeeper; five maids kept; capable manager and good cook essential; state full particulars with age and salary required.—Write Box K.835, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housekeeper, married, or widow with daughter in business, wanted for unfurnished basement.—Apply, with references, Mrs. Coote, 38, Connaught-square, W.2, before 11, or after 5.

COOK required; kitchenmaid and scullerymaid kept; wages £75 to £80.—Apply Lady Mildmay, Dogmersfield Park, Basingstoke.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid required; friends or separately; good wages; comfortable, convenient home; Hertfordshire, near Station and London; personal references.—Write Box 1008, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COOK wanted for country house; staff six, including kitchenmaid.—Apply Mrs. Longstaff, "Twitchen," Mortehoe, N. Devon.

COOK, good plain, wanted; three in family, three maids.—Write full particulars Mr. Waldron, Peas Pottage, Crawley, Sussex.

COOK, good plain, or Working Housekeeper; Mayfair flat, three kept; £60-£65.—Write Box 02391, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GOOD Plain Cook wanted for house, Surrey, near London, on bus routes; five in staff, including kitchenmaid; age 30 upwards; every comfort; wages £65; excellent personal references.—Write Box K.919, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD reliable Cook required for pleasant seaside post of Devonshire; not under 30; personal reference required.—Write Box K.1004, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Single-handed Cook required; generous wages.—Apply Mrs. Welch, 38, Palace-road, S.W.2.

GOOD Cook wanted; family two, staff eight; wages £70-£80; or married couple as Butler and Cook.—Write particulars to Mrs. Acton, Bowden House, Harrow.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WANTED, a Good Cook; three in family, six maids; good personal reference essential.—Apply, before 12 or after 5, at 6, Wetherby-gardens, S.W.5.

WANTED, Cook and Parlourmaid; housemaid kept; two in family; country; must be experienced servants.—Write Box D.918, Willing's, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

COOKS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c.—Well-paid vacancies at Mrs. Lewis's Registry, 27a, The Parade, Golders Green. 'Phone, Speedwell 3271-2. Also at 233a, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (next door to Met. Station). Hamp. 6693. No fees.

COOK (single-handed); £56; three in family; three maids. No

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HILLS.

A Bare 8min. Tube; 90 rooms; from 35s.; gas fires; garage; dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

HYDE PARK, W.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two brilliant tables; card room, music room, 70 attractive bedrooms privately; 13 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; needing by arrangement; inclusive terms (no limit) from 42 7s. 6d. per week.—Bed, breakfast, and bath from 30s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

STANLEY HOUSE.

A Bare few minutes from Notting-hill-gate, Kensington Gardens; quiet, amid gardens; recommended from 2½gns.—13, Stanley-crescent, W.11. Park 1166.

A Bare few minutes Hyde Park.—Up-to-date Residential; large private garden.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. From 45s. 6d. Park 5127.

A Bare Minute Tubes and Buses, central yet quiet.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly decorated; catering as desired; from 35s.—21, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 7903.

A BARE three minutes EARL'S COURT; quiet, good class. BED BREAKFAST, 8s. 6d. per day, or by week cheaper. Meals optional. Lounge, &c., drawing room. Temporary and residential. Airy, sunny rooms. Really hot baths and constant hot water. Vegetarian cooking. Also comfortable rooms. August and later, seaside cottage, very bracing air, 1½ hour City.—Redston Court, 10, Barkston-gardens. Frobisher 6699.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, with new sitting-room furniture, new artistic decorations. Bath novelty on every floor. Divan beds, enclosed washstands. Everything new and first-class. Singles 35s., double 42s., including service and electric light. Breakfast optional. Dining-room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square. Kensington 8071.

THE MADRID,

SOUTH KENSINGTON (Frobisher 4907), 147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential hotel; the height of comfort, table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms; gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

A Beautifully FURNISHED ROOM, breakfast, bath, 'phone; lift; garage; electric light; inclusive terms. 'Phone nominate Bar.—Shaftesbury-avenue, New Oxford-street end.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; excellent and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Ealing-common, Ealing, W.5.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

'TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION. TELEPHONE, PADDINGTON 5092.

A Beautifully Furnished Residence for business and professional men offers best-sitting rooms; heated running hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, boots, and attendance, from 2gns.; comfort assured. Inspection invited.—41, Sussex-gardens.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENCE, 12, ROLAND-GARDENS, few minutes Gloucester-road and South Kensington Stations; hot and cold running water; excellent cuisine; Frigidaire; moderate. Kensington 6325.

A BED ROOM and charming SITTING ROOM, facing park. Private bath room, lavatory. Service. Bills-table dined privately. Also other bed-sitting rooms. Other rooms.—113, Regent's Park-rd., N.W.1. Prim. 1528.

A BED-SITTING ROOM (large, South) in attractive private house, South Kensington (near Earl's Court); partial board £2 5s. 6d. Also smaller room.—Write Box H.577, The Times, E.C.4.

A Bit of Oxford in Kensington.—Common room, hall, library. BED ROOMS for Ozonians and Cantabs.—Ring Frobisher 2094.

A GOOD HOMELY BOARD-RESIDENCE; young professional society; Earl's Court, Gloucester-road (Piccadilly-circus, 10, City, 20); motor buses; quiet.—53, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

A Large comfortably Furnished private SITTING ROOM with use of two bed rooms in a beautifully situated house; also a sitting room and bed-room on first floor; best food only; central.—Fides, 30, Ladbroke-square, W.11.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. 27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 6163.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A Quiet select RESIDENTIAL; South aspect; gardens; good catering; moderate.—Proprietress, 62-64, Lexham-gardens. Kelvin 8770.

A Spacious, sunny, artistic ROOM, fitted constant hot water, electric fire, central heating; W.C.; 'phone; inclusive breakfast.—'Phone, Maida Vale 4661. Write Box 4768, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

A Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and LARGE BED ROOM; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up-to-date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, hot water service; two bathrooms; four rooms with private baths. Cuisine a speciality. Private garden. From £3 5s. single, 6gns. double. Park 9175.

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ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS. A beautifully furnished; fitted running hot and cold water, with breakfast, from 2gns. Padd. 5661.

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A COMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box-spring beds; near Tube; near road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens, Kens. 4300.

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75, Lipden-gardens, W.4. (Park 8867.)
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SOUTH KENSINGTON

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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Law Report, June 25

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
ACTION AGAINST PRIMO CARNERA
LEVENE v. CARNERA

(Before MR. JUSTICE TALBOT *and a Common Jury)*

The jury having returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the action for commission brought by Mr. Harry Levene, agent or manager for professional boxers, of 133, Highbury New Park, N., against Mr. Primo Carnera, the well-known heavy-weight boxer, his LORDSHIP directed an inquiry into Carnera's earnings in this country and payment to the plaintiff of the amount found to be due.

The plaintiff alleged that in September, 1928, Mr. Leon See, the defendant's manager, orally requested him (Mr. Levene) to bring the name of Carnera before the proprietors of boxing establishments and promoters of boxing contests in England as a big and powerful man who was in training as a boxer and was a desirable boxer to engage for contests. He also said that Mr. See requested him to try to obtain contests for Carnera and offered on behalf of the defendant that the latter would pay him (the plaintiff) a commission of 10 per cent. of the defendant's receipts for boxing contests, exhibitions, or shows in this country in consideration of his services.

Mr. Levene said that he accepted the offer, brought Carnera's name before various proprietors of boxing entertainments, tried to obtain engagements for him and did all that was necessary to earn the commission.

Carnera was engaged in boxing contests on October 17 and November 18, 1929, at the Royal Albert Hall, and appeared in exhibitions or shows at the Alhambra Theatre of Varieties, Charing Cross-road, on October 21 and November 2, 1929, and the plaintiff claimed to be entitled to 10 per cent. of all moneys received by the defendant in respect of those engagements. He claimed an account of the moneys received by the defendant and payment of 10 per cent. thereof.

The defendant denied the alleged agreement and said that the plaintiff never obtained any engagements for him. Alternatively, he said that if there was any agreement it was only to pay commission in respect of engagements obtained for him by the plaintiff.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Martin O'Connor appeared for the plaintiff; Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. W. L. Campbell for the defendant.

The plaintiff gave evidence in support of his claim. He said that the duty of a boxing manager was to "boost" his man, interview boxing promoters, get as much money as he could for his man, and generally try to push him towards the championship. He met Mr. Leon See, who was a Frenchman, in Paris on September 30, 1928, when he was trying to fix up a championship in Manchester, and Mr. See asked him if he could do something for his "big fellow." Carnera, who he said would eventually be, in his opinion, the heavy-weight champion of the world.

The plaintiff explained that down to then Carnera had never been heard of in England, that he was an absolute novice, and that to "boom" him against good money in England would take some time and much hard work. He also said that he would represent Carnera in Great Britain if Mr. See and Carnera would agree to pay him his usual 10 per cent. on the boxer's earnings. Mr. See had a conversation with Carnera, and then intimated that they both agreed to the terms. It was understood that he was to "boost" Carnera by putting his name before leading promoters, but that he was not to act as Carnera's manager in this country, that being left to Mr. See, who had the absolute right to sign Carnera's contracts.

The plaintiff returned to England on October 1 and immediately got into touch with as many boxing writers and promoters as he could. He gave them all details about Carnera, as, for example, that he stood 6ft. 10in. high and weighed 19 stone. He practically fixed up a match for Carnera at Clacton Stadium on July 26, 1929, of which fact he notified Mr. See. He also induced Mr. Jeff Dickson in Paris to give Carnera a match at the Royal Albert Hall on October 17, 1929. After that contest he saw Mr. See with a view to collecting his 10 per cent., but Mr. See objected to paying him on the ground that he and Mr. Dickson had fixed up the fight themselves in Paris. Mr. See then contended for the first time that the agreement was for only three months.

MR. LEVENE CROSS-EXAMINED

Cross-examined by SERJEANT SULLIVAN, the plaintiff said that a promoter made the contract with the fighter, not with the fighter's manager, but the arrangements were primarily made by the promoter and the manager. The contract signed by the manager was to produce the boxer. If the fighter did not go through with the business the promoter had a claim for damages against him.

His LORDSHIP.—The manager signs the contract so as to bind the fighter?—Yes; but the contract is between the promoter and the fighter.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Did you get any fights for Carnera?—Yes.

In three months?—No, not in those three months. He was unknown and I had to work him up.

According to you the contract was for all time?—There was no time limit.

Are you suggesting that a boxer who has to pay his manager to get fights has to pay everybody else to whom his manager goes for the purpose?—Yes; I was representing Carnera in a foreign country.

Among the witnesses called to give evidence as to the plaintiff's efforts on behalf of Carnera were Mr. A. J. Daniels, the boxing correspondent of *Sporting Life*; Mr. Norman Hurst, boxing writer for Allied Newspapers, Limited; Mr. Charles Rose, boxing correspondent of the *Daily Express*; and Mr. Edward Alfred Broadribb, boxing manager in England for Mr Jeff Dickson.

That concluded the case for the plaintiff.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN, for the defence, read the evidence taken on commission.

The evidence of Mr. Leon See was taken before Mr. A. G. Ponsonby, British Vice-Consul at New York.

Examined by Mr. BELLINGER, on behalf of the defendant, Mr. See said that he had been a manager of prize fighters for the last 25 years, and had drawn up thousands of contracts. He had been Carnera's sole manager since August, 1928. He first met the plaintiff 10 or 12 years ago.

At the end of September, 1928, he met Mr. Levene at a café in Paris. The plaintiff had just seen Carnera fight and was very much struck by the impression which he had made. Mr. Levene said that Carnera would make a sensation in England and he asked the witness whether he (Mr. See) would give him a contract by which he would be entitled to try to find contests for Carnera in this country and what commission the witness would give him. The witness replied that he would give him a contract for three months from that date until December 31, 1928, by which he could try to get contests for Carnera in England and 10 per cent. of all contracts which he found for him during that time. The plaintiff asked him to write a contract, and the witness thereupon wrote him a letter confirming the terms, to which the plaintiff agreed. The witness did not keep a copy of the letter because it was not a contract but simply a letter confirming the verbal agreement.

A CONFIRMING LETTER

In a letter dated October 9, 1928, the witness wrote to the plaintiff: "I confirm my agreement with you, and by that you are entitled to 10 per cent. of all moneys earned by Carnera in England either by contests, exhibitions, or any shows during such contracts."

The witness admitted that he wrote to the plaintiff on June 26, 1929, a letter in which he said: "I.O.K. You must ask for £140 so that I can give you £15 for your commission." At that time his contract with the plaintiff had expired since January 1, 1929, but he fixed the plaintiff's commission at £15 on a purse of £140. The contest referred to never took place. The plaintiff got never arranged a match for Carnera which materialized.

The witness denied that he, on behalf of Carnera, requested Mr. Levene to try to obtain contests for Carnera and that Carnera would pay him 10 per cent. of his receipts in England. The agreement was that the plaintiff was to try to get contests for Carnera, and the contracts were to be submitted to the witness and signed by him. The plaintiff was to receive 10 per cent. on all fights during the three months even if the witness signed the contracts himself. That commission was to be paid by the witness out of his own pocket. The agreement did not say that Carnera was to pay any money to the plaintiff whatsoever.

The witness's contract with Carnera stipulated that he was to receive 33 1-3 per cent. of his purse, and it was customary for the manager to abandon 10 per cent. of that personally to another manager who could find him contests. He never mentioned the contract with the plaintiff to Carnera, who was not interested in it.

Mr. BELLINGER.—Had you obtained Carnera's approval to your contract with the plaintiff?—I had never mentioned Mr. Levene's name to Carnera.

The witness added that Carnera had had two contests in England—one against Jack Stanley in October, 1929, and the other against Young Stribling in November, 1929. He boxed 12 times for charity and once in Scotland for remuneration. He boxed for two weeks at the Alhambra for a salary.

Counsel having addressed the jury on behalf of their clients, his LORDSHIP summed up.

The jury found for the plaintiff, for whom judgment was entered, with costs. His LORDSHIP directed an inquiry into Carnera's earnings in this country and payment to the plaintiff of the 10 per cent. commission thereon to which he was entitled.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Edmond O'Connor and Co.; Mr. O. L. Richardson.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
INCIDENT AT SHOOTING PARTY
MULLER v. MULLER AND COMPTON

(Before the PRESIDENT *and a Special Jury)*

The jury returned a verdict against the respondent and co-respondent in this suit, in which Mr. Charles James Muller, a man of independent means, of Great Elm, Frome, Somerset, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Enid Daphne Keswick Muller, *née* Swinscow, on the ground of her adultery with Captain Edward Bathurst Compton, a retired naval officer, of Lymington, Hampshire. By their answers the respondent and co-respondent denied the charges.

The marriage took place on October 3, 1923, at St. Luke's Church, Torquay. There is one child, a son, aged five years.

There was a shooting party at Waterloo House, Harbottle, Northumberland, in September, 1929. It was alleged that adultery was committed on September 10 by the respondent and co-respondent. The co-respondent, in defence, said that the respondent went to his room uninvited, but that nothing wrong took place.

Mr. W. O. Willis, K.C., and Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Bush James for the respondent; Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Noel Middleton for the co-respondent.

Mr. BUSH JAMES intimated that, although the respondent denied the charges, she would not go into the witness-box.

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale), in summing-up, said that it was a remarkable element in the case that, although the respondent, as it was said, had been sitting in Court throughout the hearing, she had not challenged the petitioner's evidence in any way. That was a thing that rarely, and hardly ever, happened, but the jury must be careful not to do any injustice to the co-respondent on that account. At the time of the marriage the petitioner was a man of 61 and the respondent a girl of 20. It was said that the respondent was a neurotic and very emotional creature, and that the petitioner had not been without some anxiety on that account.

After they had been at the shooting party at Harbottle last September for some days the petitioner became disturbed about his wife, who was an impulsive person, and warned the co-respondent that she was neurotic and might lose control. The petitioner said that he had complained to a fellow-guest of the respondent's and co-respondent's holding hands under the table. They both denied it. The petitioner stated that in the early hours of September 10 he saw his wife coming out of the co-respondent's bedroom, and that both of them denied having been in the co-respondent's room. But, in evidence, the co-respondent said that he was asleep when the respondent came into his room, and, waking up, he told her to go. The incident broke up the party, and in October the petition was filed.

The jury found that the respondent had committed adultery with the co-respondent.

The PRESIDENT granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the child, and costs against the co-respondent.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Roscoe and Hincks; Messrs. Lewis and Lewis; Messrs. Farrer and Co.

DECREE NISI AGAINST A CLERGYMAN
COOKE, E. H. v. COOKE, W. L. (BURBIDGE CITED AS BURBAGE INTERVENING)

(Before MR. JUSTICE HILL*)*

In this petition Mrs. Ethel Hefford Cooke, *née* Jones, of Charles-street, Kettering, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage, which took place on April 3, 1918, at All Saints' Church, Kettering, with the Rev. Walter Louis Cooke, a clerk in holy orders, of Somerford Keynes, Gloucestershire, formerly vicar of St. Saviour's, Leicester, on the ground of his adultery with a woman named. The respondent and the intervener denied the charges.

During the hearing the petitioner was granted leave to amend her petition by charging adultery with a woman unknown. The charges against the intervener were dropped and she was dismissed from the suit.

Mr. Clifford Mortimer and Mr. F. S. H. Bryant appeared for the petitioner; Mr. G. Tyndale for the respondent; and Mr. H. W. Barnard for the intervener.

His LORDSHIP held that the respondent had been guilty of adultery with a woman unknown, and he granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bennett, Ferris, and Bennett, for Messrs. Bray and Bray, Leicester; Messrs. Peacock and Goddard.

£1,000 DIVORCE DAMAGES
SUTTON v. SUTTON AND RICHARDSON

(Before the PRESIDENT *and a Special Jury)*

In this petition Mr. Walter Sutton, a builder and contractor, of Brereton-avenue, Cleethorpes, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Gertrude Mary Sutton, *née* Would, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Richard Richardson, a butcher, of Humberstone, Lincolnshire. The petitioner claimed damages.

By their answers the respondent and co-respondent denied the charges, but they did not now contest the petition, and the damages were agreed at £1,000, subject to the approval of the jury.

The marriage took place on December 20, 1906, at Clee Parish Church, Great Grimsby.

Mr. G. Tyndale appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Noel Middleton for the respondent and co-respondent.

The jury gave a finding of adultery and assessed the damages at £1,000.

The PRESIDENT directed that the damages be paid into Court within 14 days, and pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Neave, Morton, and Hancock, for Messrs. Wilkin and Chapman, Great Grimsby; Messrs. Mott and Parkes.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER
ALLEGED STABBING WITH BREAD-KNIFE

At Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday, FREDDIE BENSON, 21, described as an actor, was charged on remand with attempting to murder Albert Stokes in a house at Clipstone-street, Marylebone.

It was stated that when Stokes was found bleeding from a wound in the chest he was wearing a shirt, over which was a blue jersey and a waistcoat; but although the jersey showed a cut about an inch long the blood-stained shirt worn beneath it was uncut.

William Somers, a waiter, and Nellie Ellen Lee, who lives at the same address, gave evidence of the alleged stabbing. Benson and Stokes occupied a room and a kitchen on the ground-floor, and on June 16 Somers was there with them. A dispute arose between Benson and Stokes about a gramophone which had been broken. It is alleged that Stokes kicked Benson while he was kneeling on the floor washing it, and that Benson told him to stop it or he would stab him with the bread-knife. Stokes repeated the kick, whereupon Benson jumped up and drove the knife through his clothing and into the chest underneath the heart. Stokes was taken in a taxicab to Middlesex Hospital.

The defence suggested was that Stokes fell over the bucket and caused the wound, but Dr. Lloyd Davies, of Middlesex Hospital, said that that was impossible. The doctor had stated earlier that Stokes was improving and was now out of danger.

Benson was remanded.

CLEVER FORGERY OF BANK NOTES
IMITATION OF WATER-MARK

Sentence of 18 months' imprisonment in the second division was passed by the RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday on WILLIAM RICHARDS, 24, soldier, of Colchester, who pleaded "Guilty" to uttering a forged £1 banknote.

Mr. G. B. McClure, prosecuting for the Bank of England, said that when one of the notes was tendered at an hotel in Colchester it was thought to be somewhat strange. Richards was detained until the police arrived. A piece of paper was found on him on which was written:—"Dear Foss. How's this for quick work? Congrats. from the boy. Yours, Wigan." There was also written in German, "Remember Wednesday night." Detective-sergeant Clear, of Colchester, got in touch with the Wigan police and as a result a man named Foster was arrested and charged with forging similar notes.

Richards made a statement saying that he had received 11 "dud" notes from Foster, who had been in his company on the Rhine. Foster had apparently then forged German notes. The Bank of England had received 10 or 11 of the notes, and it was known that four or five had been passed by Foster. The latter was obviously a clever artist, the notes apparently being made entirely by hand. The watermark appeared to have been produced by a novel method, and it was fairly convincing. Richards had a good character apart from this case.

The RECORDER said the notes had been forged with extraordinary skill, and they were such as might easily be passed. Such offences tended to undermine the whole fabric of the currency.

He commended Sergeant Clear for his work in capturing Foster.

PROSECUTION FOR PERJURY

When a girl of 15, who was to have given evidence against her step-father, Vernon Stuart Anderson, 34, marine engineer, of Maidstone, in respect of alleged offences against her went into the witness box at the Kent Assizes on Tuesday, she said the evidence given by her before the magistrates was untrue. Under direction of MR. JUSTICE AVORY, Anderson was *Acquitted*. The Judge directed that the girl be prosecuted for perjury, and said the prosecution should consider whether any other person or persons were concerned in the conspiracy to defeat or prevent the course of justice.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"ROMEO AND JULIET"

The chief item in the National programme this evening is a performance of Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, with Mendelssohn's incidental music rendered by the Wireless Singers and Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Victor Hely-Hutchinson. Mr. Peter Creswell will produce the play. In the cast are Mr. Frank Birch, Mr. Harman Grisewood, Mr. Dennis Arundell, Mr. Carleton Hobbs, Miss Katherine Hynes, and Miss Patricia Hayes. At 8.55 p.m. the second act of *Romeo and Juliet* will be relayed from the Covent Garden Opera House to the London Regional transmitter.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, June 26, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—Ourselves and the State. **8**—Things You Can Organize Yourselves, by Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12:—Anne Gregory (soprano); Editha Braham (violin); Arthur Cooke (pianoforte). **1**:—Organ Recital. Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Speech and Language, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. **2.50**:—Interlude. **3**:—Evensong, from Westminster Abbey. **3.45**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **3.45-5.15**:—Probable running commentary on the All England Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting, by Colonel R. H. Brand and Captain H. B. T. Wakelam, from the Centre Court, Wimbledon, and also, if necessary, from 5.15-6 p.m. **4.15**:—Orchestra from Grosvenor House.

5.15:—Children: Native Songs and Stories, by Chief Os-Ke-Non-Ton: Hiawatha's Fishing (Longfellow). **6**:—Miss Irene Cooper-Willis, reading from Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Bronte. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Modern British Pianoforte Music, played by Vivian Langrish. **7-7.20**:—Film Talk, by Mr. Francis Birrell. **7.25**:—Some Industries of Great Britain To-day, 3—Cotton, by Mr. H. G. Hughes, from Manchester.

7.45:—A Recital by Arthur Cranmer (baritone). **8**:—A Midsummer Night's Dream (Shakespeare), arranged by Dulcima Glasby, produced by Peter Creswell, music by Mendelssohn, with Frank Birch, Edgar R. Skeet, Harman Grisewood, Dennis Arundell, Clifton Gibbs, Rudolph de Cordova, Malcolm Graeme, Charles Groves, Hamilton Earle Carleton Hobbs, Basil Simpson, Doreen Goodridge, Ruth Logan, Katherine Hynes, Joyce Moore, Lila Maravan, Charles Hawtrey, Nada Ford, Rosamund May, Joan Hare, Lesley Dudley, Patricia Hayes, Doris Arnold, the Wireless Singers and the Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Victor Hely-Hutchinson. **9.30**:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m. only). **9.55**:—The Imperial Press Conference, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Woods. **10.10**:—A Recital by Maggie Teyte. **10.30-12**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Midland Regional programme. **1.30**:—Orchestra, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant. **2.30-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15-6.35**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Herbert Thorpe in Neapolitan Songs, accompanied by Mario de Pietro's Quartet; Lillie Lane (entertainer); B.B.C. Dance Orchestra; Sketch: The Law, by Harold French, with H. R. Hignett and Harold French; Ethel Dunford (light songs at the piano); Claude Hulbert and Enid Trevor in some more nonsense; Myddleton and Windeatt at two pianos; Clapham and Dwyer in another Spot of Bother. **8.15**:—News. **8.20**:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet. **8.55**:—Romeo and Juliet, Act. II., relayed from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. **9.20**:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Hughes Macklin (tenor). **10.30-10.45**:—Weather; News.

12:—Orchestra. **1**:—Theodore Grosvenor (baritone); Sylvia Rattenbury (violin); Isabel Woodhouse (soprano). **1.30**:—London Regional programme. **2.30-3**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children: The Master Goblin's Department Store, a Fairy Play, by Margaret Dangerfield; Songs by Nellie Southworth-Elkington (soprano); Tony (entertainer). **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15-6.35**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—London Regional programme. **8.15**:—News. **8.20**:—London Regional programme. **9.20**:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Nellie Southworth-Elkington (soprano). **10.30-10.45**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.25**:—See Glasgow. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **2.30-3**:—National programme. **3.45**:—The Orchestra; Anne S. Duthie (soprano); Mark Heminway (trumpet). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. W. M. Capper: Achill Island—2. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55**:—National programme. **10.10**:—W. R. Gordon (traditional ballads); R. L. O'Mealy (Uilleann pipes); Albert Fitzgerald (violin); The Harmony Mixed Voice Quartet (Moore's Irish Melodies); Mat Mulcahey; The Orchestra, conducted by Phillip Whiteway. **11-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1-2**:—National programme. **2.30-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2**:—National programme. **4.45**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. R. E. Witherspoon: West of England Golf and Golfers. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.10**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and French Lesson. **7.45**:—Literary Talk. **8**:—Concert. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Glasgow. **3**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Glasgow. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3**:—Orchestra. **3.20**:—Mr. Gilbert McAllister: Holidays for Stay-at-Homes—2. Fenwick Moor and Carrick Shore. **3.35**:—Music. **3.40**:—Mid-Week Service conducted by the Rev. William J. Baxter. **4**:—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5**:—The Cello: Dorothy Godfrey (violoncello). **5.15**:—Children. **5.47**:—Birthdays. **5.53**:—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—Mr. W. S. Lockhart: Long-distance Swimming on the Clyde. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra from Manchester; Clarence Eldon (tenor), from Newcastle. **2.30**:—National programme. **3.45**:—The Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Horace Fellowes, relayed from the Pavilion Gardens, Buxton. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-12**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2**:—National programme. **4.45**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Cardiff. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—See Manchester. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.45**:—See Manchester. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Manchester. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Children. **7.30**:—Trio Music and News. **9.30**:—Elementary English Lesson. **10**:—Chimes, Weather and Exchange Quotations. **10.5**:—Orchestral Music. **10.45**:—Literary Talk. **11**:—News. **11.5**:—Choral Concert, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7.30:—Talk. **8**:—Relay of an Opera from Ljubljana (574.7m.). **10**:—Time and News. **10.15**:—Quartet Concert.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—4:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **5.30**:—Talks. **7.5**:—Advanced Spanish Lesson. **7.30**:—Agricultural Talk. **7.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **8**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **8.15**:—Programme from Breslau. **9**:—Concert of Seldom Heard Music—Die vier Weltteile (Dittersdorf); La Melodia Germanica, No. 1 (Stamitz); Symphony in D major (Mozart), followed by News from Berlin (Witzleben) and Telgane Concert from Budapest.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—4.5:—Concert of Old Music—Suite for Strings (Schein); Orchestral Trio in G major (Pergolesi); Soprano Solos—(a) Aria from Dorinda and Silvio; (b) Aria from Akebiades (Cavalli); Concerto grosso No. 10 in G minor with Oboe Obbligato (Handel); Tragic Symphony (Locatelli); Soprano Solos—(a) Aria from Octavia (Keiser); (b) Aria from Il re pastore (Mozart); Concerto grosso in G minor (Corelli). **5.30**:—Readings for Young People. **5.50**:—Talk. **6.10**:—A Dialogue: The German and French Spirit in Literature. **6.40**:—Pianoforte Recital. **7**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Choral Concert, followed by Labour Market Report. **8**:—Topical Talk. **8.15**:—The Hare's Foot—Tragi-Comedy in one act (Hans Brunnert). **8.45**:—Dance Music, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Concert of Tzigane Music, relayed from Budapest.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—7.58:—Time and Weather. **8**:—Talk. **8.30**:—Orchestral Selections. **8.45**:—I Pagliacci—Opera in one act (Leoncavallo) on Gramophone Records. **10**:—News and Weather. **10.15**:—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7:—Talk. **7.30**:—See Prague. **9.30**:—Programme from Brno. **10**:—See Prague. **10.55**:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—7.50:—Weather. **7.52**:—Talk. **8.15**:—Stone Relay from the Jahrhunderthalle. **9**:—Concert on Two Pianos. **10.10**:—News. **10.30**:—Talk. **10.45**:—Concert and Dance Music from the Café Hindenburg.

BRNO (342m.), 2.6kw.—7.5:—Weekly. **7.15**:—Children. **7.30**:—See Prague. **9.30**:—Quintet Music. **10**:—See Prague. **10.55**:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.35:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—*Le Journal Parlé*. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert—Scènes alsaciennes (Massenet); The Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikovsky); Waltz, The Blue Danube (Strauss); Ballet Music from Coppelia (Delibes); Song, Liebestod (Liszt); Selection from La Gioconda (Ponchielli). In the Intervals, at **8.20**:—Talk: Art in 1830, and at **9**:—Topical Talk. **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—7.15:—English Language Lesson. **7.45**:—Hungarian Songs. **8.40**:—Reading. **9**:—'Cello and Pianoforte Recital. **10.10**:—Concert from the Café Ostende.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—6.50:—Weather and News. **7.15**:—Time Signal. **7.20**:—Travel Talk. **7.50**:—'Cello Recital. **8.20**:—An Icelandic Reading. **9**:—Icelandic Festival, relayed from the Tivoli Concert Hall. **10**:—News and Report of the Jutland Landowners' Association. **10.20**:—Mandoline Recital. **10.55**:—Dance Music. **12 (midnight)**:—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m.); 1kw.—7:—Miscellaneous Items—News, and Programme Announcements. **7.10**:—Festival Programme, relayed from the Grand Square. **7.45**:—Agricultural Talk and Time Signal from Warsaw. **8**:—Radio Journal. **8.15**:—Vocal Concert from the Works of Polish Composers. **9.30**:—Literary Programme. **10**:—Talk. **10.15**:—News from Warsaw. **11**:—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (286m.).—7:—See Munich. **7.30**:—See Stuttgart. **10**:—The Valiant Sailor—Comedy in Four Acts (Kaiser). **11.30**:—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (238m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—7:—Talks. **7.50**:—Exchange and Weather. **8**:—Peter Pink—A North German Folk Play in Three Acts (Wilfried Wroost). **10**:—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.20**:—Concert from the Café Kröpke, Hanover.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 6.5kw.—After **5.40 p.m.** on **1,071m.—9.40 a.m.**:—Time and Daily service. **11.40**:—Quintet Concert. **1.40**:—Organ Recital, with Violin and 'Cello Selections. **2.55**:—Gramophone Records. **3.40**:—Programme for Hospitals. **5.10**:—Concert played from the Carlton Hotel, Amsterdam. **5.40**:—Time Signal. **5.41**:—Concert. **6.10**:—Exchange Quotations. **6.12**:—Gramophone Records. **7.10**:—Talk. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Gramophone Records. **7.55**:—Sarcouf—Musical Comedy in Three Acts (Planquette). In the interval, Selections for Two Pianos. After the Programme, Weather and News. **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—7.55 a.m.:—Concert. **9.40**:—Selections by a Ladies' Choir. **10.10**:—Service for Hospitals. **10.40**:—Reading. **11.10**:—Agricultural Talk. **11.40**:—Police Notes. **12.10**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **1.40**:—Gramophone Records. **2.25**:—Lesson in Handicrafts. **3.40**:—Programme for Hospitals. **4.40**:—Gramophone Records. **5.40**:—Organ Recital. **6.40**:—Gramophone Records. **7.25**:—Police Notes. **7.40**:—Concert. **10.10**:—News. **10.20**:—Gramophone Concert.

LAHTI (1,300m.), 40kw.—7.10:—Song Recital. **7.30**:—Andante and Allegro from the Concerto for Clarinet (Spohr). **7.50**:—Recitations. **8.10**:—Orchestral Selections from (a) I Pagliacci (Leoncavallo) and (b) Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni). **8.45**:—News in Finnish and Swedish. **9.15**:—Military Music.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 13kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—7:—Economic Notes, Weather and Sports Announcements. **7.15**:—Spanish Language Lesson. **7.40**:—Talk. **8**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—Rendez-vous—Wireless Play: Pallteach, followed by News, Sports Notes and Concert from the Hansa Cafe, Dusseldorf.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7:—Talk. **7.30**:—Choral Concert. **9**:—Reading. **9.30**:—Concerto for Pianoforte in G major, No. 4 (Beethoven). **10**:—Wireless Notes, Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—8:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices and Concert by the Municipal Band from the Retiro, followed by Dance Music. **9.25**:—News. **11**:—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations and Sextet Selections with Soprano and Tenor Solos. **1 a.m. (Friday)**:—Chimes, News and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7.15:—Concert. **8**:—Report of the Geographical Society; Announcements, News. **8.30**:—Talk on Music. **8.50**:—Time Signal. **8.52**:—The Italian Girl in Algiers, opera (Rossini). **11.30**:—News and Music.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (360m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—7:—Talks. **8**:—Vocal Quartet Concert from the Works of Johannes Brahms. **8.40**:—Helmut, play in four acts (Hermann Sudermann). **10.20**:—News.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—7.15:—Weather and News. **7.30**:—German Language Lesson. **8**:—Agricultural Programme. **8.30**:—Concert. **9**:—Recital of Poetry. **9.35**:—Weather, News, and Talk. **10.10**:—Guitar Selections.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at **1**:—Exchange Quotations and News; and at **1.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **2**:—Exchange, Market Prices. **5.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **5.45**:—Concert arranged by Radio Art et Pensee. **4.45**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **5**:—Medical Talk. **6.30**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Advanced Bookkeeping Lesson. **7.45**:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8**:—Programme by Mr. Denis d'Ines and Company—(a) La Chienne du Roi (Lavedan); (b) La Sœur de Jocrisse (Duvert-Lauzanne). In the interval at **8.30**:—Sports Review. **8.45**:—Concert—Theme and Variations for Piano (Faure); Violin Solos (a) Andante (Faure); (b) Gavotte (Bach); (c) Berceuse (Ravel); (d) Gitana (Kreisler); Songs (a) Aria from Paris and Helen (Gluck); (b) Three Gipsy Songs (Dvorak); The Third Quartet (Beethoven).

Sporting News

RACING

THE NEWCASTLE MEETING

SHOW GIRL WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Lady Ludlow's four-year-old filly Show Girl, ridden by Elliott and trained by Watts, the trainer of the Derby winner Call Boy, won the Northumberland Plate at Newcastle yesterday by a neck from West Wicklow, with Luffness third, beaten for second place by two lengths. The winner started at 100 to 8 in the Ring and at just over 26 to 1 on the hand-worked totalisator. The second was favourite at 5 to 2, and the third started at 10 to 1 and was well backed each way.

The conditions for the race, apart from the going, which was unavoidably hard, were ideal, and as usual there was a very large attendance of visitors, for this race is regarded in the North as more important even than the Derby. On the whole the field for yesterday's race was of better quality than one has seen for a number of years. In spite of the fine and warm summer afternoon all the starters appeared cool and collected. No incidents during the parade call for comment, but there was a delay at the gate, caused by what appeared at the time to be a false start. As a result of this, Mountain Lad was mixed up in some way with the tapes, which necessitated considerable adjustment of his saddle and girths. In the end, however, the field were sent away to a very good start.

As the field past the stands for the first time, the running was made by Medarlin from Mountain Lad, with Ballymurphy third and Dark Hillock last. For some distance Medarlin and Mountain Lad disputed the lead, but half-way down the far side of the course Mountain Lad was in front by himself, with Medarlin slowly but surely losing ground. Mountain Lad did not keep the lead to himself for long, for he was quickly joined by Ballymurphy. All this time Libertine II. was going well; as was his stable companion Crafty Captain. Mountain Lad just led into the Straight with a very small advantage over Ballymurphy. Both were going so well at the time that it seemed that one or the other might well win, but the Straight had scarcely been reached before each was beaten and lost his position, Luffness and West Wicklow drawing to the front apparently with the race between them. For a moment it seemed that West Wicklow would win. He overcame Luffness, but, very close to the winning-post, was caught and beaten by Show Girl, on whom Elliott rode a really good race, making his run at the correct time and winning rather easily by a neck. The winner had run only once this year, and then without success, while last year she had shown good stamina but not much form, and her success yesterday afternoon suggests that Old Orkney would have won this race with well over 10st. It may, however, be that Show Girl has done well since she was a three-year-old, while she is yet another example of a Son-in-Law being at her best on the top of the ground. I could see no excuses for the horses which were beaten, although it may be that the hard ground prevented them from being seen at their best. This excuse, I am sure, applies to Blue Mist, who was never able to raise a real gallop. Mr. M. Evans, her enthusiastic owner, had come all the way from London to see her run.

The remainder of the afternoon's racing really calls for little comment. In the absence of Wykeham, Persian Sun won the opening race, the Gateshead Selling Handicap, rather easily after once appearing to be completely beaten. His small rider, however, would not allow him to stop, and owing to his vigorous riding the horse came again and won from Carmine, with Whinpark third. Westcourt, who was well backed, had every chance, but he is even more ungenerous than the other horses in the race, which suggests that he must be most unreliable. The Nile, at odds-on, was always winning the Angerton Maiden Plate, in which she was ridden by Donoghue, who added to his success later in the afternoon when he was given a walk-over in the Monkchester Stakes on Pelote. There were 39 entries for this race, but only the one starter.

The race for the Northumberland Plate was followed by the Perkins Memorial Plate, worth £500, but which attracted only three starters, one of whom, Grand Idol, after her running in the Royal Hunt Cup, seemed so certain to win that she started at 3 to 1 on. Not only did she fail to win, but she actually finished last of the three, four lengths and a neck behind Dark Brilliance and Chevy Slyne, the former of these two atoning for his failure at Ascot by making, so it seemed, all the running and winning as decisively as four lengths indicate. Grand Idol was not the only odds-on favourite to fail during the afternoon, for odds were laid on Arran Beg to win the Gibside Selling Plate. The best that he could do was to finish a poor third, beaten by Bright Steel and Irish Peach, the former of whom made all the running and won with ease. Bright Steel, who used to belong to Lord Glanely, had not been placed before this season, but he won one or two selling plates last year. The start for this race appeared to be very uneven.

NEWBURY MEETING

The Newbury Summer Meeting was begun yesterday in fine weather and in the presence of a very satisfactory attendance of visitors. The going was firm. Aylesbury, who had been disqualified by the Stewards after winning a race at Gatwick last month, won the Juvenile Selling Plate, with which the afternoon's programme was begun, by a head from Ye Olde Leather Bottel, with the favourite, Chivalresque, third. After the race the winner was bought in for 620 guineas. There was an exciting finish to the Berks Selling Handicap, Walloon getting up in the last few strides to make a dead-heat with Ruby's Love. Walloon made the running to the Distance, at which point he was passed by Ruby's Love, but came again near the winning-post and just got up to save the race. The dead-heat was run off later in the afternoon and resulted in Ruby's Love winning by three-quarters of a length.

There were only seven starters for the valuable Royal Plate, Sidonia and Paradine being made joint favourites at 7 to 4 against. Each ran well, but neither could win. Earn Hill beating Paradine in a desperate finish by a short head, with Sidonia another short head away third. The winner, who is by Spion Kop, had run well in his only previous race, behind Sans Espoir at Wolverhampton a fortnight ago, and has obviously improved since. He was well ridden by Clifford Richards, who completed a riding double when he won the next race, the Empire Stakes, on Fingle Bridge. Songe lost ground at the start, Fingle Bridge being best away from Fleeting Memory and Polar Bear. Songe challenged at the Distance, but, although he passed Fleeting Memory, he could not catch Fingle Bridge, who won a good race by a head. The winner, who ran second in the Wokingham States at Ascot last week, belongs to Mr. F. T. Halse, who was not winning out of his turn.

Unlikely, who had won at Windsor on Saturday, made all the running in the Kennet Stakes and held off Sordo to win by a head, with the Squander filly third. Unlikely, who is by Blandford, has now won three races in 11 days. The afternoon's programme was concluded with the Netheravon Maiden Plate, which was won by Kilkenny by a head from Bay of Acre, with Forum II., third. It is interesting to note that, apart from the dead-heat, no race during the afternoon was won by a wider margin than a head.

NEWBURY PROSPECTS

2.0.—WILTSHIRE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—King Carroll and Good Story seem to have fair chances, but the winner may be DOUBLE SPOT, who missed a race at Brighton earlier in the week to run here, and who, on Epsom form with Hard Rock and The Urchin, must have a very nice chance of winning.

2.30.—ALL-AGED SELLING PLATE (6f.).—REDGRAVE seems too good to be started in such a race as this, but if he is a runner he would most certainly have a large following. Indeed, he seems an obvious selection if he is started. In his absence the winner may well be WOODCRAFT, who would not be so well in here if this race were a handicap, as will be seen from his last running with County Guy, whom he is certain, at the weights, to beat.

3.10.—NEWBURY SUMMER CUP (1¼m.).—Lucky Tor probably will find this distance beyond him even if he were started, but I understand that his stable will be represented by Paul Caret, who, after failing in the Chester Cup, failed in the Manchester Cup. I doubt whether he can be so good on the race-course as he is in the gallops at home. Buoyant Bachelor has a good chance on his Ascot form, but he is not so well handicapped as King's Oven on his Kempton Park form. Brown Tony is another that has a nice chance on Ascot form. Charnwood does not seem so well handicapped as several others in the race. I shall take a chance with KING'S OVEN, who won this race last year and who is better handicapped than he has been for some time.

3.45.—BERKSHIRE FOAL PLATE (5f.).—Quite a possible winner here seems to me to be CHARLWOOD, who, after running very well at Newmarket, ran a fine race when just beaten at Epsom. There is nothing else in the race with such public form to his or her credit.

4.15.—OGBOURNE HANDICAP (7f.).—I have never had a very high opinion of POSTRAITIST, but this seems just the sort of race that he might win, and I shall give him another chance. The best of the others and an alternative selection would seem to be MONSIEUR NEUF, whom I have noticed running quite well on several occasions this season.

4.45.—APPRENTICES' PLATE (1m.).—This race can safely be left to the market. The winner may be BEN IN OR, who has very little to do and should be able to do that little, moderate as she seems to be in spite of her breeding.

NEWCASTLE PROSPECTS

1.30.—CAMPERDOWN SELLING PLATE (6f.).—HIT THE DECK missed a race earlier in the week, presumably to be started here. He is consistent and useful, and as the opposition does not seem very strong he should win. The best of the others may be Downholme.

2.0.—JOHN OSBORNE HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Quarter Sessions runs and on some form has a fair chance, as has Laird. Master Mint has several times run well, but at the weights I am inclined to select the selling plater, COMPOUND FRACTURE, who stays well and showed at Hurst Park that he was not only fit and well but could also act on the top of the ground, which is important at Newcastle at the present time.

2.30.—GOSFORTH PARK CUP (5f.).—Lundy Light is exceptionally kindly handicapped on some form and must have a very good chance at the weights. The next best handicapped horse in the race is surely Oratorium, who won easily at Epsom and on that running has a good chance. Taking a line through Mellin and Oceana I make LUNDY LIGHT the better handicapped of the two. Accordingly he is my selection.

3.0.—SEATON DELAVAL PLATE (5f.).—Yellow Dun and Pot-pourri have fair chances on known form, but the best selection seems to me to be TIPPETS, who was just beaten at York after running very well at Newmarket early in the season, when she might have won if she had got off well at the start.

3.30.—STEWARDS' SELLING PLATE (6f.).—Several quite useful platers are to be started here, the best of them quite possibly being MISS JACKIE, who was once known as the Within the Maze filly. If she is as good on the racecourse as the young lady after whom she is named is on the lawn tennis court she will win with ease.

3.55.—GOSFORTH PARK BIENNIAL STAKES (1m. 1f.).—The ground is much too hard for Pal O' Mine, who will not be started on that account. Master Mint appears again here and may run well, but the best selection seems to be GOOD FISH, who won at Lingfield, beating Recorder, who has since won at Ascot. Good Fish is owned and trained by the people that won the Northumberland Plate yesterday, Lady Ludlow and Watts.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

NEWBURY

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Newmarket horses will compete in three of the six events at Newbury to-day.

The Newbury Summer Cup will attract only a small field. BUOYANT BACHELOR has recovered from the hard race he had at Ascot in the Stakes, and I believe he has only to show the same form to win this race. The shorter distance will be in his favour. Coligny II. on his day is a good horse, but he is one I have lost faith in, as he does not run twice alike.

Our only representative in the Berkshire Foal Plate will be ST. GEORGE, a very well-bred animal, who ran fairly well in the Coventry Stakes at Ascot. There is no doubt in my mind that he is improving, and he may prove the winner.

Our runners in the Ogbourne High-weight Handicap will be Post Haste and Pasiphae. POST HASTE has not run for quite a long time, but he has been giving satisfaction in home gallops, and I make him my selection.

NEWCASTLE

At Newcastle our trainers will be fairly strongly represented in most of the events.

Most of the entries for the John Osborne Handicap Plate will face the starter. With 9st. to carry, Quarter Sessions looks to have rather too much weight. He has had very little racing this season, but he is improving with each gallop. Day has sent both Master Mint and First Shot, but the former may wait for a later race. COMPOUND FRACTURE is nicely handicapped. He is a winner and is very much fancied for this race. I give him slight preference over Quarter Sessions.

The Gosforth Park Cup is likely to prove an interesting race. The weight may prevent Arguide from winning, but he is very well. ORATORIUM is one of the most improved animals in Major Beatty's team, and it is with some confidence I select him to win. Both Chichester Cross and Grandiflora are fancied by their connexions.

The Seaton Delaval Plate.—Pot-pourri will carry the confidence of Stanley House. She is a winner, and she has done very well recently, but may not beat TIPPETS, who has been giving every satisfaction against the best two-year-olds in the Green Lodge team, and I look to him to prove the best from Headquarters.

The Stewards' Selling Plate.—TANIT BAY has useful public form to recommend her for a race of this kind, and she should go very close. Watts may saddle a winner in GOOD FISH for the Gosforth Park Biennial Stakes.

THE IRISH DERBY

The Irish Derby was won at The Curragh yesterday by Sir M. Wilson's Rock Star, who beat Lord Astor's Writ easily, Colonel G. Loder's Christopher Robin being third.

The result was :—

ROCK STAR (Sir M. Wilson). 8st. 12lb. ..M. Wing 1
WRIT (Lord Astor). 9st. 2lb. .....R. Dick 2
CHRISTOPHER ROBIN (Colonel G. Loder). 9st. 5lb. F. Beasley 3

Also ran :—Pitched Battle (T. Burns), Grey Bachelor (E. Quirke), Adios (M. Beary), Black Admiral (J. Moylan), Bernadels (R. Beasley), Freigster (Joe Canty), Seer (H. Jellis), Inniskeen (P. Fitzgerald), and Wild Corn (E. Gardner).

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, at Epsom)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Seer, 7 to 2 Christopher Robin, 4 to 1 Writ, 5 to 1 Rock Star, 10 to 1 Freigster, 100 to 8 Grey Bachelor, 25 to 1 each Bernadels, Wild Corn, and Adios, 40 to 1 Pitched Battle, 66 to 1 Inniskeen, 200 to 1 Black Admiral.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, Rock Star, 17s. Places—Rock Star, 5s. 6d.; Writ, 4s. 6d.; Christopher Robin, 5s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,447 units; total place pool, 9,997 units.

Won by two lengths and a half; three lengths separated second and third.

NEWBURY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The WILTSHIRE SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
PREDON (Sir D. Broughton)...Farquharson	a	9	0
DOUBLE SPOT (Major D. Mairs).....Mairs	5	8	7
aTRUNCH (Mr. A. M. Melville).....Nugent	5	8	5
aPUTTER (Sir A. Butt).....March	4	8	3
SOLOMON'S ORDER (Mrs. M. Holland)...Dale	4	8	3
aSUN SPRITE (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell)...Cundell	5	7	13
KING CARROLL (Mr. W. G. Lane)...Farquharson	4	7	13
HEATH LODGE (Mr. H. J. Brueton)...Piggott	5	7	12
SPOILS (Mr. E. H. Webber).....Hobbs	4	7	9
QUIVIL (Lord Glanely).....Hogg	6	7	8
TULLY WOOD (Mr. R. C. Fitch).....Poole	6	7	7
TIMELY GIFT (Mr. D. Fraser)...Douglas-Pennant	4	7	7
aMINTERN (Mr. A. de Rothschild).....Pratt	3	7	7
GREY BUD (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw)...Whitelaw	3	7	6
aQUEEN BEE (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis).....Cottrill	4	7	5
WHISPERANT (Mr. F. Wright).....Templeman	4	7	5
GAINSBURGS (Victorio Fox).....J. Cannon	3	7	2
aBLUE HARE (Mr. E. T. Franklin).....Cundell	5	7	1
aGOOD STORY (Mr. J. E. Cottrell).....Gilbert	4	7	1
aTRANSITIVE (Brigadier-General O. Lambton)...T. Cannon	3	7	1
aHONEYMOON (Sir C. McLeod).....Higgs	3	7	0
WYRMINGTON (Mr. H. Spottiswoode)...Maclure	3	6	12
aGLOWING CINDER (Mr. E. St. G. Stedall)...Stedall	3	6	12
aWISDOMAN (Mr. G. Coldbeck).....Coldbeck	4	6	11
TENDER FOOT (Mr. W. P. Lowe).....W. P. Lowe	4	6	11
aVARNE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Green)...F. Hartigan	3	6	8
aTOMATE (Mr. E. G. De Mestre).....De Mestre	3	6	7
aNOBLE STAR (5lb. ex.) (Mr. H. F. Nicholls)...Cundell	3	7	0
PIANOLA (Mr. B. Davis).....B. Davis	4	6	10
CHARNWOOD (Mr. F. W. G. Weeden).....Moreton	4	6	6
BROWN TONY (Mrs. de Bellecourt).....J. Anthony	4	6	5
aWHITSBURY (Sir C. Hyde).....Scoble	4	6	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

OLD ORKNEY, C. Ray; KING'S OVEN, H. Wragg; BUOYANT BACHELOR, Jellis; COLIGNY II., C. Richards; GREASE PAINT, —; TIPPETS, F. Fox; GANGA SINGH, K. Gethin; NOBLE STAR, T. Lowrey; PIANOLA, —. F. Sharpe rides either Grease Paint or Whitsbury. Roi des Aulnes is a doubtful starter.

3.45.—The BERKSHIRE FOAL PLATE of 1,000 sovs.: for two-year-olds: the owner of the winner and the owner at running of the second each to receive 100 sovs. and the owner at entry of the second 50 sovs. out of the plate. Five furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
CONSTANT STREAM (Mr. H. Czarnikow)...Powell	2	9	5
I AM THE CAPTAIN (Mr. W. J. Gresson)...Rimell	2	9	5
SOLANO (Sir E. Wills).....D. Winton	2	9	5
aPHYSIC BALL (Lt. J. Brown).....Mercer	2	9	3
aFRIAR GRAY (Mr. H. Collins).....W. Payne	2	9	3
COUNTY GUY (Major Evans).....Turner	2	9	3
aEXCLAMATION (Mr. E. G. De Mestre)...De Mestre	2	9	3
BENEDICTUS (Mrs. E. Wallace).....J. Beary	2	9	3
aAGUILON (Mr. H. G. Blagrave).....Blagrave	2	9	0
aSAINT FORTUNAT (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	2	9	0
aLOVE FOWER (Mr. R. C. Dawson).....R. Dawson	2	9	0
aHENKELEY BRIDGE (Mr. G. W. Hands).....Saxby	2	9	0
aLUZMAN (Mr. C. Todd).....G. Todd	2	9	0
aCUNGO (Mr. R. Wyer).....R. Wyer	2	9	0
aREDGRAVE (Mr. F. H. Bowcher).....Gwilt	3	8	9
aWOODCRAFT (Mr. F. H. Bowcher).....Gwilt	3	8	9
aBATTLE (Lt. J. B. Joel).....C. Peck	3	8	6
aDIDASTRIA (Mr. T. Marshall).....Marsh	3	8	6
THE BABE (Mr. J. Rogers).....Hanley	3	8	6
aPOTTERS BAR (Mr. J. R. Porter).....Porter	3	8	1
aARROWSMITH (Viscount de Fontarce).....R. Dawson	3	8	6
THE LEOPARD (Sir C. Hyde).....Scoble	3	8	6
aPRETTY MAID (Mr. H. E. Lawrence).....Gwilt	3	8	6
aBONNE TETE (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild).....Pratt	3	8	9
aADDENT (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn).....Cottrill	3	8	9
HELLIE (5lb.) (Sir V. Sassoon).....C. Wauch	3	8	6
aMARIA MONK (c. by Santorb (5lb.) (Mr. T. H. Bowcher).....Gwilt	3	8	6
aARREYSTWYTH (Viscount de Fontarce) R. Dawson	3	8	6
THE LEOPARD (Sir C. Hyde).....Scoble	3	8	6
aPRETTY MAID (Mr. H. E. Lawrence).....Gwilt	3	8	6
aBONNE TETE (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild).....Pratt	3	8	9
aADDENT (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn).....Cottrill	3	8	9
HELLIE (5lb.) (Sir V. Sassoon).....C. Wauch	3	8	6
aMARIA MONK (c. by Santorb (5lb.) (Mr. T. H. Bowcher).....Gwilt	3	8	6
aARREYSTWYTH (Viscount de Fontarce) R. Dawson	3	8	6
THE LEOPARD (Sir C. Hyde).....Scoble	3	8	6
aPRETTY MAID (Mr. H. E. Lawrence).....Gwilt	3	8	6
aREDGRAVE (Mr. F. H. Bowcher).....Gwilt	3	8	9
aWOODCRAFT (Mr. F. H. Bowcher).....Gwilt	3	8	9
aBATTLE (Lt. J. B. Joel).....C. Peck	3	8	6
aDIDASTRIA (Mr. T. Marshall).....Marsh	3	8	6
THE BABE (Mr. J. Rogers).....Hanley	3	8	6
aPOTTERS BAR (Mr. J. R. Porter).....Porter	3	8	1

Each to be add £50 except Constant Stream, I Am the Captain, Solano, Redgrave, Woodcraft, Battle, Dodabetta, and The Babe.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PHYSIC BALL, F. Lane; FRIAR GRAY, —; COUNTY GUY, F. Fox; EXCLAMATION, C. Ray; AQUILON, Collins; SAINT FORTUNAT, —; LOVE LOWER, —; HENKELEY BRIDGE, —; CUNEO, R. Jones; REDGRAVE, —; WOODCRAFT, —; BATTLE, —; DODABETTA, —; POTTERS BAR, A. Burns; PRISKY DUKE, T. Barber; PIG LEAF, —.

3.10.—The NEWBURY SUMMER CUP, a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 10 sovs. extra if left in after June 10, and 10 sovs. extra for starters, with 1,000 sovs. added (including a Cup value 50 sovs. or cash, for winner); second to receive 150 sovs. and the third 50 sovs. out of the stakes. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
PLEINTAGO (12lb. extra) (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)	Lawson	5	9	7
aOLD ORKNEY (Mr. J. J. Murphy).....Sneyd	6	8	13
LUCKY TOR (Mr. W. M. G. Singer).....Lawson	5	8	12
aBUOYANT BACHELOR (Mr. D. M. Gatt).....W. P. Lowe	5	8	9
aBUOYANT BACHELOR (Mr. C. W. Gordon)	Jarvis	5	8	5
BREAK OF DAY (Mr. J. A. Dewar).....Pickering	5	8	0
aCOLINEY II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber).....S. Darling	5	7	10
CLEAR CASH (Sir J. Grey).....O. Anthony	5	7	10
RUBICON II. (Mr. V. Emanuel).....Duller	4	7	10
MONTELAIS (3lb.) (Mr. A. de Rothschild).....Jarvis	4	7	7
GREASE PAINT (Sir C. Hyde).....Scoble	4	7	8
PLOT (Lord Astor).....Lawson	4	7	7
aPAUL CARET (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)...Lawson	4	7	6
SLEDMERE (Mr. Tattersall).....Walters	4	7	3
ROI DES AULNES (Sir A. Bailey).....Cottrill	5	7	2
aGANGA SINGH (The Aga Khan).....R. Dawson	4	7	2
aNOBLE STAR (5lb. ex.) (Mr. H. F. Nicholls) Cundell	3	7	0
PIANOLA (Mr. B. Davis).....B. Davis	4	6	10
CHARNWOOD (Mr. F. W. G. Weeden).....Moreton	4	6	6
BROWN TONY (Mrs. de Bellecourt).....J. Anthony	4	6	5
aWHITSBURY (Sir C. Hyde).....Scoble	4	6	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PHEDON, R. Jones; DOUBLE SPOT, —; TRUNCH, —; SUN SPRITE, —; HEATH LODGE, —; TIMELY GIFT, C. Richards; MISTRESS, —; MISSIONARY, F. Fox; QUEEN BEE, R. James; BLUE HARE, —; GOOD STORY, L. Tidey; HONEYMOON, K. Gethin; GLOWING CINDER, W. Brown; WISDOM, —; TENTH WICKET, —; VARNE, —; TOMATE, C. A. Ray; PUTTER, F. Lane.

2.30.—The ALL-AGED SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
CONSTANT STREAM (Mr. H. Czarnikow) Powell	4	9	5
I AM THE CAPTAIN (Mr. W. J. Gresson) ..Rimell	5	9	5
SOLANO (Sir E. Wills).....D. Winton	4	9	5
aPHYSIC BALL (Lt. J. Brown).....Mercer	5	9	3
aFRIAR GRAY (Mr. H. Collins).....W. Payne	6	9	3
COUNTY GUY (Major Evans).....Turner	5	9	3
aEXCLAMATION (Mr. E. G. De Mestre) De Mestre	5	9	3
BENEDICTUS (Mrs. E. Wallace).....J. Beary	5	9	3
aAGUILON (Mr. H. G. Blagrave).....Blagrave	4	9	0
aSAINT FORTUNAT (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	4	9	0
aLOVE FOWER (Mr. R. C. Dawson).....R. Dawson	4	9	0
aHENKELEY BRIDGE (Mr. G. W. Hands) Saxby	4	9	0
aLUZMAN (Mr. C. Todd).....G. Todd	4	9	0
aCUNGO (Mr. R. Wyer).....R. Wyer	4	9	0
aREDGRAVE (Mr. F. H. Bowcher).....Gwilt	3	8	9
aWOODCRAFT (Mr. F. H. Bowcher).....Gwilt	3	8	9
aBATTLE (Lt. J. B. Joel).....C. Peck	3	8	6
aDIDASTRIA (Mr. T. Marshall).....Marsh	3	8	6
THE BABE (Mr. J. Rogers).....Hanley	3	8	6
aPOTTERS BAR (Mr. J. R. Porter).....Porter	3	8	1

4.15.—The OGBOURNE HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 250 sovs. Seven furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aORMINDS (Mr. B. Coulson).....G. L. Ward	a	9	5
aEAGER LOVE (Mr. G. L. Whitelaw) Whitelaw	4	9	0
RIALTO BRIDGE (7lb. ex.) (Sir E. Wills) De Winton	5	9	0
aSAINT FORTUNAT (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	a	8	12
LORD MARCUS (Sir A. Butt).....March	4	8	9
MERTON ABBEY (Mr. J. A. Dewar) Pickering	4	8	9
MUSICAL PRINCE (Mr. A. Gemmell).....Sneyd	5	8	9
aPOSTRATTER (Mr. R. Dawson).....R. Dawson	4	8	4
aKUDOS (Mr. H. Arnold).....F. Hartigan	4	8	2
aPOST HASTE (Sir R. Carton).....Walters	3	7	8
XO PAS (Mr. E. G. De Mestre).....De Mestre	3	7	8
aCOURTESY (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wingfield) Pope	4	7	7
aLONGFORD (Mr. A. B. Heath).....Morris	3	7	5
SON JOHN (Mr. C. Eastwood).....East	6	7	7
aPRINCESS GALAHAD (Mr. P. H. McKay) Coldbeck	5	7	6
aPASIPHAE (Mr. S. B. Joel).....Earl	3	7	2
BACHELOR'S CASTLE (Mr. Harry Powney) Harry Powney	6	7	3
MONSIEUR NEUF (Mr. R. Davis).....R. Davis	4	7	3
ASE PLANT (Mr. J. Baylis).....Hackett	4	7	3
BLUE HAZE (Sir J. B. Jardine) Leach, sen.	3	7	0
BUDDY (Mrs. G. H. Drummond).....Digby	3	7	0
GOOD SPORT (Lord Glanely).....Hogg	4	7	0
LONEVANA (Mr. J. Hoboken).....Barling	4	7	0
ROYAL BLUSH (Mr. S. Wootton).....F. Wootton	3	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ORMINDS, —; EAGER LOVE, J. Collins; SAINT FORTUNAT, —; MUSICAL PRINCE, PORTRAITIST, T. Barham; KUDOS, F. Fox; POST HASTE, R. James; COURTESY, —; LONGFORD, —; PRINCESS GALAHAD, —; PASIPHAE, —; BACHELOR'S CASTLE, T. Barber; MONSIEUR NEUF, —; ROYAL BLUSH, —; LORD MARCUS, F. Lane. T. Lowrey rides either Courtesy or Pasiphae.

4.45.—The APPRENTICES' PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aLITTLEWANTED (Mrs. Walton).....Kilgallon	4	7	4
TETRIFIT (Mr. T. Bird).....Peel-Yates	4	7	2
PRINCE NOIR (M. J. Wittouck).....Braime	4	7	2
BEN IN OR (Lord Astor).....Elsey	4	6	13
aOBERNDA (Mr. F. Beaumont).....G. L. Ward	4	6	13
aTHE SILVER TASSIE (Major D. Mairs).....Mairs	a	6	13
RAYBARROW (Mr. J. W. Simmonds) H. Smyth	4	6	13
PARTHENIOS (Mr. A. K. Macomber).....Leach, jun.	4	6	13
DUNBEATH (Duke of Portland).....F. Darling	3	6	1
aLESTEFORD (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew) F. Wootton	3	5	12
aPENTILLA (Mr. R. C. Dawson).....R. Dawson	3	5	12
TIP FOR TAT (Mr. H. Knight).....H. Knight	3	5	12
aVANILLA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild).....Pratt	3	5	12
SIR SOLOMON (Major E. B. Sneyd).....Sneyd	3	5	12
aFRISKY DUKE (Mr. R. Warner).....O. Anthony	3	5	12
PRIVATE VIEW (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	3	5	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LITTLEWANTED, —; PRINCE NOIR, —; BEN IN OR, —; OBERNDA, —; THE SILVER TASSIE, —; LESTEFORD, —; PENTILLA, —; VANILLA, —; SIR SOLOMON, —; FRISKY DUKE, —.

RACING IN FRANCE

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS

PARIS, June 25.—Several of the leading English jockeys will be engaged in the Grand Prix de Paris, which will be run at Longchamp on Sunday. G. Richards will ride Lord Glanely's Grand Salute, Perryman will be up on Mr. Clayton's Barkaway (the Sponger), M. Beary on the Aga Khan's Ut Majeur, and H. Wragg, who secured second place in the Prix de Diane (the French Oaks) on Mlle. Aznar's Rose Thé, will ride that horse again.

The list of probable starters and jockeys is :—

Grand Salute (Lord Glanely), G. Richards; Barkaway (Mr. J. M. Clayton), R. Perryman; Ut Majeur (The Aga Khan), M. Beary; Chateau Bouscaut (Vicomte de Rivaud), A. Rabbe; Flay Poppy (B. McGrory), W. Sibbritt; Bootlegger (G. Blumenthal), F. Herve; Caligula (Martinez de Hoz), Scribiat; Saint Antoine (G. Cunnington), T. Turner; Rose Thé (Mlle. Aznar), H. Wragg; Katrine (Lady Granard), J. Marshall; Commandeur (A. E. Henriet), G. Vatard; Deiste (M. G. de Molas), M. Allemand; Sabre au Clair (Mrs. J. K. Widener), R. Brethes; Potinhar II. (Captain J. D. Cohn), —; Lovelace (Mr. Edward Esmond), G. Garner; Treviso (Mr. James Hennessey), J. Peckett; Talcoun (Mr. James Hennessey), F. Keogh. Baron Edouard de Rothschild will be represented either by Velourgrene or Godiche. C. Bouillio will ride his selected.—*Reuter.*

FRENCH HURDLE RACE RESULT

AUTEUIL, June 25.—The big French hurdle race, the Grand Course de Haies, of 250,000 francs, was won here to-day by Le Bouif. The result was :—

LE BOUIF (W. Butler), 1.
FONSPERTUIS (M. Fruhinsholtz), 2.
EFFULGENT (J. Bedelcup), 3.

Thirteen ran. Won by two lengths; short head separated second and third.

Pari-Mutuel Betting (to a 10fr. stake) :—Le Bouif, to win, 235fr.; Le Bouif, for a place, 0.50fr.; Fonspertuis, for a place, 13.50fr.; Effulgent, for a place, 22fr.—*Reuter.*

NEWBURY RESULTS

2.0 (2.5).—The JUVENILE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

AYLESBURY, b g, by Arch Gift—Enriduck (Mr. B. Warner). 8st. 6lb. ..... C. Ray 1
YE OLDE LEATHER BOTTEL, by g, by Captain Francasse—Hay Hill (Mr. H. Smyth). 8st. 11lb. R. Smyth 2
CHIVALRESQUE, b g, by Chivalrous—Sandra (Mrs. S. Whitburn). 8st. 11lb. ..... R. James 3
Deserter (Mr. E. Martin). 8st. 6lb. ..... I. Martin 0
Dulcie Bridge f, by Tagrag (Mr. C. Jarvis). 8st. 11lb. F. Herbert 0
Tipsy Toaster (Mr. F. Burberry). 8st. 11lb. ..L. Read 0
Splendid II. (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan). 8st. 4lb. R. Perryman 0
Gay Uncle (Mrs. Lloyd). 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Lady Colin c, by Arch Gift (Mr. S. McGregor). 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Phantom Cyanic c, by Jazz Band (Contessa di Sant Elia). 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Contemptuous (Mr. G. L. Ward). 8st. 4lb. ..F. Balch 0
Hulle Marten (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell). 8st. 6lb. C. Ray 0
Maggie B (Mr. F. S. Brown). 8st. 11lb. ..... K. Gethin 0
St. Gaudens (Mr. R. C. Dawson). 8st. 6lb. T. Bartlam 0
Sirocco (Colonel B. Fitzgerald). 8st. 6lb. C. Richards 0
Silver Clarion (Mr. F. W. Ketley). 8st. 6lb. K. Robertson 0
Harvest Queen (Mr. E. G. de Mestre). 8st. 6lb. J. Doble 0
Grisnez g, by Roi Herode (Mr. H. S. Persse). 8st. 11lb. B. Marshall 0
Margaret of Richings (Mr. Friend Sykes). 8st. 6lb. H. Graves 0

(Winner trained by V. Smyth, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Chivalresque, 7 to 2 Aylesbury, 7 to 1 Lady Colin colt, 10 to 1 Phantom Cyranic, 100 to 8 Ye Olde Leather Bottel, 20 to 1 each Harvest Queen and Grisnez gelding, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTAL

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

ENGLAND'S TEAM

THIRTEEN PLAYERS INVITED

Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, Chairman of the Selection Committee, announced yesterday that invitations to be present at Lord's to-morrow had been sent to J. C. White (Somerset) and G. O. Allen (Middlesex). This makes the number of players who have received invitations up to 13, and the team will be selected from the following :—

A. P. F. Chapman (captain) (Kent).
R. W. V. Robins (Middlesex).
K. S. Duleepsinhji (Sussex).
J. B. Hobbs (Surrey).
W. R. Hammond (Gloucestershire).
E. Hendren (Middlesex).
F. E. Woolley (Kent).
M. W. Tate (Sussex).
G. Duckworth (Lancashire).
H. Larwood (Nottinghamshire).
A. Sandham (Surrey).
J. C. White (Somerset).
G. O. Allen (Middlesex).

Our Cricket Correspondent writes :—

Lord's has never been England's lucky ground. It was there that we lost a Test Match in 1888 to C. T. B. Turner, J. J. Ferris, and nine others, collectively the weakest team that Australia ever sent home. And at Lord's in 1921 we put into the field the worst selected and least capable team that has ever represented England at home. At Lord's, too, in 1926 Strudwick had his one off-day as England's wicketkeeper, and for the only time in his life Hobbs was possessed by the Imp of the Perverse and persuaded to complete a century ingloriously. Clearly the tradition has not been broken, for Sutcliffe cannot take the place to which he has a prescriptive right, and both Larwood and Tate have been on invalid diet since the first Test. In Sutcliffe's absence the Selectors had the choice between two alternatives. They could introduce another regular No. 1 batsman or entrust the responsibility of opening the innings to Woolley, who bore it magnificently in the disastrous 1921 match and shoulders it of his own accord when he captains the Players *vice* Hobbs indisposed. They have invited Sandham to be present, and we must expect that he will play. If a specialist was to be called in, he is the right man for the job. If the policy of promoting Woolley had been adopted, none could have proved it wrong.

We must also expect that J. C. White will be the first change bowler, since that functionary's job is to keep one end going while one of the opening pair rests. If that expectation is correct G. O. Allen is in the list of Possibles as the substitute for Larwood if the latter's attack of gastritis is found to have weakened him seriously. Allen is quite the best substitute available. His stamina, physical and temperamental, has improved out of all knowledge in the past two years. So has his batting. And his fielding always was first class. The Selectors have displayed a most excellent wisdom. But their task is not over. They must leave out one batsman and the candidates for omission are K. S. Duleepsinhji, Hammond, Hendren, and Woolley. The names are set out in alphabetical order. Probably they have cut the list down to two, and it is pleasant to think that the man who is ultimately included in the team is quite likely to make the top score. Mr. Leveson-Gower was on the horns of much the same dilemma when he captained Oxford against Cambridge and his eleventh-hour selection, G. O. Smith, got a hundred.

A. P. F. Chapman would need no commendation as captain if it were not that a well-known cricketer has publicly condemned his appointment. This gentleman probably does not know that of the 17 men who have captained England Chapman has a higher average in Test Matches than all but three or possibly four. And he must have omitted to note that times and again Chapman has had to go in and start taking risks immediately, since his side wanted runs quickly in order to win against time. The value of his inspiration can only be guessed by those who have never played under him. But even a pavilion cricketer can see that his fielding has the worth of a change bowler in it. The Selectors must expect to meet a certain amount of chaff because K. S. Duleepsinhji and G. O. Allen, though very definitely English cricketers, are no more of English birth than was a former captain of England, Mr. P. F. Warner. Such chaff is in some sort pedantic. Common sense will decide these questions of qualification quite satisfactorily.

The question which of the two sides had the better of the luck at Nottingham has not yet been decided. Therefore, it is reasonable to deduce that there was not much in it, which means that England can afford to give Australia a trifle the larger share of good fortune at Lord's, and yet win. It is difficult to detect English inferiority in any one of the four departments, batting, bowling, fielding, and captaincy.

THE TEST MATCH AT LORD'S

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Among the general instructions issued by the M.C.C. relating to the Second Test Match, which will be begun at Lord's to-morrow, we print the following.

Turnstiles Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, the Main Entrance, and part of the Members' Entrance, all in St. John's Wood-road, will be used for persons holding entrance tickets to the ground. On presenting the entrance tickets, which in all cases will be given up to the attendants in charge of the turnstiles or entrances, the holders may be required to produce their corresponding stand tickets. Money will in no circumstances be accepted at these turnstiles or entrances.

Turnstiles in Wellington-place will be open for payment. The charge for admission will be 3s. each for the Test Match per diem. No tickets of any kind will be accepted at these turnstiles. The M.C.C. reserve the right to close these turnstiles when it is thought that the ground is full enough.

Play will begin at 11.30 first day and at 11 o'clock second, third, and fourth days. Stumps will be drawn at 6.30 p.m. each day. The luncheon interval will be 1.30 to 2.15 p.m. each day. The tea interval (if any) will depend on the state of the game.

In the event of it being necessary to close the turnstiles in Wellington-place the police will be given as long notice as possible. All entrances will be opened at 9.15 a.m. on each day, weather permitting. Every one entering the ground must accept the risk with regard to weather. Play is not guaranteed, and no money will be returned.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

THE OVAL.—Surrey v. Cambridge University (second day).
BRADFORD.—Yorkshire v. Somerset (second day).
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Derbyshire (second day).
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Kent (second day).
CHELTENHAM.—Gloucestershire v. Middlesex (second day).
CHELMSFORD.—Essex v. Hampshire (second day).
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Glamorgan (second day).
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Lancashire (second day).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Oxford University (second day).

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Blundell's School v. Old Blundellians (second day); Bradfield College v. Incogniti; Brighton College v. St. John's, Cambridge; Bromsgrove School v. Old Bromsgrovians (first day); Campbell College v. Inniskillings; Dean Close School v. Cheltenham; Forest School v. M.C.C.; Harrow School v. Free Foresters; Hurstpierpoint College v. Sussex Martlets; King's, Bruton, v. Cranleigh School; Leys School v. Jesuit School; Monkton Combe School v. M.C.C.; Norton College v. Worcester College Wanderers; Queen's College, Taunton, v. Kingswood School; Radley School v. Mr. Ridesdale's XI.; Thornton School v. Ilkley (away); Trent College v. Worksop College.

OXFORD'S ADVANTAGE

GOOD OUT-CRICKET AT NOTTINGHAM

Oxford had the better of their game with Nottinghamshire at Trent Bridge yesterday and at the close of play they had scored 170 runs for one wicket in reply to Nottinghamshire's total of 216. I. A. R. Peebles again took some quick wickets and A. M. Crawley and D. N. Moore scored 120 runs for the first wicket. But perhaps even more gratifying to Oxford was the excellence both of their fielding and of J. F. N. Mayhew's wicket-keeping.

In the 1¼ hours before luncheon Nottinghamshire, who won the toss and batted on an easy wicket, scored 100 runs for the loss of one wicket. J. H. Nevinson gave the batsmen plenty of time either to make or to refrain from making a stroke, but C. K. Hill-Wood showed unmistakable signs that he is coming back to something like his best form at the precise moment that Oxford would most have wished it. He made the ball come with real speed off a thoroughly docile pitch, and with the total at eight, G. Gunn was well caught at first slip, playing back at a ball which went a little with the bowler's arm. Whysall and Walker batted soundly enough up to luncheon without ever giving the impression that they were both bound to score hundreds. There was a certain number of full pitches and half-volleys sent down, and both batsmen dealt with them gracefully as well as effectively, but there was always danger in I. A. R. Peebles's bowling, and even so experienced a batsman as Whysall twice found himself playing at balls which his instinct must have told him he should have let alone. Once Walker scored a single to fine leg when he had tried to place the ball through the slips.

After luncheon Peebles had one of those sudden spells of success which have regularly occurred in Oxford's matches this season. At 107 Whysall was caught at mid-wicket, playing against a big leg-break, but the next wicket fell to Hill-Wood. Walker, before luncheon, had very nearly played on to H. M. Garland-Wells by playing at a half-volley outside the off-stump (which he meant to drive through the covers), with his shoulder pointing to mid-on, with the result that the stroke was jerked at the finish, and what he had nearly done to Garland-Wells he did to Hill-Wood. At 128 A. W. Carr was bowled, hitting across a short ball from Peebles, and the next ball beat Lilley from the moment it left Peebles's hand and had him helplessly l.b.w. Peebles was turning the ball only a little, but, as usual, his googly was beautifully disguised, and he was always setting the batsmen a problem through the air, as well as off the ground. One run later Copley pushed his bat blindly forward at a ball which he expected to come straight through, but which turned away to the off just enough to get him l.-b.-w. At this point Peebles had, since luncheon, bowled eight overs for 13 runs and four wickets but the Staples brothers added 45 runs quickly, before S. Staples, playing forward at Nevinson, gave Crawley an easy cover-point an easy catch. A. Staples found in Voce a man as willing to hit as himself, but in the same over as Voce had hit two boundaries A. Melville beat and bowled him with a perfect googly. A. Staples was himself bowled trying a rather wild hook, at 213, for a 48 that was full of good as well as powerful strokes, and, three runs later, Melville finished off the innings by bowling R. D. F. Bland. Oxford had two hours' batting before the close of play, and Moore and Crawley put on 120 together for the first wicket. Crawley immediately hooked a no-ball of Voce's for 6, but for some time after that he batted as though he had forgotten all about the M.C.C. match and remembered he had played no first-class cricket at Oxford this year. He gradually got the pace of the pitch, however, and when Reddish came on he hooked him for six and ran into the next ball and on-drove him to the boundary. With Moore looking almost as industriously for runs and finding them cleverly, the hundred was on the board after an hour. S. Staples had kept Crawley quiet for some overs, but suddenly Crawley hit him for 14 in three balls, his six being a tremendous on-drive which carried the boundary at its farthest point from the wicket. Soon, however, he was late for a ball of Bland's and had his middle stump knocked out of the ground. Moore, who soon afterwards reached his 50, showed more scoring strokes than he usually does, and, if any one except Crawley had been in with him, his innings would have seemed even more admirable.

Score :—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Whysall, c. Nevinson, b. Peebles	50
Gunn (G. V.), c. Kingsley, b. Hill-Wood	0
Walker, b. Hill-Wood	60
Copley, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	4
A. W. Carr, b. Peebles	11
Lilley, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	0
Staples (A.), b. Melville	48
Staples (S. J.), c. Crawley, b. Nevinson	14
Voce, b. Melville	18
R. D. F. Bland, b. Melville	5
Reddish, not out	2
Leg-byes, 2; w., 2	4
Total	216

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

A. M. Crawley, b. Bland	67
D. N. Moore, not out	69
Nawab of Pataudi, not out	24
Byes, 7; l.-b., 3	10
Total (1 wkt.)	170

A. Melville, N. M. Ford, P. G. T. Kingsley, H. M. Garland-Wells, C. K. Hill-Wood, I. A. R. Peebles, J. F. N. Mayhew, and J. R. Nevinson to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	21	5	50	2
Nevinson	11	0	50	1
Peebles	25	4	62	4

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Garland-Wells	10	0	29	0
Melville	7.5	0	21	3

UMPIRES.—Braund and Beet.

SOMERSET DISMISSED FOR 43

After each side had completed an innings in the match between Yorkshire and Somerset at Bradford yesterday Yorkshire held the lead of 143 runs.

Yorkshire were strengthened by the return of Leyland and Bowes, but Somerset were without J. C. White. Before luncheon the soft pitch played quite easily, and Holmes and Mitchell in 90 minutes scored as many runs. Then Holmes, having hit five 4's, was caught at slip, and four batsmen were out for 101 at the luncheon interval. Leyland left without any addition to the score, Rhodes was dismissed at 108, and Robinson gave little trouble, but Dennis then punished the Somerset bowlers. He began by driving Young for six, and when ninth out at 177 had scored 52 out of 69 in 35 minutes, hitting four 6's and two 4's. He was missed twice by White, who was fielding substitute at mid-on.

Somerset made a very bad start, losing the wickets of E. F. Longrigg and R. A. Ingle with only one run scored, and then Lee and Northway concentrated on defence to such an extent that, at the end of 50 minutes, only 10 runs had been scored, at which point Lee was dismissed. The collapse continued after the tea interval, only Northway offering any resistance to the Yorkshire bowling, and the innings, in the absence of Andrews, who failed to reach the ground closed for 43.

Score :—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, c. Hunt, b. Young	46
Mitchell, c. Young, b. Lee (J. W.)	42
A. T. Barber, c. Northway, b. Young	1
Leyland, b. Lee (J. W.)	5
Barber (W.), c. Ingle, b. Young	0
Robinson, c. Hunt, b. Young	8
Rhodes, b. Young	2
Dennis, c. Hunt, b. Lee (J. W.)	52
Wood, b. Young	14
Macaulay, not out	2
Bowes, run out	2
Bye, 1; l.-b., 6	7
Total	186

SOMERSET.—First Innings

E. F. Longrigg, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	0
R. P. Northway, not out	21
R. A. Ingle, b. Bowes	0
Lee (F. S.), c. Barber (W.), b. Macaulay	7
Young, c. Wood, b. Bowes	1
C. C. Case, l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay	2
Lee (J. W.), b. Bowes	4
Wellard, c. and b. Rhodes	1
Hunt, c. Barber (W.), b. Bowes	7
Clarke, c. A. T. Barber, b. Rhodes	0
Andrews, absent	0
Total	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	9	1	27	0
Hunt	9.2	5	17	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lee (J. W.)	30	11	71	3
Young	26	9	64	6

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	7	7	0	1
Bowes	17	7	27	4
Macaulay	10	6	5	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dennis	8	4	0	0
Rhodes	8.2	6	2	2

UMPIRES.—Nash and Buswell.

SCHOOL RESULTS

WINCHESTER COLLEGE, 278 for 9 dec. (G. W. White 79); FREE FORESTERS, 140 for 9 (G. N. Foster 51, R. de W. K. Wenlaw 2 for 5)—12 a side.

M.C.C., 264 for 10 dec. (Warborn 82 not out); CRANLEIGH SCHOOL, 115 (Waghorn 3 for 38, Powell 5 for 58) —12 a side.

TRENT COLLEGE, 173 for 9 dec. (C. F. Jenkins 81); CRYPTICS, 182 for 4 (L. B. Blaxland 73, W. F. Gould 67).

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE, 156 (Lock 26, A. W. G. Hill, not out 30); B.N.C. WANDERERS, 80 for 10—12 a side.

CHELTENHAM SCHOOL, 99 (G. A. C. Jones 38); Mr. C. A. MILFORD'S XI., 159 (T. Green 65, L. V. Gallagher 6 for 16).

MILL HILL SCHOOL, 172 (H. J. Aish 50); M.C.C., 178 for 3 (M. J. D. Moffatt 50, R. H. J. Brooke not out 50, L. Cecil not out 43).

ELTHAM COLLEGE, 120; the REV. G. E. Core's XI., 113.

SURREY'S BIG TOTAL

QUICK SCORING BY SHEPHERD

Surrey won the toss against Cambridge University at the Oval yesterday and, on a perfect and very easy-paced wicket, made the huge score of 565 runs in well under six hours. Ducat and Barling gave Surrey a fine start by putting on over 100 before the first wicket fell, but it was a remarkable innings of 234 by Shepherd that was chiefly responsible for so many runs at so great a pace. The wickets were pitched very close to the side boundary nearest the big gates, and Shepherd used this short boundary very cleverly indeed. His driving past extra cover and to any part of a semi-circle ending far wide of mid-on was magnificent, and his play on the leg side was of the very highest class. Shepherd's innings was a great one in every sense of the word and he scored, throughout his innings, at the rate of more than a run a minute. The Cambridge bowling was made to look very honest and straightforward, but it was not until Shepherd was out that it really went to pieces.

J. T. Morgan put on R. C. Rought-Rought at the Vauxhall end and R. H. C. Human as his opening bowlers. Rought-Rought was not letting himself go at the start of the innings, though he occasionally sent down a really fast ball. From one of these Barling, in trying to hook, made a rather lucky 4 over second slip's head; as Barling hit very hard at the ball, however, and a trifle upwards, there was little danger in the stroke, and a 4 scored that way is almost deserved by the batsman who is not at all afraid of the ball and who will take the risk of being hit. Ducat, playing very easy cricket, made all the bowling look rather simple, but Barling, playing equally well, scored faster than he did. Barling reached his 50 after being in just an hour. Ducat put up the hundred with a straight drive for 4 after the innings had lasted one hour and 10 minutes. At 148 Barling miss-hit a rising ball that he was trying to hook, hit it almost straight up in the air, and was easily caught by Morgan. He hit 10 4's in a very good innings, so good an innings that he must be unlucky not to have a regular place in any county team. At luncheon the score was 172 for two wickets, Shepherd being not out 37.

After luncheon Shepherd reached his 50, after batting 65 minutes, and the 200 went up after two hours and 20 minutes' batting. Morgan changed his bowling continually, as much to keep his bowlers from being tired out, perhaps, as in the expectation of taking wickets. Shepherd reached his 100 in 90 minutes, having made the last 63 runs in 40 minutes. The bowling was not actually bad in that there were no full pitches to leg and no glaring long hops bowled, but Shepherd had the pace of a very easy wicket and played Country House cricket of the very highest class. His driving was very powerful indeed, and he was not afraid to hit the ball up in the air to miss fieldsmen and find the boundary. At 294 Wilson was late, and inside a top-spinner and leg-before-wicket. Shortly afterwards Shepherd reached 150, having then been in two hours and five minutes. His innings had so far taken so little out of him that he ran a 5, hit towards mid-wicket, with apparent enjoyment. Gregory was caught at the wicket, off a ball that got up a little, when he had made 20, and Squires was caught at second slip shortly afterwards, five wickets being down for 374. Shepherd ran another 5 from a hit to square leg, which did not quite get to the boundary and hurried on for his 200. At 199 he failed to get hold of an on-drive and skied the ball over mid-on's head. H. E. Carris went back for it, did not quite judge it, got it in his hands, over his head, and behind him, failed to hold on, and fell heavily backwards. Shepherd scored three runs for the hit and made his 200, after being in for 2¼ hours. At tea the score was 392 for five wickets.

Shepherd went on at the same pace after tea. Whitfield was caught at the wicket for two, but Shepherd went on making runs until, at 435, he missed the ball in trying a big drive and was bowled. He made 234 out of 328 runs in three hours and a quarter, and hit one 6, two 5's, and thirty-seven 4's. Seven wickets were then down for 435, but the innings was nothing like finished. M. J. C. Allom came in to make 64 in 55 minutes, hitting twelve 4's, and hitting them well. He was out in the end to a really good left-handed catch by A. G. Hazelrigg at deep point. Geary was soon out, but the last wicket put on 25 more runs. No doubt Cambridge were quite content that the last two wickets should bat until well past 6.20 and not both fall before 6 o'clock. Twenty minutes' batting might have lost them a good batsman at the end of a trying day, even on that easy-paced wicket.

Score :—

SURREY.—First Innings

Ducat, c. Killick, b. Human	49
Barling, c. Morgan, b. Rought-Rought	72
Shepherd, b. Human	234
Wilson, l.-b.-w., b. Brown	32
Gregory, c. Morgan, b. Rought-Rought	20
Squires, c. Fabian, b. Rought-Rought	1
Whitfield, c. Morgan, b. Human	2
Mobey, not out	48
M. J. C. Allom, c. Hazlerigg, b. Killick	64
Geary, b. Fabian	9
Lock, b. Rought-Rought	7
Byes, 22; l.-b., 3; w., 2	27
Total	535

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. T. Morgan, G. D. Kemp-Welch, F. T. Killick, G. C. Grant, A. H. Fabian, A. Ratcliffe, F. R. Brown, R. C. Rought-Rought, R. H. C. Human, H. E. Carris, and A. G. Hazlerigg.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rought-Rought	23	4	105	4
Human	19	3	87	3
Brown	17	3	60	1
Fabian	21	1	95	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kemp-Welch	18	3	91	0
Hazlerigg	21	0	67	0
Killick	6	0	30	1

UMPIRES.—Walden and Dolphin

GLAMORGAN'S STRUGGLE

At the close of play in the match between Sussex and Glamorgan at Brighton yesterday, Sussex, with nine wickets in hand, were 150 runs behind.

The early dismissal of Bell, who was caught in the slips with only three runs scored, had such a restraining effect on Bates and Emrys Davies that, after 50 minutes, the score was only 20, and seven runs later Davies also was caught at slip. At 42 Bates, attempting a big pull, was caught on the boundary, while M. J. Turnbull was dismissed with the total at 64. Hills and Dai Davies then made a stand, increasing the score to 87 before luncheon, and after the interval runs came steadily, Hills reaching 50 out of 86 in 75 minutes. He left at 140, having scored 59 in an hour and 20 minutes, and hit eight 4's. The Sussex bowling, in the absence of Tate, was rather limited, but runs were never obtained with any freedom, and it took Dai Davies two hours and a quarter to reach 50 out of 125. Davies was seventh out with the total at 200, having made his 57 in two hours and 20 minutes. The remaining batsmen did not give much trouble, and the innings closed for a total of 251.

Sussex, who batted for 80 minutes, started moderately, losing J. Parks, who failed to score, at 16, but then Bowley played in most enterprising style, reaching 50 out of 71 in 55 minutes, he received such good help from John Langridge that the 100 went up in 75 minutes.

Score :—

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, c. cub., b. Langridge (James)	9
Bell, c. Cook, b. Wensley	1
Davies (E.), c. Cook, b. Wensley	10
M. J. Turnbull, c. Ruble, b. Hammond	20
Hills, b. Hammond	59
Davies (D.), b. Bowley	57
H. E. J. Rhys, c. Ruble, b. Cook	12
J. C. Clay, c. Bowley, b. Parks (J.)	24
Mercer, l.-b.-w., b. Wensley	17
Ryan, c. Collins, b. Parks (J.)	13
Every, not out	7
Bye, 13; l.-b., 9	22
Total	251

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, not out	64
Parks (J.), b. Clay	0
Langridge (John), not out	34
Byes, 1; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 1	3
Total (1 wkt.)	101

Cook, A. H. H. Gilligan, Wensley, Parks (H.), Langridge (James), Hammond, G. A. K. Collins, and Major C. B. Ruble to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wensley	31	10	48	3
Parks (J.)	24.5	12	37	2
Cook	16	4	25	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Langridge	12	4	23	1
Hammond	11	2	42	2
Bowley	21	5	43	1

UMPIRES.—Phillips and Young.

THE MINOR COUNTIES' COMPETITION

STAFFORDSHIRE, 145 (A. Smith 38, Harris five wickets for 59 and 22 for two wickets); NOTTINGHAMSHIRE SECOND ELEVEN, 103 (Hardstaff not out 34). At Stoke-on-Trent.

LINCOLNSHIRE, 281 (Rev. H. Mack 78, W. Brockson 54); DERBYSHIRE, 90 for 6 wickets (C. Morris 20, McAlpine 25). At Gainsborough.

NORTHUMBERLAND, 123 (Preston seven wickets for 44); LANCASHIRE 2ND. XI., 373 for six wickets (Paynter 165, Beattie 105). At Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DURHAM, 360 (Carr 157, Hammond 68); YORKSHIRE 2ND. XI., 77 for five wickets (Halstead 31). At South Shields.

KENT AT EDGBASTON

CENTURY BY WYATT

Warwickshire apparently laboured under the influence of the painful memory of an innings defeat at Tonbridge barely a week ago when they started their return match with Kent at Edgbaston yesterday. Certainly the Warwickshire batting before the tea interval carried caution to the point almost of timidity. As the pitch grew faster so did the scoring, and, largely owing to a steady century by R. E. S. Wyatt, the total reached 265 at a quarter past 6. Kent scored two runs without loss in one over at the end of the day. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about Wyatt's 117 runs was the fact that on the previous day he had made exactly the same score against Leicestershire on the Warwickshire ground of Chilvers Coton.

There was a delay of three-quarters of an hour in the morning for, happily, a very rare reason. There had been a fall of rain, but the pitch had been protected, and both sides along with the umpires took the field confidently at half-past 11. The umpires, however, discovered that the covers had not done their work properly, for in the middle of the pitch was a large wet patch. This had to be dried before it was possible to start the match. Croom, who opened with a good drive for 3, scored 11 of the first 17 runs and then was out leg-before-wicket to the Kent fast bowler, Beslee. From that point, until the tea interval and a faster pitch refreshed and encouraged R. E. S. Wyatt and Santall to force the pace, the Warwickshire batsmen took no risks and yet never appeared any too safe, particularly when they had to face Freeman's slows. Freeman went on to bowl at 39, and by the time that Beslee gave him his third breather at 200 he had sent down 40 overs for 63 runs and three wickets.

Bates, who was the second man out at 44, was unlucky in playing on to his pads and thence on to his wicket an off break from Freeman. Smith also was unlucky in the sense that he missed his half-century by one run, but he was being completely tied up by Freeman when he put a catch into the wicket-keeper's hands. About this time Freeman was making the ball turn very quickly. The third wicket fell at 114, and the Rev. H. Parsons then joined Wyatt in the more or less defensive effort that had been going on for three hours. No one can swing a bat and hit a ball more wholeheartedly than Parsons on one of his good days, but yesterday he was strangely restrained and was caught at deep mid-off off the feeblest of half-cock shots. As Kilner never shaped with any confidence at all and was bowled in the next over by Hardinge half the side were out for 133.

Wyatt had made 57 and Santall a single when they went in to tea and they emerged different men. Wyatt always kept his batting well under restraint, though he made some fine drives. Santall, in addition to stepping out to drive or pull each of the bowlers, also made some really splendid cuts. By the time that he was bowled in attempting to turn a straight ball from Beslee, Santall had helped Wyatt to put on 71 for the sixth wicket. Smart scored his 21 faster than anyone, but he cut a ball into the hands of first slip at 236. Wyatt's innings came to an end next and soon afterwards that of his side.

Freeman's five for 82 was a characteristically good performance, though perhaps he was flattered by a batting side that rarely is seen to advantage on any but really fast wickets.

Score :—

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith, c. Ames, b. Freeman	49
Croom, l.b.w., b. Beslee	11
Bates, b. Freeman	12
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Ames, b. Freeman	117
Rev. J. H. Parsons, c. Beslee, b. Freeman	5
Kilner, b. Hardinge	1
Santall, b. Beslee	31
Smart, c. Ashdown, b. Hardinge	21
Mayer, l.-b.-w., b. Hardinge	5
Sanders, not out	4
Paine, c. Legge, b. Freeman	3
Leg-byes	6
Total	265

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, not out	1
Ashdown, not out	0
Wide	1
Total (no wkt.)	2

Ames, I. Akers-Douglas, Todd, G. B. Legge, Freeman, J. A. Deed, T. A. Crawford, Beslee, and Peach to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ashdown	14	5	47	0
Beslee	16	3	55	2
Freeman	46.5	6	82	5

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Peach	10	4	22	0
Hardinge	26	10	38	3
Todd	4	0	15	0

UMPIRES.—Morton and Denton

THE CHELMSFORD WEEK

Essex gained a big advantage over Hampshire in the opening match of the Chelmsford Week yesterday, for after scoring 258 they dismissed five Hampshire batsmen for 25.

In contrast to Cutmore, Pope batted so carefully that he took three hours to score 45. More experienced players in O'Connor and Russell did little, and when Nichols appeared to be settling down when he was well caught by Pothecary at long-on. With D. Wilcox caught at short-leg, Essex had half their wickets down for 133, and when Pope attempted to hit Boyes he was out next ball. A hit by Sheffield off the left-hand bowler sent the ball into the river and caused some delay while it was recovered, but in trying to repeat the stroke Sheffield gave a return catch. Gosling emulated Sheffield's feat, and then Hipkin and P. Smith made a useful last-wicket stand. Altogether they added 83 runs in 65 minutes, the innings closing for 258. Boyes, in stopping a hard return from Smith, dislocated a finger of his bowling hand and had to retire.

In the last 50 minutes of the play Hampshire lost half their wickets for 25 runs. Nichols bowled well, five batsmen actually were dismissed while 18 runs were being scored. Newman and Kennedy, however, stayed together until stumps were drawn.

Score :—

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, c. sub., b. Kennedy	20
Pope, c. Brown, b. Boyes	45
O'Connor, b. Boyes	26
Russell, b. Boyes	15
Nichols, c. Pothecary, b. Boyes	14
D. R. Wilcox, c. Boyes, b. Kennedy	1
C. H. Gosling, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	13
H. M. Morris, b. Kennedy	5
Sheffield, c. and b. Boyes	7
Hipkin, b. Kennedy	39
Smith (P.), not out	42
Byes, 17; l.-b., 10; n.-b., 4	31
Total	258

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, b. Smith	1
Arnold, b. Nichols	0
Bailey, c. Wilcox, b. Nichols	1
Mead, b. O'Connor	10
Newman, not out	7
G. C. A. Adams, c. Hipkin, b. Nichols	0
Kennedy, not out	0
Byes, 3; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	6
Total (5 wkts.)	25

Pothecary, Cresse, Boyes and A. E. G. Baring to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	36	15	64	5
Newman	26	6	52	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	4	1	16	0
Boyes	37	11	95	5

UMPIRES.—Field and King.

DERBYSHIRE'S GOOD SCORE

Derbyshire made a capital start in their match with Leicestershire at Leicester yesterday, and at the close of play they had scored 324 for the loss of six wickets.

G. R. Jackson, the Derbyshire captain, showed very good form, and was caught at the wicket when requiring six runs for his 100. He drove with fine effect, and during his two and a quarter hours at the wicket hit a 6, a 5, helped by an overthrow, and five 4's. The scoring was so slow at first that an hour yielded only 23 runs. A wicket fell at that total, and two batsmen were out for 55, but Gilbert hit well, his 25 including four 4's, and when Townsend and Jackson were partners the bowling was hit freely. The fourth wicket partnership realized 132, and then Jackson, who scored his 94 out of 156, made his first mistake. Owing to the rheumatism in his shoulder Geary did not bowl.

Townsend and Worthington added 74 for the fourth wicket before Worthington was run out as the result of a bad misunderstanding. His 36 included a 6 and four 4's. Townsend continued to play good cricket, but was caught at square-leg when four short of his 100. Townsend, who is having a remarkably good season, was batting for three hours and forty minutes and, driving well, he hit 13 4's.

Score :—

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Storer, c. Sidwell, b. Bowley	28
Smith, b. Astill	12
J. D. H. Gilbert, c. Geary, b. Shipman	25
G. R. Jackson, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	94
Townsend, c. Bowley, b. Shipman	36
Worthington, run out	38
Alderman, not out	16
Hutchinson, not out	2
Byes, 8; l.-b., 4; w., 1	13
Total (6 wkts.)	324

Slater, Elliott, and Mitchell to go in.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—J. A. de Lisle, Shipman, Berry, Armstrong, Geary, Riley, Astill, Coleman, Sidwell, Smart, and Bowley.

UMPIRES.—Huddleston and Reeves.

PARKER'S FINE BOWLING

POOR SCORE BY MIDDLESEX

After dismissing Middlesex at Cheltenham yesterday for 134, Gloucestershire scored 200 for the loss of half their wickets. Parker bowled splendidly, and took eight wickets for 49.

Canning was the only Middlesex player to bat with any degree of confidence, and he gave a chance after scoring a single, while Lee, his partner in the opening stand of 45, should have been caught in the first over bowled by Sinfield. Second out at 66, Canning showed skill in getting the ball away on the leg side, and hit five 4's. At the same total Hearne gave an easy catch. B. H. Lyon caught J. L. Guise brilliantly, and at the luncheon interval six batsmen were out for 94. N. Haig and Hulme made some good hits afterwards, the Middlesex captain, who went in later than usual, driving hard, while Hulme drove Sinfield four times to the boundary.

When Gloucestershire went in Sinfield attacked the bowling, but Haig bowled him at 23. Dipper was caught at the wicket with 30 runs scored, and then Lyon and Dacre adopted freer methods with success. Driving hard, they added 59 in 40 minutes before Lyon misjudged a ball from Hearne in the last over before the tea interval. Dacre's 38 included seven 4's, and after his dismissal Neale and Barnett scored freely. Batting in good style and hitting anything in the nature of a loose delivery, they added 77 in an hour. Barnett hit seven 4's, and Neale also showed excellent form.

Score :—

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

Lee, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	13
Canning, b. Parker	37
Hearne, c. Stephens, b. Sinfield	14
J. L. Guise, c. Lyon, b. Parker	2
N. Haig, b. Parker	20
Hulme, b. Parker	9
D. Russell, st. Smith, b. Parker	9
C. G. Howard, b. Parker	0
Hulme, not out	21
Durston, c. Barnett, b. Sinfield	1
Price, c. Goddard, b. Parker	6
Bye, 1; l.-b., 2	3
Total	134

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Dipper, c. Price, b. Durston	11
Sinfield, b. Haig	13
B. H. Lyon, l.-b.-w., b. Hearne	21
Dacre, l

Sporting News

(Continued from page 7)

LAWN TENNIS

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

A GOOD DAY FOR BRITAIN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

It was a heartening day for British lawn tennis at Wimbledon yesterday. Five fine victories were won by British players over competitors from abroad, and now that the 128 entrants in the Singles have been reduced to 16 Great Britain heads the list with six of that number, the United States following with five, France with two, and South Africa, Hungary, and New Zealand with one each.

The finest victory of the day was that of the young British player, F. J. Perry, over the leading Italian, H. L. de Morpurgo, who was the second of the seeded eight to fall in the competition. Perry has been coming on rapidly in the last few months, and his victory yesterday will give him that measure of confidence which may carry him on to even better things. He is lively and active, and he has the right spirit. All these qualities mean much, and when they have a full accompaniment of enterprising strokes to support them, they point the way onwards and upwards. Unfortunately, Perry must now meet another British player, J. C. Gregory, in the next round, and one or other must fall. Many hope for the younger man's success, for it will mean encouragement and hope for the future, and others may prefer to see the older man win and go on to round off more completely a fine career in the game.

Another British success of note came late in the evening, when G. P. Hughes beat D. Prenn, of Germany, in four sets. It was a long business, for both men played steadily from the back of the court, and it was rarely that either risked much. Prenn has the greater experience, but Hughes kept his head and drove well, varying his pace and direction so effectively that Prenn had to run about a lot. The German won the first set after a long struggle of 12 games. Hughes did better in the second set, which he won in 10 games, better still in the third, when he lost only one game, and he was so sure of himself in the last that it was only a matter of time, and he got home by 6 to 3.

Another young British player was battling away at the close of the day against J. Borotra, but K. C. Gandar Dower, of Cambridge, though he gave of his best and never gave up, was just not good enough to press the Frenchman hard enough at the decisive moment. He got within a point of winning the second set when he was leading by 6 games to 5, but Borotra pulled it off. In the third Gandar Dower led by three games to love and 5 to 3, but Borotra was always there to stop him when victory came in sight. To have won 19 games in three sets was a fine performance.

ANOTHER STRUGGLE FOR COCHET

There were other stirring matches during the day. H. Cochet, the champion, had yet another long struggle, and if he continues to indulge much oftener in such things he may one day be caught napping. His opponent this time was one of the Americans, Berkeley Bell. Cochet started out in casual fashion as if he were enjoying a knock-up. Bell, like the other Americans, puts a heavy cut on the ball in making his strokes, and he goes out to get a winner right from the start. His aim was poor, and Cochet made him run about so much that he could not settle down. Two sets went to Cochet with the loss of only four games, and the end seemed in sight when Bell seemed to get more assurance and won the next two sets after long tussles by 7 to 5 and 6 to 4. That had taken most of the stuffing out of him, and he offered little resistance at the end.

W. T. Tilden was having nothing of this long-drawn-out and tiring practice in his match with his fellow-countryman, J. van Ryn. The first set was rather a battle and van Ryn played with great pluck and daring. He was hitting hard, serving well, and getting up to smash at times, but Tilden had always just that little bit more of skill and experience which meant so much. The games alternated to five all, van Ryn winning twice on Tilden's service only to lose on his own, but Tilden got home at 7—5. He got three games straight off in the second set, serving some of his terrific cannon-balls and finally won by 6 to 4. He made no mistake in the third and lost only one game in it. He was playing quite at his best, driving well on the back hand, the ball always being heavily cut as he played it. Van Ryn had done well, but his day is not yet.

There was a long battle between young France and young America, when J. H. Doeg met C. Boussus. Doeg lost the first set in 12 games, won the next losing only one, and then came a wearisome struggle which went to 26 games before Boussus took his second set. That had taken almost every ounce of energy out of him, and he made but a feeble resistance after that. The fourth set went to Doeg to love, and in the last Boussus made but a brief flash, when he was four down, winning two games. The end was not long delayed. Doeg showed great powers of resistance. He was not serving quite at his best, but he was playing quite well otherwise. His robust physique had told greatly in his favour.

PERRY'S FINE VICTORY

Perry started out rather unpromisingly in his match against de Morpurgo. He was putting little power into his strokes and the ball seemed to invite Morpurgo to put it away effectively out of harm's way. But Perry's moment was to come, and it came when the score was five games to one against him. Gradually gaining confidence he drew level at five all and went on to win the set by 10 games to eight. Morpurgo's driving was still splendid. He would hit the ball low, hard, and fast, and it just skimmed over the net and far back in the court. He won the second set by six games to four. That had taxed his resources of strength considerably and he soon showed signs of tiring in the third set. As he weakened Perry gained in power and confidence. He seemed unable to do a thing wrong. His racket seems to be part of himself, so completely are his strokes in harmony with the movement of his body. He simply romped home through the last two sets, giving away only three games. His service was perhaps the weakest part of his equipment and few aces fell to him that way, for there was little power behind it. He played nearly every other stroke perfectly. He was quick in his movements, up to the net like lightning, and his volleying was the thing that told most.

The day started with three good British victories. H. W. Austin, playing on Court No. 2, where he had beaten the Egyptian, J. Grandguillot, on the day before, had little difficulty with the Frenchman, P. Landry, who was hardly up to the form he showed a year ago. Landry was then a good stylist and accurate, but yesterday he could not bring himself to make a sustained effort, and three brief sets were sufficient to give Austin the victory. Austin will now meet the American, G. S. Mangin, who yesterday beat R. Miki, the small Japanese player, in the first match on the Centre Court. Though it was a matter of only three sets it went on longer than Austin's match, for Miki was most persistent and did not readily give in. Mangin is only a boy ; he has a good eye, a strong arm, and he is quick on his feet. The power of his service and of his smashing is remarkable. At times his boyish enthusiasm is apt to run away with him, but he will soon be cured of that. He has already the makings of a great player.

The second British victory came by way of a surprise, for H. F. David, a Midlands player, beat the Australian, J. Crawford, in four sets. Crawford was hardly at his best, and he soon found himself two sets down. David's accuracy and steadiness had carried him through. With an effort Crawford won the third set, but he could not keep it up, and won only four games in the fourth set. David's was a cheering victory and rather a sad business for the Australians, for their third representative, H. O. Hopman, was knocked out on the adjoining court by the American, G. M. Lott. Hopman was leading by five games to three in the first set, but lost the next four games. He found Lott too strong for him and his steadiness availed him little against a more versatile and vigorous player.

The third British victory was that of J. C. Gregory over the Japanese player, T. Harada. Like that of Austin, it was won in three sets, and only the third was close. Gregory had a lead in that set of four games to one, and when the match seemed to be on the point of finishing a large crowd assembled to watch Mrs. Moody in the following match, but they had to wait, for Harada then made a fight of it, and got to five all before Gregory won at 7 to 5. Harada is the best of the Japanese players, three of whom fell yesterday, T. Abé to P. D. B. Spence, Miki and Harada. All four of them are now eliminated. Harada for all his lack of height and weight hit just as hard as Gregory, and Gregory was hitting at his hardest. At first Harada could make little of Gregory's service, and won only one game against it in the first two sets. Both players were partial to backhand drives across the court, and Harada's hard hitting seemed just to suit Gregory, who was at his best. Harada met with little success in volleying, while Gregory made the best use of his chances at the net.

WOMEN'S MATCHES

Progress was made rapidly with the Women's Singles during the day, and one unexpected result came in the course of the afternoon when the Indian champion, Miss J. Sandison, was beaten by a player from the Midlands, Miss M. Slaney. Miss Sandison is frequently a bad starter, and that was her undoing yesterday, for she got not a game in the first set. She pulled herself together and won the second, but another collapse in the third brought her finish. She has still to give of her best at Wimbledon. Mrs. Moody advanced a stage farther at the expense of an international hockey player, Miss E. Goldsworth, who excels in a number of games. Miss Goldsworth played pluckily, but she had not the experience, and her style of play just suited Mrs. Moody, who lost only three games. Mme. Mathieu, of France, beat Mrs. Whittingstall in the only women's match played on the Centre Court. Mrs. Whitingstall led by four games to one in the first set and three to love in the second, but that was about the limit of her effort each time, and she lost after getting nearly in sight of victory in both sets. Miss J. C. Ridley beat the American Wightman Cup player, Miss S. Palfrey, after losing the first set, and the other, Miss Palfrey, fell to Miss M. E. Dix. Miss F. James, who was making her first appearance at Wimbledon, beat Mrs. R. Lycett in two sets. The other results were much as had been anticipated.

A start was made with the Doubles during the day, and further progress will be made with them to-day, while the third round of the Women's Singles is completed. The men who remain in the Singles will have a day off for rest and practice.

RESULTS

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDER, H. COCHET (FRANCE)

THIRD ROUND

H. K. Lester (Great Britain) beat J. B. Gilbert (Great Britain) (6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 8—6).

H. F. David (Great Britain) beat J. Crawford (Australia) (6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4).

H. W. Austin (Great Britain) beat P. Landry (France) (6—0, 6—3, 6—2).

G. S. Mangin (U.S.A.) beat R. Miki (Japan) (6—4, 6—3, 6—2).

Dr. J. C. Gregory (Great Britain) beat T. Harada (Japan) (6—3, 6—2, 7—5).

G. M. Lott (U.S.A.) beat H. O. Hopman (Australia) (7—5, 6—2, 6—3).

Dr. P. D. B. Spence (S. Africa) beat T. Abé (Japan) (6—1, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3).

H. Cochet (France) beat B. Bell (U.S.A.) (6—2, 6—2, 5—7, 4—6, 6—1).

W. T. Tilden (U.S.A.) beat J. Van Ryn (U.S.A.) (7—5, 6—4, 6—1).

E. D. Andrews (New Zealand) beat D. M. Greig (Great Britain) (6—3, 7—5, 6—2).

F. J. Perry (Great Britain) beat H. L. de Morpurgo (Italy) (10—8, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2).

H. de Kehrling (Hungary) beat J. Kozeluh (Czechoslovakia) (6—3, 6—4, 13—11).

W. Allison (U.S.A.) beat G. L. Rogers (Ireland) (6—3, 6—3, 6—2).

G. P. Hughes (Great Britain) beat D. Prenn (Germany) (3—7, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3).

J. H. Doeg (U.S.A.) beat C. Boussus (France) (5—7, 6—1, 12—14, 6—0, 6—2).

J. Borotra (France) beat K. C. Gandar Dower (Great Britain) (6—4, 9—7, 10—8).

WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDER : MRS. MOODY (U.S.A.)

SECOND ROUND

Miss M. E. Dix (Great Britain) beat Miss M. Palfrey (U.S.A.) (3—6, 6—4, 6—2).

Mrs. J. B. Pittman (Great Britain) beat Fraulein A. Peitz (Germany) (3—6, 6—2, 6—3).

Mme. Mathieu (France) beat Mrs. Fearnley-Whittingstall (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—3).

Miss J. Fry (Great Britain) beat Miss E. M. Dearman (Great Britain) (6—4, 6—3, 6—4).

Miss G. R. Sterry (Great Britain) beat Miss B. Feltham (Great Britain) (2—6, 6—1, 6—3).

Miss D. Nuthall (Great Britain) beat Miss N. M. Lyle (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—4).

Mrs. C. H. Jamesson (Great Britain) beat Miss E. Heimann (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—3).

Mrs. G. McIlquham (Great Britain) beat Mrs. H. V. Edwards (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—1).

Miss Ryan (U.S.A.) beat Miss V. H. Montgomery (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—4).

Mlle. S. Payot (Switzerland) beat Miss M. Elton (Great Britain) (6—2, 8—10, 6—3).

Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. A. H. Mellows (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—1).

Mlle. W. D. Lat (Great Britain) beat Mlle. Barbier (France) (6—2, 6—4).

Miss S. K. Johnson (Great Britain) beat Miss D. Anderson (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—3).

Mrs. C. Bridge (Great Britain) beat Mlle. V. Gallay (France) (6—1, 6—1).

Miss F. James (Great Britain) beat Mrs. R. Lycett (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—3).

Mrs. Rothwell (Australia) beat Miss C. Hardie (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—0).

Miss J. C. Ridley (Great Britain) beat Miss S. Palfrey (U.S.A.) (3—6, 6—4, 6—1).

Mrs. Satterthwaite (Great Britain) beat Miss M. Heeley (Great Britain) (8—6, 6—0).

Miss E. H. Harvey (Great Britain) beat Miss N. Trentham (Great Britain) (9—11, 6—1, 6—3).

Mlle. J. Sigart (Belgium) beat Miss D. Gordon (Great Britain) (6—1, 6—3).

Miss M. Greef (U.S.A.) beat Miss K. Le Messurier (Australia) (6—2, 5—7, 7—5).

Miss M. Slaney (Great Britain) beat Miss J. Sandison (India) (4—6, 6—2, 6—4).

Frl. C. Aussem (Germany) beat Miss W. M. C. Bower (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—0).

Miss D. E. Round (Great Britain) beat Mlle. J. Gallay (France) (6—1, 6—4).

THIRD ROUND

Mrs. Moody (U.S.A.) beat Miss E. Goldsworth (Great Britain) (6—1, 6—2).

Miss M. Canters (Holland) beat Miss L. Johnstone (Great Britain) (6—4, 6—2).

Miss F. E. Mudford (Great Britain) beat Mrs. H. G. Broadbridge (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—2).

Mrs. H. S. Uber (Great Britain) beat Miss G. Vaughton (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—2).

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDERS.—W. ALLISON AND J. VAN RYN (U.S.A)

FIRST ROUND

F. R. L. Crawford and G. E. M. de Ste. Croix beat N. Mishu and V. Landau (6—4, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4).

M. Mohan and H. C. Dhanda beat C. A. Magrane and B. O. Porter (4—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1).

C. H. Watson and G. A. Barber beat L. P. Antrobus and O. Wright (6—2, 6—4, 7—5).

S. F. Hepburn and M. D. Horn beat L. J. Hill and A. L. Lewis (4—6, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4).

E. Higgs and Y. Ohta beat L. M. Williams and G. R. Williams (6—1, 6—1, 6—2).

G. R. O. Crole-Rees and C. G. Eames beat W. A. R. Collins and R. F. Scovell (6—2, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3).

A. Brown and F. R. Mitchell beat B. D. Holmes and N. H. Latchford (9—7, 6—1, 6—1).

N. Sharpe and J. D. P. Wheatley beat Dr. A. H. Fyzee and Dr. A. A. Fyzee (6—0, 6—2, 6—4).

J. Charsuriya and H. L. Soni beat E. R. Avory and C. S. Higgins (2—6, 9—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3).

ORDER OF PLAY FOR TO-DAY

CENTRE COURT.—Miss Ryan (U.S.A.) v. Mlle. J. Sigart (Belgium); E. D. Andrews and C. H. Kingsley v. G. P. Hughes and H. G. N. Lee ; E. du Plaix and R. Rodel v. J. M. Hillyard and S. de Kehrling ; W. T. Tilden and Fräulein C. Aussem v. F. J. Perry and Miss M. Heeley ; and another match if time permits.

COURT I.—H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff v. F. J. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde ; O. G. N. Turnbull and J. B. Gilbert v. H. O. Hopman and A. J. Willard ; Mrs. Wills Moody and Miss Ryan v. Mrs. V. Burr and Miss G. N. Thompson ; W. Allison and J. Van Ryn v. E. C. Metcalf and A. W. Vinall.

COURT 2.—J. H. Doeg and G. M. Lott v. Captain V. A. Canalet and J. C. Masterman ; Mme. Mathieu v. Miss J. Fry ; Miss H. Jacobs v. Miss M. Slaney ; J. Borotra and C. Boussus v. M. S. Ellmer and M. Ferrier.

COURT 3.—H. Cochet and J. Brugnon v. Captain J. H. Frowen and D. M. Greig ; Miss B. Nuthall v. Mrs. C. H. Jameson ; L. A. Godfree and G. R. Sherwell v. W. A. H. Duff and D. H. Hazell ; Baron H. L. de Morpurgo and F. Gaslini v. S. W. Harris and E. H. McCauliffe.

COURT 4.—W. T. Tilden and H. Timmer v. R. Deterding and J. R. Reddall ; Mlle. S. Payot v. Miss M. Greef ; F. Prenn and Dr. H. Kleinschroth v. W. H. Powell and I. H. Wheatcroft ; Miss D. E. Round v. Miss F. James.

COURT 5.—B. Bell and G. S. Mangin v. Count L. Salm and V. Burr ; Mrs. J. B. Pittman v. Miss J. C. Ridley ; Dr. J. C. Gregory and L. G. Collins v. D. H. Williams and G. L. Tuckett ; F. R. L. Crawford and G. E. M. de Ste. Croix v. Winners of first match on Court 2.

COURT 6.—G. Glasser and W. A. Ingram v. T. Abé and T. Harada ; Frl. C. Aussem v. Mrs. A. V. Bridge ; J. J. Lezard and D. R. Rutnam v. J. Kozeluh and H. Menzel ; C. E. Maltroy and R. D. Foland v. K. C. Gandar Dower and R. J. Ritchie.

COURT 8.—H. K. Lester and E. C. Peters v. E. O. Mather and E. M. Buzzard ; Mrs. W. D. List v. Miss S. K. Johnson ; H. F. David and K. Jurgs v. v. Kuhlmann and J. Van der Heide ; C. H. Watson and G. A. Barber v. winners of first match on Court 3.

COURT 9.—Miss E. H. Harvey v. Mrs. G. McIlquham ; Miss G. R. Sterry v. Mrs. Satterthwaite ; E. Higgs and Y. Ohta v. S. F. Hepburn and M. D. Horn ; Commander P. F. Glover, R.N., and Captain H. S. Lewis Barclay v. F. R. Crawford and E. F. Moon.

COURT 10.—Miss M. E. Dix v. Mrs. E. Robertson ; J. S. Harrison and J. L. Chamberlain v. H. Satch and H. Mizi ; Frl. H. Krahwinkel and Frl. A. Peitz v. Miss L. Johnstone and Miss M. Johnson ; Miss E. F. Ross and Miss S. K. Johnson v. Miss M. A. Thomas and Mlle. S. Payot.

COURT 11.—P. Landry and J. Grandguillot v. L. de Borman and M. Malecek ; Mrs. L. Dapp and Miss E. Stocker v. Miss E. M. Dearman and Mrs. H. V. Edwards ; Mrs. R. Lycett and Mrs. J. E. Hill v. Mrs. W. T. Tucker and Miss C. Hardie ; Mlle. J. Sigart and Mme. Henrotin v. Miss E. Spires and Miss D. Stokes.

COURT 12.—Mrs. E. C. Simon and Miss J. Sandison v. Mrs. B. C. Windel and Miss C. K. Osborne ; Mrs. L. A. McKenna and Mrs. Dudley Cox v. Mrs. L. G. Owen and Mrs. A. D. Stocks ; Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. C. O. Tuckey v. Mrs. F. M. Strawson and Miss E. Hemmant ; Miss P. E. Mudford and Miss G. R. Sterry v. Mrs. H. W. Standring and Miss M. K. Phayre.

COURT 14.—Miss E. E. Clarke and Mrs. D. Gordon v. Mrs. P. Bouverie and Miss J. Ingram ; Miss E. Cross and Miss S. Palfrey v. Mrs. L. P. Antrobus and Miss F. James.

COURT 15.—Miss B. Feltham and Miss M. Heeley v. Mrs. H. S. Uber and Miss K. Lewis.

and matches in the All-England Plate.

HOCKEY

WOMEN'S EMPIRE TOURNAMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

From June 28 to September 3 hockey will dominate the sporting activities in South Africa, where the Empire Hockey Tournament is being decided. Many International matches, together with games in which South African provinces will play against England, Scotland, and Australia, have been arranged, and three Test Matches between England and South Africa will be played, on July 12 at Durban, August 2 at Pretoria, and August 30 at Capetown respectively.

The fixtures for the period are :—

JUNE 28.—England v. Scotland (Demonstration Match) and Eastern Province v. Australia at Port Elizabeth.

JUNE 30.—England v. South Africa (Extra Test) and Scotland v. Australia at Grahamstown.

JULY 1.—Scotland v. Albany at Grahamstown.

JULY 2.—South Africa v. Australia at Queenstown.

JULY 5.—Border v. Australia and England v. Scotland at East London.

JULY 9.—Australia v. Natal and South Africa v. Scotland at Durban.

JULY 12.—England v. South Africa (First Test) and Scotland v. Australia at Durban.

JULY 19.—England v. Australia and Rhodesia v. Scotland at Bulawayo.

JULY 23.—Games for Australia and Rhodesia to be arranged at Gwelo.

JULY 26.—Rhodesia v. England at Salisbury.

JULY 30.—England v. Australia at Benoria.

AUGUST 2.—England v. South Africa (Second Test) and Australia v. Scotland at Pretoria.

AUGUST 4.—Northern Transvaal v. Scotland at Pretoria and Southern Transvaal v. Australia at Johannesburg.

AUGUST 6.—South Africa v. Australia (Extra Test) and England v. Southern Transvaal at Johannesburg.

AUGUST 9.—South Africa v. Scotland at Pretoria and England v. Natal at Maritsburg.

AUGUST 13.—England v. Scotland and Orange Free State and Basutoland v. Scotland at Bloemfontein.

AUGUST 16.—South Africa v. Australia and C.P.S. and Basutoland v. Scotland at Bloemfontein.

AUGUST 20.—England v. Australia and Scotland v. Griqualand West at Kimberley.

AUGUST 23.—South Africa v. Australia and England v. Griqualand West at Kimberley.

AUGUST 27.—England v. Scotland and Western Province v. Australia at Cape Town.

AUGUST 30.—Australia v. Huguenot at Paarl, Scotland v. Western Province and England v. South Africa (Third Test) at Cape Town.

SEPTEMBER 3.—England v. Western Province and South Africa v. Scotland at Cape Town.

* This game may be played on September 2.

SCOTT v. STRIBLING

It has been definitely decided that the boxing match between Phil Scott and Young Stribling, of America, will be at Wimbledon Stadium on July 28.

GOLF

E. R. WHITCOMBE'S VICTORY IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DIEPPE, JUNE 25

E. R. Whitcombe played magnificent golf here to-day to win the French Open Championship with a total of 282 for 72 holes. Only one stroke separated him from A. Boyer, a French player from Nice. T. H. Cotton was third with 288, and A. Massy (Chantaco) and R. Golias (Marly) tied for the fourth place with 291.

A day of unbroken sunshine and a cool seabreeze made conditions perfect. The morning round reversed the position reached last night. Golias, who started with a useful lead of three strokes over the rest, took 75, which allowed Boyer, with 71, to creep in front with a lead of one stroke. Golias started badly, his figures for the first four holes being 6, 4, 5, 6. He was out in 41, seven strokes more than par, but he rallied from the turn and was two under 4's for the last nine holes. British hopes were raised when E. R. Whitcombe, who held third position last night, went round in 70 to come up with Golias at 214, only one stroke behind Boyer. He did nothing remarkable to reach the turn in 35, but a five at the first hole was his only slip. Another 35 home was four under par, and included a two at the 16th. Massy was two under 4's for the first nine holes, and he continued to play well for a good 69 to bring him into the running. Cotton also had a 69, which put him within striking distance of the leaders, a stroke behind Massy.

An interesting situation was thus provided for the final round this afternoon, there being a difference of only three strokes between the first and fifth players. Whitcombe was obviously the man to watch, and as he went round with Golias matters were simplified. Whitcombe played inspired golf for the first nine holes. His approaches were perfect, with the result that he was always within holing distance on the greens. His figures to the turn were :—

4, 2, 4, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 4=30.

At the long fourth, after being on the edge of the green with his second, he holed out with a remarkable uphill putt of at least 30ft. He made light of his difficulties at the seventh, where he drove to the lip of a bunker, and a splendid chip shot enabled him to hole his putt. Whitcombe continued to play with great accuracy from the turn, though his figures were not so astonishing. He was seven under 4's at the 11th, but the long 12th cost him six strokes. He was bunkered with his approach shot, taking 4 to reach the green, where he missed a 2ft. putt. In spite of exceeding par figures at the 13th and 16th, he was still five under 4's at the 16th hole. In the meantime, Boyer, playing in front of him, had done very well, and wanted a 4 for a round of 69. He took five, which gave him the good total of 283 and a fine chance of victory. Whitcombe was thus left with nine strokes for the 17th and 18th to win. He took five at the 17th, and it looked like a tie when he was short of the green with his approach shot at the 18th. He played a perfect run-up, however, leaving himself a 4ft. putt for a four and the championship, since it was obvious that no one else could overhaul him. He holed the putt confidently, and his round of 68 equals the record established yesterday by Golias. His total of 282 is a record for the French championship.

Boyer played splendidly to come so near to victory, but although his putting was excellent he was leaving himself too much to do on the greens, his approach shots being too short. Golias had a bad round with 77, which included too many 5's. Massy took 76, and the only result to come in which could affect the position was that of Cotton. Cotton wanted 66 to tie, and he took 72. H. C. Jolly did good rounds of 72 and 69, but G. Duncan had a bad day with rounds of 76 and 80. C. A. Whitcombe had a total of 294. Acup offered to amateurs was won by Mr. A. de Forest, of Biarritz, with an aggregate of 300.

The leading returns, according to Reuter, were :—

R. Whitcombe (Bournemouth) ..	74+70+70+68=282
A. Boyer (Nice) ..	69+73+71+70=283
T. H. Cotton (Langley Park) ..	74+73+69+72=288
A. Massy (Chantaco) ..	74+72+69+76=291
R. Golias (Fontainebleau) ..	71+68+75+77=291
H. C. Jolly (Foxgrove) ..	77+74+72+69=292

294.—C. A. Whitcombe (Crews Hill).

296.—N. Nutley (Dieppe), M. Dallemagne (St. Germain), E. Laffite (Biarritz).

297.—M. Seymour (St. Leonards), A. Loth (Evian), C. McIlvenny (South Africa).

298.—F. Cavalo (La Boulie).

299.—J. Saubaber (Bourdelaie), C. Thomson (Royal Easthourne).

300.—Mr. A. de Forest (Biarritz).

301.—A. Cousseles (Pau), N. Grant (Le Touquet).

302.—P. Hirigoyen (Chantilly).

303.—Mr. A. M. Vagliano (Chantilly), R. Freemantle (Deauville).

304.—H. Kinnell (Kenya), L. Philipon (Morfontaine), G. Duncan (unattached).

305.—J. Aisagurin (Neville).

307.—Stark (unattached).

308.—M. Botreaux (St. Cloud).

309.—C. Cray (Wilmington).

310.—W. Henderson (Chantilly).

312.—H. Kinch (Woodcote Park), Captain W. Wise (Cooden Beach).

SENIOR SOCIETY AT STOKE POGES

J. B. Pease won the Captain's Prize at the meeting of the Senior Golfers' Society at Stoke Poges yesterday with a scratch score of 74. Pease also tied with T. J. Smith (11), at 74 net, for the Overseas Challenge Cup for the best handicap return. This trophy was presented to the society by the visiting United States and Canadian Senior teams in 1927.

The results were :—

OVERSEAS CHALLENGE CUP.—J. B. Pease, 74—scratch=74, and T. J. Smith, 85—11=74, tied.

CAPTAIN'S PRIZE (Best Scratch Score).—J. B. Pease, 74.

CLASS "A" HANDICAP (ages 55 to 59).—Vice-Admiral F. A. Powlett, 80—5=75, and R. H. Howie, 77—2=75, tied ; C. Wood, 76—scratch=76 ; C. R. Clay, 85—8=77 ; S. W. Hatch, 92—15=77.

CLASS "B" HANDICAP (ages 60 to 64).—J. B. Pease, 74—scratch=74, and T. J. Smith, 85—11=74, tied ; Admiral S. St. J. Farquhar, 80—5=75 ; Sir Milsom Rees, 83—8=75 ; and S. H. Fry, 75—scratch=75.

CLASS "C" HANDICAP (ages 65 to 69).—Major Tamworth, 85—10=75, and M. Ramsay, 82—7=75 ; F. Snare, 80—4=76 ; A. F. Drew, 84—7=77.

CLASS "D" HANDICAP (Ages 70 to 74).—W. E. Fairlie, 83—4=79 ; T. A. Roberts, 93—12=81 ; H. G. Sheldon, 96—12=83 ; T. R. Haslam, 89—5=84.

CLASS "E" HANDICAP (ages 75 and over).—Colonel Wheatley, 102—20=82 ; A. Eddowes, 101—16=85 ; A. H. Meyser-Thompson, 121—20=101 ; H. T. Gullick, 127—20=107.

During yesterday's meeting at Stoke Poges it was announced that an invitation had been extended to the members to compete in the Seniors' North-West G.A. Championship meeting at Victoria, British Columbia, next August. The British team is not yet complete, but the following have arranged to visit Canada for the event :—

J. Beaumont Pease, E. B. H. Blackwell, Major F. A. Stephens, D. Clayton, and Sir Herbert Walker.

LONDON WATSONIAN G.S.

Members of the London Watsonian Golfing Society held their annual competition at Hendon for the McJerrow Challenge Bowl and Gold Medal, 38 cards being taken out. J. B. Anderson, with 75 scratch=75, won the bowl, and a tie between A. Morton Young (9) and P. J. Melville (16) at 78 net occurred for the gold medal which goes to the runner up. E. M. M. Henderson won the bogey competition with a return of one down.

LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Yorkshire and Cheshire both lost matches in the Ladies' County Championship tournament when they met at Sandiway yesterday in the Northern Division competition. Yorkshire, holders of the title, were beaten in the morning after six successive victories over smaller counties, for Cheshire won by four games to three ; but in the afternoon Yorkshire gained their revenge by a similar margin. To-morrow Yorkshire will complete their programme by meeting Lancashire in two matches at Hesketh.

The winners of the Burgess Clocks at Bushey Hall were :—Senior Division, O. Baker ; Junior Division, L. W. Phillips.

BOWLS

AUSTRALIANS BEAT GLOUCESTERSHIRE

The Australian bowlers resumed their English programme at Cheltenham yesterday, when they played Gloucestershire in delightful weather and on a perfect green, winning by 117 to 95.

The results were :—

AUSTRALIANS		GLOUCESTERSHIRE	
R. Donald (N.S.W.) ..	22	H. E. Turner (Wagon Works)	16
W. Marsh (Victoria) ..	24	H. J. Granville (Cheltenham) ..	13
G. S. Gar (Victoria) ..	15	A. Allen (Greyfriars) ..	15
F. R. Lee (S. Australia)	28	C. Shermer (Gloucester)	18
G. Tatchell (Victoria) ..	16	E. Simpton (Cheltenham) ..	19
A. V. Alley (Victoria) ..	12	M. Goddard (Greyfriars)	14
Total ..	117	Total ..	95

NEW YORK, June 20.—Max Schmeling and Jack Sharkey will re-fight their world's championship bout here in September under the auspices of Madison Square Garden. In their previous fight at the Yankee Stadium on June 12 Schmeling won on a foul in the fourth round.—*Reuter.*

TENNIS

MATCH AT PRINCE'S

W. J. Tutt (Prince's Club) (receives 15) beat P. Finch (Tasmania) in a professional exhibition match at tennis at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, yesterday by three sets to one (6—1, 1—6, 6—5, 6—4).

Both served a good length side-wall service, Tutt in particular giving this service with real accuracy and a great deal of cut on the ball. He varied it with a fast American service which depended mostly on its pace. Finch served a slower American service, from which he made quite a number of wicks and half-wicks, and also a high side-wall service from about chase 4. Finch kept a very good length on the floor and placed cleverly, and his return was always safe and in the second set often brilliant. Tutt showed real promise, for if his first stroke was not as accurate as his opponent's, it was played at a faster pace, and truly and severely cut.

Tutt won the first game after deuce had been called eight times, and the next three games to love, 15 and 30. Finch won the fifth game, in which each found the *Grille* twice, but Tutt took the next two games to 15 for the set. Finch, playing tennis of a really high class, won the first five games of the second set. The third set was a very good one. Finch led 2—0, and, after Tutt had won the fourth game with a *Grille* to draw level, led again 3—2. Tutt was 4—3, Finch 5—4. Tutt won a long tenth game, in which he found the *Grille* once and Finch found it twice. Tutt played a lucky stroke to become advantage in the final game, the ball falling unplayable from the hazard side penthouse, but he won the game with a perfect side-wall service, the cut on the ball causing Finch to misjudge it. Tutt won the first three games of the fourth set to 15, 30, 30. At that point Tutt might well have been a little shaken and lost the set without playing at all badly. Instead of that he cracked on the pace, and won the next three games to love, after deuce had been called once, and to 15.

WINNING OPENINGS	Winning Gallery	*Grille*	*Dedans*
W. J. Tutt	1	9	4
P. Finch	5	8	6

CROQUET

RANELAGH TOURNAMENT

The croquet tournament at Ranelagh was continued yesterday.

The results were :—

GENTLEMEN'S OPEN SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND (concluded).—W. H. F. Craig beat H. Corbally (+14—6+23).

LADIES' OPEN SINGLES.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND (concluded).—Mrs. C. Wardelin beat Miss E. E. Sabine (+17—13).

HANDICAP SINGLES (Ranelagh Gold Cup).—SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. A. Snow (11½) beat Mrs. H. Corbally (12) by 5 ; C. S. Wentworth Reeve (—½) beat Mrs. A. Morgan (4½) by 10 ; Mrs. G. C. Fenwick (7½) beat Mrs. W. H. Hone (0) by 10 ; Mrs. C. Darling (5) beat Miss E. J. Williams (7½) by 2 ; Mrs. W. K. Rollo (4) beat E. Tyrwhitt Drake (3) by 2 ; Miss E. H. Elin (8) beat Mrs. R. Stamforth (3½) by 2 ; Mrs. F. Beckett (—½) beat Mrs. W. H. Beaton (8) by 10 ; Mrs. T. H. F. Clarkson (1) beat T. H. White (1) by 10 ; Mrs. A. W. Pickard (5½) beat Mrs. C. D. Miller (3) by 2 ; H. L. Lawrie (2½) beat Miss G. Steele (1) by 10 ; Mrs. C. Wardelin (4) beat Mrs. V. Bailey (6½) by 6 ; Mrs. D'Arcy Mander (7) beat Mrs. C. R. Turner (6) by 7 ; Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. F. Clarkson (1) beat Mrs. S. Jennings (3) by 10 ; Mrs. E. J. Glyn (14) beat J. C. Cross (6) by 14 ; J. Dickson (—½) beat W. H. P. Craig (11½) by 5 ; Mrs. R. G. J. Beaton (—1½) beat Mrs. A. Johnson (5½) by 8 ; A. E. Learoyd (11½) beat Mrs. J. Falconer (12) by 10 ; Miss R. Weightman (3) beat Miss E. Quill (2) by 14.

THIRD ROUND.—H. O. Bailey (4) beat Mrs. Ernest E. Turner (2) by 3 ; R. Lestham Jones (0) beat Miss Elin by 7 ; A. N. Other " (1) beat Colonel Clarkson by 18 ; Brigadier-General A. F. Williams (4½) beat Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Rollo (11½) by 13 ; Major-General Sir A. Paris (½) walked over, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Du Pre (—) scratched.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.—FOURTH ROUND.—Captain E. H. J. Duberly and Mrs. G. C. Fenwick (12½) beat C. D. Locock and Mrs. Murray-Menzies (10½) by 4 ; C. S. Wentworth Reeve and Mrs. W. L. George (2) beat W. H. P. Craig and Mrs. Craig (11½) by 6 ; H. T. P. Simpson and Miss E. Simpson (18) beat Colonel S. Jones and Miss E. M. Hunter (7½) by 3.

INSURANCE OF WALKING STICKS

An insurance has just been renewed at Lloyd's on a collection of seven walking sticks (one for each day of the week) for a total value of over £500. The walking sticks, which are mostly made of rhinoceros horn, are valued separately at sums ranging from £20 to £200. The owner is widely travelled, and the insurance has been renewed for the third year in succession on what is described as almost a world-wide all-risks policy.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

THE COACHING MARATHON

The Coaching Marathon, the displays of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the judging of riding and driving classes, and the Scurry Stakes provided a variety of interest at the International Horse Show at Olympia yesterday. The arrival of the coaches, which had been driven from Richmond Park, was a much-applauded spectacle. The route had been covered in good time, and the teams had kept well together throughout the journey.

There were two classes in the Coaching Marathon competition—one for road coaches and the other for drags. Six road coaches and four drags competed. The Mappin Cup for the best road coach and team was won by Messrs. H. J. Colebrook and Claud F. Goddard with Tally-Ho Coach No. 2, and the same exhibitors secured the second prize with Tally-Ho Coach No. 1. The Comet

Parliament

CLOSING WORK OF THE SESSION

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

IMPORTANT BILLS TO BE DROPPED

LORDS AND AFFAIRS IN MALTA

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

The EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

The London United Tramways Bill was read the third time and passed.

The London County Council (Money) Bill was read a second time.

NEW BILLS

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, presented the British North America Bill, to confirm and give effect to certain agreements entered into between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan respectively. The Bill was read the first time.

LORD MARLEY, Under-Secretary for War, presented the Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Bill, which was read the first time.

LICENCES FOR MENSERVANTS

The EARL of DENBIGH asked his Majesty's Government how much revenue was obtained in each of the last three years from licences for the employment of indoor menservants, chauffeurs, grooms, gardeners, keepers, &c., and all who were officially characterized as "menservants," and moved: "That in these times of acute unemployment it is contrary to the public interest to maintain the principle of penalizing those able to give employment to menservants."

LORD ARNOLD, Paymaster-General, said he could not accede to the motion. The yield of the duty for the year ended March 31, 1928, was £140,588, for the following year £141,429, and for the year ended March last £142,318. Going back to the year ended March, 1927, he found that the yield was £133,366. Thus in four years the proceeds of the duty had increased by about £9,000. With the yield thus increasing, it was a little difficult to establish the position that the duty was onerous or a detriment to employment. There was a leader in *The Times* that morning inveighing against the duty in which the writer, after describing in technical terms certain male servants, said "to-day the families that can afford luxuries of this high-sounding order are a vanishing quantity." It was a little difficult to reconcile that with the fact that the proceeds of the duty were increasing. A tax of 15s. was hardly sufficient, except in a few cases, to be a deterrent to employment, though it might be a slight irritant. In the main it would be agreed that the vast majority of male servants were employed by people in the supertax class.

There were 95,592 supertax payers, with an income among them of £531,000,000. The average net income of supertax payers after paying all their taxes, including an allowance for death duties, was about £60 a week each. The yield of the tax being £142,318, the number of male servants would be about 190,000. Accordingly, the supertax payer with on the average about two male servants would have to pay a charge of about 30s. a year. He understood that if the duty was payable for a gardener the man must really be a gardener. The tax began not in 1869 but in 1777. It was not an ideal tax, but the proceeds did not go to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It had a modest usefulness to the local authorities, and in these days he thought it ought to be retained.

The motion was negatived.

ARMY TRAINING

In reply to LORD TEMPLEMORE,

LORD MARLEY, Under-Secretary to the War Office, said that the 19th Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, stationed at Newcastle, and the 55th Field Company, Royal Engineers, stationed at Catterick, had been allotted to the 5th Division. The necessary medical and supply services were provided at the various stations occupied by units of the 5th Division. It was proposed to carry out advanced training during 1930, as follows:—Machine-gun concentrations.—The 13th, 14th, and 15th Infantry Brigades and the 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards at Catterick during July and August. Battalion and brigade training.—The 13th and 14th Infantry Brigades in the Catterick Area from September 18 to September 20, and the 15th Infantry Brigade in the Buxton area at the same dates. Three divisional exercises would be carried out during September in the Catterick area by the 5th Division less the 15th Infantry Brigade.

TERRITORIAL STAFF INSTRUCTORS

LORD MARLEY informed LORD TEMPLEMORE that the establishment of Permanent Staff instructors of Territorial Army Infantry battalions had been reconsidered, and certain minor modifications had been approved since the date when this question was last discussed in their lordships' house. (Hear, hear.) These modifications would result in the reductions of instructors being somewhat smaller than they would have been under the original proposals. General Officers Commanding-in-Chief had been invited to review each case in which a reduction of establishment was involved and to inform the Army Council of any case in which special treatment was desirable in view of local conditions not already known to the War Office. Reductions which were accepted under the earlier proposals would be equally subject to review. The precise number of instructors on the new establishment could not be given until the review was completed.

THE POSITION IN MALTA

LORD CUSHENDUN'S QUESTIONS

LORD CUSHENDUN asked H.M. Government whether they were still endeavouring to renew negotiations for a concordat between the ecclesiastical and civil authorities in Malta; whether the former had yet given orders which would restore to the electorate of the Colony complete freedom to exercise their political judgment; and how long it was expected that it might be necessary to suspend the holding of elections in the Colony. He moved for papers. Recalling the course of events which had led up to the present position, Lord Cushendun said that from the first there had been a state of friction existing in the Colony between the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities. The latter, while professing—as they always did, of course—to confine their activities to matters of faith and morals, and not to interfere in politics, had pretty clearly shown that they did not know how to distinguish between the two, at all events, according to British ideas. The recent friction had very largely centred round the Prime Minister of Malta, Lord Strickland, and seemed to have originated in a peremptory order given by some foreign ecclesiastic to a British subject to leave the island. That British subject had a perfect right to be there, and no ecclesiastical authority had any right to turn him out. The Government of Malta naturally could not permit a high-handed action of that sort, and they intervened. But so little comprehension had the Vatican of the constitutional position of a self-governing British Colony that the Cardinal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, actually complained to Mr. Chilton, the British Minister at the Vatican, of the action of the Government on the ground of the serious consequences to ecclesiastical discipline. He actually went on to demand that H.M. Government should give appropriate instructions to the Maltese authorities to reassure the Holy See. In reply, Mr. Chilton put the Cardinal right on several points. He pointed out very forcibly that the order given to a British subject to leave Malta had caused popular indignation and embarrassment to H.M. Government.

He went on, under instructions from home, to make the suggestion, with a view to clearing up this state of friction, that an independent investigation should be held in Malta by a representative of the Holy See. This was accepted, and Mgr. Robinson, an ecclesiastic, bearing the title of Delegate Apostolic and an Archbishop, was appointed to go to Malta and carry out the investigation. The British Government had some knowledge of this gentleman, who had been concerned previously with matters with which they were interested in other parts of the world, and his appointment caused us lively satisfaction. He was believed to be in every way suitable for the purpose and friendly to us, and the Foreign Secretary telegraphed to Mr. Chilton warmly approving the appointment. This gentleman came to Malta, and it would be seen from the White Paper that his behaviour when he arrived there and later was very extraordinary. On May 29 last year the Governor of Malta, Sir John du Cane, reported to the Colonial Office that Mgr. Robinson had conducted the inquiry with marked courtesy and tact, and in a most satisfactory manner. Everything gave the greatest satisfaction; they had had very friendly meetings; notes had been taken which were expressed to be for the purpose of forming the basis for a Concordat between his Majesty's Government and the Holy See. The Governor of Malta also telegraphed or wrote that he had had an interview with Mgr. Robinson, had exchanged views with him, that this representative of the Holy See had had a most friendly discussion, and that he anticipated that, arising out of those meetings, a most friendly conversation would take place in Rome between, presumably, Mr. Chilton and Cardinal Gasparri. There was no hint at that time of any hostile action on the part of the representative of the Vatican. Within a month an entirely different complexion was put on the whole matter.

Reading the White Paper, it was very difficult to account for it; it was almost unintelligible to him. One did not like to accuse so distinguished a man as the able representative of the Vatican and an Archbishop of acting treacherously or even of acting with duplicity. All one could do in the circumstances was to wonder how the Governor of Malta, and the Prime Minister and other Ministers of Malta, came to form a completely false idea of what was in Mgr. Robinson's mind and how he intended to act. He was acting, in point of fact, as they now knew from the subsequent papers, in the most hostile spirit. His report to the Vatican, the text of which had been promised, had never been published, unless it was in the Press within the last day or two. Without a word of warning to Sir John du Cane or the Ministers in Malta, and without any notice of the conclusions to which he had apparently come, Mgr. Robinson procured the writing of a letter from the Cardinal Sec in Rome to the Bishops of Malta and Gozo. A copy of that letter was sent to Mr. Chilton on July 2, and with it was sent a covering letter explaining that the letter, which came almost like a bolt from the blue into this unsuspecting meeting of Ministers and the Governor of Malta, was intended publicly to inform the Maltese people that "Lord Strickland is not *persona grata* to the Holy See." It was really difficult to characterize in moderate language conduct of that sort, but the facts spoke for themselves, and one could only assume that this language was used and this attitude taken up in complete ignorance of the whole constitutional theory on which our government in this country or elsewhere rested. Lord Strickland was a responsible Minister, head of a responsible Government, popularly elected by the people of a British Colony. Those people, it was true, were for the most part devoted Catholics, as was Lord Strickland himself. Mr. Chilton could not reply that it was a matter of complete indifference to him and to all of us whether the British Prime Minister was or was not *persona grata* to the Holy See. In the circumstances of the Colony he could not use language of that sort, and he had to restrain himself with, he (Lord Cushendun) would think, a good deal of difficulty.

At first sight, the insolence of such an expression of opinion with regard to the Prime Minister of a British Colony required one to assume that it was entirely a matter of ignorance. That was still more apparent if they looked at the *aide memoir* which accompanied Cardinal Gasparri's letter. He made a number of charges, and revealed his hostility to Lord Strickland by reference to a number of anonymous witnesses—anonymous hearsay—which he quoted as having been witnesses whom he had examined in Malta. It turned out now pretty clearly that, although there might have been witnesses such as he referred to who confirmed what he thought, he really was writing of his own motion and writing his own report. These anonymous witnesses made a number of most damaging allegations in regard to the civil administration of Malta.

It was insolence for Mgr. Robinson to say publicly that the Prime Minister was acting in contradiction to the best traditions of the Empire and was damaging its real interests. In other words, this meant that election by the people counted for nothing and the responsibility of Ministers counted for nothing. The Prime Minister was to be swept aside, not by any hostile movement of his political opponents, but because, in the opinion of a handful of irresponsible clerical gentlemen, he was supposed to be damaging the interests of the Empire which his constituents thought he was serving.

To this memorandum and to Cardinal Gasparri's letter to the Bishops the Ministry in Malta, under Lord Strickland, made an elaborate—but not too elaborate—reply. In that reply they said that some of the statements made by Cardinal Gasparri's anonymous informants—that was to say, by Mgr. Robinson—were a string of malicious and infamous misstatements.

He (Lord Cushendun) asked what the Government proposed to do. It had been stated that they had suspended the Constitution in Malta. He hoped that did not mean any undermining of the authority of Lord Strickland. His authority in Malta did not depend on his Majesty's Government. It depended on the popular Constitution of the Colony, and as long as his constituents chose to retain Lord Strickland he ought to receive the support of his Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) He would like to know also to what extent there was any reason to suppose that all this constitutional upheaval in Malta represented any conspiracy against British rule, and what truth there was in the representation that there was a pro-Italian party in Malta which was attempting to use the ecclesiastical authorities and the odium they had cast upon the civil authorities with a view to promoting their aims at an Italian party as opposed to Great Britain. In what he had said he had not intended to convey anything in the nature of criticism on his Majesty's Government at home.

LORD FITZ ALAN'S VIEWS

VISCOUNT FITZ ALAN said he thought the announcement made by the Prime Minister on the previous day had cleared the air considerably and changed the situation. This was one of those peculiar cases which turned up now and then when everybody concerned appeared to be both right at one time and wrong at another. He thought this was particularly the case with reference to Lord Strickland, whose conduct he regretted that he would have to criticize in some way, because he was indebted to him for many acts of kindness and courtesy. He had no doubt Lord Strickland had been perfectly sincere in the policy he had been carrying out for the good as he believed of the Empire and of Malta. But anybody who had any knowledge of Lord Strickland's public career was aware that he had not been famed either for judgment or tact in dealing with other people. It had been said of him that if on occasion he had done the right thing, he had been certain to do it in the wrong way. Whatever there might be to be said against others in this unhappy affair, there could be no doubt that the origin of it was due to the noble lord. The original blunder made by Lord Strickland was that he advocated the insertion of the clerical element into the Constitution of Malta. A more fatuous and a more absurd action to take in an island like that he could not possibly conceive. Certainly it had acted as a boomerang on the noble lord, and he had been hoisted by his own petard by so doing. The noble lord was handicapped by being bereft of all sense of proportion, and it was no compensation for that defect to have not the slightest vestige of any sense of humour. Those were two failings seriously unfortunate to anybody holding the position of Prime Minister. One could not blame the noble lord for them; they all had their failings. (Laughter.) It was not his fault, and sufficient consideration had not been given to those deficiencies by the ecclesiastical authorities in Malta. He regretted the drastic action of the ecclesiastical authorities in regard to Lord Strickland. When he said that, he bore in mind the extraordinary difficult position they were in. Those two Bishops were responsible in conscience for the spiritual well-being of the people committed to their care. They could not help realizing that gradually a wedge was being driven in between the clergy and the people; that a constant sapping was going on of respect for the clergy, and that that was due to one man, holding the highest party political position in the island, with advantages of wealth, and the control of the Press, by no means too scrupulously conducted.

However, the drastic action of the ecclesiastics showed a want of appreciation of the situation. He did not mean to say for a moment that such interference with politics would not be justified under other conditions; would not be justified under other conditions; most certainly it would. Take a case where a Government of the country brought in legislation dealing with a great moral question like birth control. It would certainly be the duty of the Bishops of his Church to intervene, so far as they could, and to warn their flocks that neither directly nor indirectly could they support a Government taking such action without grave sin, and he imagined it would be the duty of Bishops of all other denominations as well. Lord Strickland had been accused of being a Freemason. Noble lords who were Freemasons would acquit him (Lord FitzAlan), when he said that, of saying anything offensive. They all knew that Freemasonry in this country appeared to be non-political, and its activities to be chiefly philanthropic. All the same, members of his religious persuasion were not allowed to become Freemasons, because membership entailed the taking of a secret oath. But, on the Continent, Freemasonry was very different, and to charge a man with being a Freemason was a very gross insult. To make that charge against Lord Strickland was a vile and malicious libel, and he (Lord FitzAlan) was pained indeed to say that it had been believed by Catholics in the island of Malta. Lord Cushendun seemed to be very anxious as to the possibility of Italian influence. He (Lord FitzAlan) did not mind telling the noble lord that he had been anxious about it, too. But he had been told by absolutely unprejudiced and non-Catholic Englishmen, with an intimate acquaintance with Malta, that the danger was absolutely infinitesimal, and that the Italians' proclivities were more cultural than political. But he was afraid that question had been used as a party weapon, and to say that the Archbishop out there and the Bishop of Gozo were suspect in their loyalty to this country was as great a libel as the other one about Lord Strickland. He thought the Blue-book was an unhappy document. Nobody came out of it with credit, and when he said that, he did not exclude the Vatican.

A new situation had arisen since the announcement which was made yesterday. He congratulated the Government on their action. Their position was an extremely difficult one. He supposed that he was looked on as being somewhat extreme, and, if that was so, that he ought to resent their retaining Lord Strickland and his Ministry in Malta as advisers of the Governor. He did not resent that; on the contrary, he congratulated the Government on having come to that decision. It was a compromise which might mean a possible alleviation of the present situation. Speaking for himself, he hoped that the Government, the Vatican, and the diplomatic authorities would see the matter in the same light. He would make an appeal to Lord Strickland. A great deal of hope for the future rested entirely on him and his possible action. In a document which the noble lord had issued to that House he had, in two or three phrases, expressed an apology for things that he had either done or said himself, or which had been done or said in his name in the Press which he controlled. On two or three occasions in that document Lord Strickland used the expression, "I am prepared to express my regret." That seemed to carry with it a certain limitation, and he (Lord FitzAlan) would like the noble lord to go a little farther and say a little more. He suggested to the noble lord the possibility of his consulting the two or three of his friends who wished him well and who would be glad to help him if he would accept their help, in coming to some resolution or kind of gesture which might relieve the present situation and place the noble lord in a position which he ought to hold in that island. If the noble lord would do that and would advance some little way, much good might come of it, and he believed that the material peace and the spiritual welfare of that great historic island of Malta would be restored. (Cheers.)

LORD STRICKLAND'S SPEECH

THE CASE OF FATHER MICALLEF

LORD STRICKLAND, who was heard with great difficulty, thanked the Government for the support he had received in the correspondence in the Blue-book and for the solution which had been arrived at. He trusted that the House would support the demand for more papers, because in the English Blue-book and in the reply published in the Vatican Press the main and most important point, which was the root of the present difficulty, was hardly mentioned.

In regard to the case of Father Micallef, a telegram came from Rome ordering the withdrawal of the so-called permission to proceed against an ecclesiastic. The Government of Malta would have been very wanting in their duty if they had admitted that there was any class of his Majesty's subjects in Malta exempt from the process of law except the two Bishops, who were exempted specially by statute. Requests, threats of excommunication, and every possible form of pressure had been put on him to quash the prosecution. He had declined to do so, and it had been put off by the magistrate *sine die*. He asked their lordships if any Catholic could aspire to continue to be a Minister of the Crown if he had to admit that permission was to be asked before initiating a prosecution, or if he had to receive orders from an outside authority to quash it on the threat that every ecclesiastic in Malta would become an unpaid canvasser against him at the next election? When the point arose whether a boarding permit should be given to Father Micallef, who was ordered out of the island, he (Lord Strickland) did not take any action, but appealed to the Governor to ask the Archbishop to get the ecclesiastical superiors of Father Micallef to postpone any action until by telegram diplomatic appeals could be made to Mr. Chilton to put the case before the Vatican. That was done. Could any procedure be more tactful, circumspect, or respectful to the Vatican? The boarding permit was never asked for, and it was never refused.

Before Monsignor Robinson arrived in Malta, in order to guard against the misrepresentations that were certain to be put before him, the Government of Malta took steps to offer him all the authority of a Royal Commissioner, to give him authority to take evidence on oath, and therefore to save him and those he represented from being misled. That was a gesture of respect and an acknowledgment of his authority. But the White Paper published in the Vatican Press, instead of appreciating that offer of authority, turned it into a matter to be reprobated in strong language. When Mgr. Robinson arrived in Malta he declined to discuss the case which was the basis of the resolution upon which he had been invited. They decided that he should meet all the Ministers together to give him the truth without restraint as Catholics loyal to their religion. After long dicussion Mgr. Robinson suggested that they should formulate a concordat, and a draft was prepared from which Mgr. Robinson eliminated many paragraphs. It was redrafted until there was not a single paragraph to which he took the slightest exception. There was no doubt in his mind that the substance of Mgr. Robinson's report was entirely in accord with what Sir John Du Cane reported—the recommendation of the consideration of the suggestions for a concordat. It was incredible that what now appeared in the Vatican publication as his one and only report should have been such, and should not have been an enclosure to some report. The night before the Sunday of the election thousands of leaflets were put on the seats in all the churches saying that he (Lord Strickland) was a Freemason. That gross calumny was concocted in the office of the then Prime Minister and of the Minister of the Justice. Many seats were lost because there was no time to contradict the statement. Those who perpetrated the libel were brought before the Court, and he had to prove by irrefutable evidence that throughout his life he had never been a Freemason or taken part in any secret society.

The effect of the Bishop's pastoral was to make it inevitable that the only people to be elected were those who were called Nationalists; and their programme, issued for this election, was signed, as to the leader, by a man who was condemned in wartime by a Court-martial for plotting to transfer Malta to Italy. He would ask their lordships whether it was not legitimate to disapprove of any action of the Bishops making the election of that man and his party the only possible election in Malta. No appeal was made to him to go on apologizing. He was only too glad to express regret for anything that was regrettable, but he could not express regret for holding that in matters where religion and faith were not concerned there was to be no outside pressure on the King's Ministers. He would be betraying his duty to Malta and to the Crown if he accepted any solution of this question that was to depend on apologies or on withdrawals of indefensible pastorals by Bishops, or even on the acceptance of bad advice or untrue reports of facts by the Vatican. The solution of this question must come from H.M. Government. It must come from protection of the freedom of election in Malta against every outside authority. It had been suggested that he should be eliminated. Elimination had been preached in the churches since he was shot at. There had been subsequent suggestions brought to light that the elimination might take place by resignation, by assassination, or by decrepitude. Certainly, he would not resign, so long as he had a duty that he could fulfil to the Crown and to the people of Malta. As the suggestion had come from the Bishops, they might also consider precedents for the elimination of the Bishops. There were precedents for such action, and it was quite as possible a solution as the elimination of a Prime Minister. He had to defend his colleagues in the Ministry as well as himself from the charge of perhaps having over-stated the case in an official memorandum signed by all the King's Ministers in Malta. He was prepared to defend to the full every word and every suggestion contained in that official memorandum, but that was not the place to do so. The place to do so would be before a Committee empowered to take evidence and to keep it secret.

LORD PASSFIELD'S REPLY

THE SUSPENSION OF THE CONSTITUTION

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said the Colonial Office had done its utmost to avoid taking sides in the local issues of Malta. The conduct and policy of the Ministry in Malta and of the Head of that Ministry were matters for the electors of Malta, and the Colonial Office had been very careful to express no opinion about that. But in the final stage of the quarrel they had a very serious attack made by the Bishops of Malta and Gozo and by the Vatican upon freedom of election; they had laid it down to be a mortal sin for any Catholic to be a candidate in the party to which Lord Strickland belonged or to vote for any member of that party or even for any member of the Labour Party in Malta. That was a form of interference with election which no British Government could possibly allow. (Hear, hear.) Very much less than that was sufficient to invalidate an election in this country, but they could not test the matter in that way in Malta because the law of Malta, while regarding such interference as an offence and punishing it by fine, did not make it a cause for invalidating the election. Consequently, when that declaration was made in a country where almost every elector was a devout Roman Catholic, it practically made any free election impossible, and on the advice of practically all the persons concerned his Majesty's Government felt that the only thing to do was to suspend the election indefinitely until they could guarantee anything like a free declaration of opinion on the part of the Maltese electors. That involved what was called suspending the Constitution, and it was with great regret that any Government was driven to take that step, even temporarily. But they were suspending the Constitution in order to save the Constitution. He could not say how long it might be necessary to suspend the holding of the elections, but as soon as they could get matters on a decent footing so that the electors might freely choose, then the old Constitution would come back. Neither his Department nor the Foreign Office had any information whatever that there was anything like a conspiracy against British rule in Malta, or that the Maltese people were other than loyal to the King. Nor had they any reason to suppose that the party differences in Malta implied any such difference in loyalty. It was perfectly true that there was what was called a pro-Italian party, but from his knowledge he could say that there always had been such a party. It was a party which wanted to bring forward the Italian language; it was a cultural party. But if anyone averred that there was a party in favour of the union of Malta with Italy, all he could say was that his Majesty's Government had no sort of information which led them to believe that that was the case. (Hear, hear.)

He had been asked if the Government were still endeavouring to renew negotiations for a concordat. They were not. The position at present was one of deadlock. Each side had stipulated a condition precedent to the resumption of negotiations which the other was unable to accept. The Vatican had said that no negotiations were possible so long as Lord Strickland remained in office. He (Lord Passfield) need hardly dwell on the extremely objectionable character of a stipulation of that kind. (Hear, hear.) It would be intolerable that any foreign potentate, even the Vatican, should say that it could not endure the presence in his Majesty's Government of any person whatsoever. His Majesty's Government, on their side, had intimated that the resumption of negotiations must be conditional on orders being given by the Holy See to the episcopal authorities in Malta and Gozo that would restore to the electorate of the Colony complete freedom to exercise their political judgment. (Hear, hear.) That was all they had stipulated for; no Government could stipulate for less. (Hear, hear.) It was not possible to add anything of substance to the information given in the recent Command Paper.

Of course, the Government viewed with extreme anxiety and regret the continuance of the tension in Malta, and if there was anything that could be done to bring the parties together, and to induce each side to think a little better of the other, it was the desire of his Majesty's Government that the present extraordinary situation should be brought to an end as quickly as possible. But it seemed that at present they must wait and let somebody take the lead. Consequently, it was not possible to give any indication of how long the interregnum must last. Except for the fact that the Maltese people were not able to express their opinion on the Government, and were not able, therefore, to take up the duties of citizenship, there was no practical difficulty in the present situation continuing indefinitely. The Government there would go on, with the important exception that it would not have the democratic basis which some of them thought desirable, and it could go on quite satisfactorily. There were no more papers at present which his Majesty's Government could publish. There would be something presently, but they were very anxious not to do anything that would stand in the way of a possible accommodation being reached. The Government would be prepared at some future time to give the papers up to date. Meanwhile, the legal instruments, the Orders in Council, and so on, which were being made would be published in the ordinary way and these would give information as to the position.

What was suspended was the election and, consequently, the elected Legislature. All the other parts of the Government in Malta remained in existence. But the Governor was expressly relieved of the necessity of taking the advice of his Ministers or of consulting them unless he desired to do so, and he was given complete freedom to act as the Governor of a Crown Colony, and to consult anybody or nobody, and to take such advice as he chose. In that way they had retained Lord Strickland and his colleagues in office. They had saved their position, and yet they were able to go on without an election. In that way they had found a solution which combined the practical necessity of carrying on the Government with the regrettable necessity of not having an election, and yet they had not given way to the demand of the Vatican that Lord Strickland and his colleagues should be removed. They had no intention of doing so. (Hear, hear.)

LORD DANESFORT pointed out that in the Blue-book very malignant accusations had been made against Lord Strickland by the ecclesiastical authorities. There was no answer to those charges in the Blue-book, but Lord Strickland had issued an answer, and it was only right and fair that that should be made equally public with the charges.

LORD PASSFIELD said he would take care that was remembered when further papers were published.

LORD CUSHENDUN said if Lord Passfield could give him an assurance that Lord Strickland's defence would be published now as a White Paper he would withdraw his motion for papers.

LORD PASSFIELD said that as things were at present he could only say that the matter would be considered, and if it was not undesirable to publish them the papers would be published.

The motion was withdrawn.

Their lordships rose at 10 minutes past 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

THE 1930 PROGRAMME

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), in reply to questions by Mr. WHITE (Birkenhead, E., L.), Sir R. GOWER (Gillingham, U.), and Mr. W. G. HALL (Portsmouth, Central, Lab.), made the following announcement:—

The Government's Naval Construction programme for 1930 is as follows:—

Cruisers.—Three, all of the 6in.-gun type.

Destroyers.—One flotilla (comprising one leader and eight destroyers).

Submarines.—Three.

Sloops.—Four.

Netlayer and Target Towing Vessel.—One.

A Supplementary Estimate will be introduced shortly for the small sum required to be spent in this financial year on these vessels, orders for the laying down of which will not be given until the last quarter of the financial year. I would emphasize that these ships are required in replacement of others, which will have passed the age limit, to enable the Royal Navy to carry out its current duties in time of peace and the programme has no relation to those of other Powers. A full explanation of all the details of the programme will be issued in a White Paper before the Supplementary Estimate is considered by Parliament.

It is intended that the allocation of the vessels to be built should be as follows:—

By Contract.—One cruiser, eight destroyers, and one submarine.

In the Royal Dockyards.—Portsmouth.—One cruiser and one leader. Devonport.—One cruiser and three sloops. Chatham.—One netlayer, two submarines, and one sloop.

LIEUT.-COL. ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) asked how long it would take to build these ships. Mr. ALEXANDER.—I could not give a date as to months, but I should say a little less than the Kent class completed in the last programme. We have not had full experience of this size of ship, but I should think rather more than two years. LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.).—Are these ships to be additional to those already announced since the conclusion of the conference? Mr. ALEXANDER.—The ships the hon. and gallant member refers to were the suspended ships from the 1929 programme. I must remind the House of that point, that of the original 1929 programme the present Government cancelled more than half, and therefore they had to take that into account when announcing the 1930 programme.

Mr. WHITE.—Do I understand that the destroyer flotilla will be built by contract in private yards? Mr ALEXANDER.—With the exception of the leader.

MAJOR ROSS (Londonderry, U.) asked the size of the 6in.-gun cruisers. Mr. ALEXANDER.—These points would be better dealt with in debate later on, but I think rather more than 6,500 tons.

In reply to further questions, Mr. ALEXANDER said that the total cost spread over three years would be about £9,000,000.

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA

JOINT COMMITTEE TO BE SET UP

In reply to Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.), Dr. SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), said:—My noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies proposes shortly to move in another place that it is desirable that a Joint Committee of both Houses be appointed to consider the Reports on Closer Union in East Africa drawn up by the Hilton Young Commission and by Sir Samuel Wilson, together with the statement of the conclusions of his Majesty's Government, published on June 19, and to report thereon. It will be seen that it is not proposed that the deliberations of the Joint Committee should be confined to questions of procedure.

TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS

In reply to Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.), Dr. SHIELS said that the Governor of Tanganyika had decided to appoint a Commission to consider proposals for railway development in Tanganyika. Sir Sydney Henn, K.B.E., had consented to be chairman.

CABINET AND UNEMPLOYMENT

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Prime Minister whether he intended to inform the House from time to time of the conclusions arrived at by the new Advisory Committee on Unemployment.

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—The only conclusions that could appropriately be made public will be the conclusions of the Government.

Replying to LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), Mr. MACDONALD said that under the new reorganization each Department would be responsible for its proper share of the problem of unemployment administration.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN asked if the right hon. gentleman had abandoned the idea of a central brain, and might not the House consult the central brain if it still existed.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The right hon. gentleman has always been under a misapprehension about the central brain. To begin with, we took over what was left to us by our predecessors and we improved it, and appointed the Economic Advisory Council to which I referred when I used that expression.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) asked if there was to be any one Minister in the House to whom the House might look as the person specially charged with the endeavour to resolve the problem of unemployment as far as possible.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—No, that that should have been so is an innovation. The responsibility for Government policy cannot be centred in one Department, but in the Cabinet, the Government itself.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

THE FATE OF IMPORTANT BILLS

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), who on rising was loudly cheered by the Unionists and by many members on the Government benches, asked the Prime Minister whether he was prepared to make his promised statement as to the business of the House before the adjournment for the summer holiday.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The Government propose to proceed with the following major Bills which are already well advanced with a view to their passage into law before the close of the Session:—Coal Mines Bill, Road Traffic Bill, Housing (No. 2) Bill, Housing (Scotland) Bill, Land Drainage (No. 2) Bill. The situation arising from the action taken in another place on the Coal Mines Bill is engaging the attention of the Government, and in considering the programme for the rest of the Session provision must be made for time on this Bill. In addition it is proposed to complete the following Bills, which, being mainly of a non-controversial character and having already made considerable progress, are not expected to entail a large expenditure of Parliamentary time:—Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements) Bill, Overseas Trade Bill, Sea Fisheries Regulation (Expenses) Bill, Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill, Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Bill, Collecting Charities Regulation Bill, Invergordon Water Supply Bill, Board of Education (Devon, Crediton Exhibition Foundation) Confirmation Bill. It is proposed to introduce in another place a Bill for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal in Northern Ireland, and a Bill to amend the British North America Acts to give effect to an agreement recently reached between his Majesty's Government in Canada and the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. I am informed that those Bills are likely to command general assent. In that event time will be found for their passage into law as early as possible.

It will be necessary also to pass a Bill making provision for additional resources for the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and it is hoped to find time to pass through all stages a Bill to give statutory effect to certain provisions of the London Naval Treaty affecting shipbuilding firms in this country. There remains the normal essential financial business of the Session, including the business of Supply, the Appropriation Bill, the further stages of the Finance Bill, and the Public Works Loans and Isle of Man (Customs) Bills. The question as to whether emergency legislation is necessary relating to unemployment is under consideration at the present moment between representatives of local authorities and the Government, and should the Government come to a decision that something has to be done in that respect, time will have to be provided. It is the intention of the Government to advise the prorogation of Parliament as soon as this programme is completed. It is not possible to forecast precisely the time which will be required for this purpose, but I am hopeful that it will be possible, by conversations through the usual channels, to arrange for an adequate discussion of the measures included in this statement and for the conclusion of the Session about the end of July.

EDUCATION AND CONSUMERS' COUNCIL BILLS

It is a matter of great regret to me that the exigencies of time do not permit of the inclusion in the above programme of the Consumers' Council Bill and the Education Bill. I wish to make it clear, however, that these important Bills could not receive adequate consideration this Session without unduly prolonging our proceedings. It is proposed to carry out our intention to pass into law before the end of the calendar year a measure to extend the school-leaving age. The Consumers' Council Bill will be reintroduced on the reassembly of the House and passed into law as soon as possible.

In order to deal with the postponed business it is our intention that Parliament should re-assemble before the end of October.

Mr. BALDWIN.—I have not had the time to study this programme. We are all anxious to get away at the end of July if possible, but I do not know whether the right hon. gentleman has realized that if you allow for Supply and the Appropriation Bill, it will only leave 14 Parliamentary days for the whole programme and I am afraid I must warn him that, however pleasantly the usual channels may flow, there is a physical impossibility, if I may use a metaphor which will be familiar to everybody in the House, even the noble lady, the member for the Sutton Division (Viscountess Astor), to get a quart into a pint pot. (Laughter.)

Mr. MAC DONALD.—We are always coming across the truth of the homely metaphor used by the right hon. gentleman. But the Bills in my first list have already occupied a good deal of the attention of the House, and have reached what may be described as their winding-up stages.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) asked how much time the Prime Minister had allowed for the remainder of the Committee and the later stages of the Finance Bill? He thought the right hon. gentleman would find he had not allowed enough.

Mr. MAC DONALD said a certain number of days were allowed for the Finance Bill, which the Government thought liberal, when compared with what had been allowed in previous years. As to the programme of Bills, he was afraid it must be got through before the House adjourned for the holidays.

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.).—Does the Government intend to propose any emergency measures for unemployment; and, if s., will the Government ask the House to sit into August to pass those measures? (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. MACDONALD.—I have included that in my programme. Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.).—What about the Trades Dispute Bill? (Laughter.) Mr. DENMAN (Leeds, Central, Lab.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that a clear majority of the Labour Party submitted in writing a request that the House should sit into August in order to carry the Education Bill, and whether he would give an assurance that children of 14 would be taken off the labour market in April next even if the Bill were not passed? Mr. MACDONALD.—If I could get a guarantee from any quarter of the House that the business would be done by sitting into August the House would be asked to sit into August. But no such guarantee is possible. Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.).—The trouble, I suggest, is not within the House, but outside it.

In reply to COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.), the PRIME MINISTER said the Land Valuation Bill was postponed, so far as this Session was concerned.

PREVENTION OF REDUCTION OF WAGES

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.), having obtained the necessary leave, brought up a Bill "to make the reduction of wages illegal."

FINANCE BILL IN COMMITTEE

ESTATE DUTY CLAUSES

The House again went into Committee on the Finance Bill, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton, Lab.), in the Chair.

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.) at once rose to submit a point of order on what, he said, was a matter affecting the control of the House of Commons over final proceedings as against the Executive. His submission was that Clauses 29 to 33 were out of order on the ground that they were not authorized by the necessary financial resolution. These clauses were, apparently, based on the thirteenth Budget resolution, which dealt with "a company," which must be taken to mean a British company. The clauses, on the other hand, proposed to tax companies which were not within the jurisdiction of this Parliament, and were, therefore, not within the thirteenth Budget resolution. He asked the Chairman to rule that, as these clauses transgressed the financial provisions, he could put no question whatever on them—in other words, that they ceased to be a part of the Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would then have either to bring in another resolution in Ways and Means extending to "companies wherever incorporated," and then put down the clauses, or he could put down clauses simply as new clauses without any further financial resolution if his provisions included the leaving out of foreign companies.

The CHAIRMAN said that if the point that these clauses were not covered by the Budget resolutions were the only point raised, this stage would be too late; Sir D. Herbert should have raised it before Mr. Speaker at the beginning of the second reading of the Bill. There was the further point that on a certain occasion an amendment was moved in Committee and the then Chairman ruled the amendment out of order. It was quite within the competence of the Chairman to rule the amendment out of order; he was not called on to deal with the clause in any other way than to look at it from the point of view of the amendment. That was a different thing from asking that four clauses be excluded from the present Bill. It had not been the practice that clauses which the House had committed to the Committee should be withdrawn in Committee, and again, on this point the hon. member was too late in raising his point of order. In regard to the 1914 Bill in which there were two clauses on which no question was put from the Chair, those clauses probably were outside the scope of the resolution, and before they could be considered a new money resolution was necessary. But those two clauses of the 1914 Bill were italic

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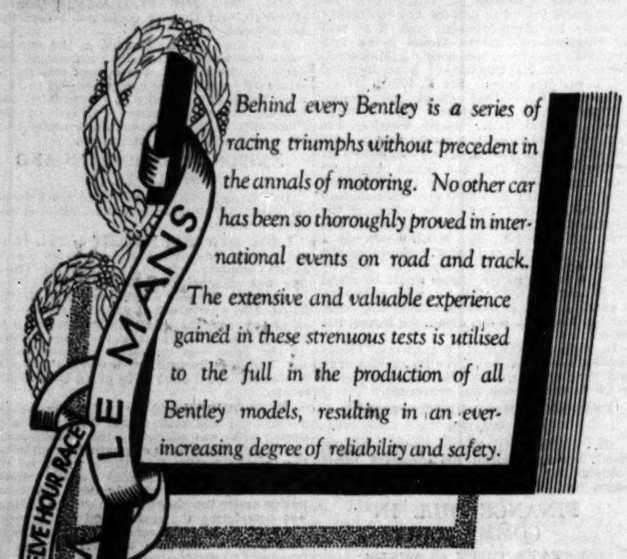

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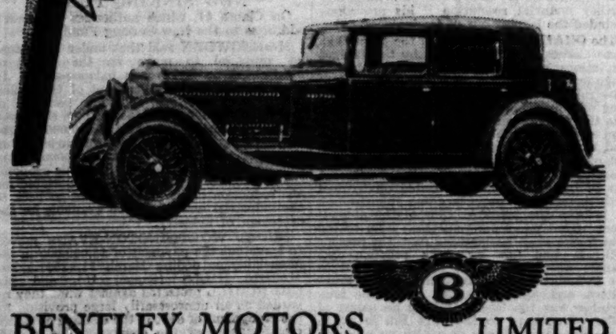

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ENCAENIA AT OXFORD

HONORARY DEGREES

THE CREWEIAN ORATION

(FROM OUR UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, JUNE 25

The Encaenia was held to-day in the Sheldonian Theatre, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. F. Homes Dudden, Master of Pembroke, presiding. The theatre was well filled before 11.30, and Dr. W. H. Harris, organist of Christ Church, gave a recital, including Bach's Prelude in G, Trumpet Tunes of Purcell and Handel's Largo and Overture to "Otho."

At 12 o'clock the Vice-Chancellor, the Doctors, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, who had partaken of Lord Crewe's benefaction in the Hall of Pembroke College, entered the theatre, and the National Anthem was sung.

The Vice-Chancellor then opened Convocation and proposed the conferring of honorary degrees as follows:—

DOCTORS OF CIVIL LAW.—The Rt. Hon. Lord Sankey, of Moreton, G.B.E., Lord High Chancellor; the Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O., Governor of the Bank of England; Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B.; the Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B., Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.—Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., F.R.C.S.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS.—Dr. Edward John Gwynn, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

DOCTOR OF MUSIC.—Sir Thomas Beecham, Bt.

It had been hoped that Dr. Einstein would also be present to receive the degree of Doctor of Science, but he was prevented by illness. These proposals being accepted by the House, the Bedells were sent to summon the new doctors, who entered accompanied by the Public Orator, Dr. A. B. Poynton.

LORD SANKEY

LORD SANKEY was first presented by the Orator as *pius hic SS. Matris Ecclesiae et Studii filius*, who after 15 years on the Bench *nuper curiam foro mutavit*. Whether Lord Sankey's solution of the coal difficulty was better than that adopted *alii viderint; non enim meum est per ignes suppositos incedere.* Throughout the work of the Commission he had shown the virtues of an Oxford man and had proved *quanto opere e re publica sit inter partium fremitus "auram tenuem" veritatis exaudiri.* He had devoted himself to efforts for the improvement of the life of the community: *plebis adultae studiis liberalibus prospexit; acroamata per auras sine filo spargenda curavit.* He had assisted the disestablished Church of Wales to financial stability. If Cicero was right that men always turned with gratitude to the place of their education, *hic certe gratiam "omnium virtutum maximam" praestitit, omnes unde ipse hausit fontes benignitate sua pleniores et aditu procliviores faciendo.*

The Vice-Chancellor welcomed Lord Sankey as *Vir sagacissime, aequitatis tenacissime, magni sigilli custos vigilantissime, Ecclesiae et Reipublicae minister semper acerrime et integerrime.*

MR. MONTAGU NORMAN

In presenting Mr. MONTAGU COLLET NORMAN Dr. Poynton said that gold, *quod, ut omnes Etonenses sciunt, rivis olim fluebat, quod formicae egerebant, gryphi custodiebant*, was in these days a rare sight. All that survived in England was now preserved *regis in mole, acu minus penetrabili*, by Mr. Norman, *praetor hic lauream insignem in bello Africano adeptus.* We did not complain that much of it left every year for America, for Englishmen liked to pay their debts in full *neque in principe publici consilii cauponis animum in deliciis habemus, sed qualem in Aristide illo invenimus, cui noster hic hospes operam praecipuam navavit.* If he seemed to belittle the praise of one *quem penes sit Iani medii atque usurae quam pendamus arbitrium*, it was because in these days the mere mention of gold trenched on politics. Mr. Norman knew too *nos Oxonienses totos "in chartis" esse, aureumque flumen Aristotelis cuivis Pactolo anteponere.*

Mr. Norman was greeted by the Vice-Chancellor as *Vir acutissime, argentariorum princeps, mensae Anglicae per decem annos gubernator providentissime, gentium externarum in rebus pecuniariis restituendis consiliator optime.*

SIR HUGH BELL

SIR HUGH BELL was introduced as *hic Nestor, qui maximis negotiis exercendis ita se dedidit, ut artium pulchriludini et studiis liberalibus faveret.* "Who's Who" recorded him as President of great societies of coal-owners and ironmasters in the North of England. It did not reveal that more than once the fortunes of parties have turned on Sir Hugh's speeches and letters to the Press *non sine typorum grandilate identidem relatis, nihil certe non Phoebi tripode dignum proferentibus.* Cato himself did not more often say *delenda est Karthago* than Sir Hugh has repeated *liberum esse commercium sercandum.* The University was not concerned with the rightness or wrongness of his economics, but only with his great services to the State. He was prevented by illness from accepting the Chancellor's invitation to last year's Encaenia; his coming now was an act of kindness which added distinction to Oxford's gift.

The Vice-Chancellor addressed Sir Hugh as *Vir spectatissime, rerum ferrariarum et carboniarum perilissime, inter Boreales tuos acumine et liberalitate eminentissime, filiae pater desideratissimae.*

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND

In presenting SIR ERIC DRUMMOND the Public Orator remarked that his distinction was enhanced both by the *spes aurea concordiae* afforded by the League of Nations and by the *beata memoria cari illius capitis, Elonensium floris, Academiae sororiae Cancellarii* (Lord Balfour), whom he accompanied to America during the War and to Paris *in pacis diluculo ad sociorum Concilium legato.* He was with one consent chosen, when the League was born, *ad eius quasi membra manu fingenda.* Pericles, in Thucydides, showed the dangers attending an alliance for war; *cunctantur, tergiversantur; suum cuique consilium est, suus sermo.* The same dangers would beset a League for peace unless there were one who could produce *inter gentium Pylagoros Genevae ex pacto congredientes* the habit of not thinking each of his own State but of the whole world. Sir Eric's accomplishment was indeed *in orbe terrarum pacando et prosperando haud segne ministerium.*

The Vice-Chancellor's greeting to Sir Eric was *Vir ornatissime, rebus externis exercitatissime, qui comitate praeditus et aequitate nascentem Gentium Societatem et crescentem felicissime fovisti.*

SIR ARTHUR KEITH

SIR ARTHUR KEITH was introduced for the degree of D.Sc. as *vir anatomiae chirurgiaeque peritus* and recently President of the British Association. By his examination of the skulls and bones of primitive men he had shown the causes of the many species intervening *inter quattuor illa primitiva hominum genera.* The varieties in skin and hair were as subtle as those described by Ovid in his account of the rainbow:—

In quo diversi niteant cum mille colores,
Transitus ipse tamen spectantia lumina fallit,
Usque adeo quod tangit idem est: tamen ultima distant.

Man himself, *hinc proavitam simiam, illinc spei incertae simulacrum circumspiciens*, had been endowed by Nature with powers with which to resist Nature. Sir Arthur seeking also to discover the purpose of man's life, *ad universum Naturae sive Mentis creatricis miraculum rationem suam intendit*, in the hope of seeing the origin and goal of creation. *Atque utinam*, the Orator exclaimed, *coelo reposco sol brevem mox reditura esse regna Saturnia nuntiet.*

The Vice-Chancellor received Sir Arthur as *Vir ingeniosissime, qui corporum humanorum conformationes cum tanta sollertia ab origine investigavisti, ut cetariarum fragmenta primigeniarum ad luum potissimum iudicium undique referantur.*

DR. GWYNN

DR. GWYNN was presented for the degree of D.Litt. as one of six brothers educated in St. Columba's College, all of whom had attained fame: *apud Hibernos enim aquilas columba nutrit*: he and two of his brothers had been Fellows of Trinity College. He had been Professor of Celtic in the University of Dublin, had completed the catalogue of its library, was a Fellow and Secretary of the Royal Academy of Ireland, and a member of the Commission on Education. If only *Solones nostri* had studied the Irish texts which he had edited, *quas regulas super homines abstinentissimi gutis nostris 'subtringendis ex Poenitentiario S. Malruani adhiberi potuissent!* In the old Irish poems, too, which he had published, were stories about place-names, *quales Socrates, si pedes Iliaco Eblanensi lingueret, obscura sophistarum diligentia faedari non sineret.* It was said that when Oxford's Ox crossed the Ford of the Thames it spoke and said *Oxoniae fastis mensisque Eblana decus dat.*

The Provost was greeted by the Vice-Chancellor as *Vir litteratissime, Collegii doctissimi et nobis carissime Praepavite, linguarum Celticarum indagator celeberrime.*

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM

In presenting SIR THOMAS BEECHAM for the degree of Doctor of Music, Dr. Poynton recalled the day last autumn when, in the Sheldonian Theatre, he came to the aid of the Oxford Subscription Concert Committee and brought his orchestra to make Oxford the gift of a great concert. If it had been only his own art he had given, *quanti non faceremus eximiam illam modorum intelligentiam, incredibilem memoriam, dexterae doctissimae sollertiam?* Last autumn, too, *ille imperator musicus filorum, chordarum, fistularum, tubarum, tympanorum, cornuum, sambucarum sonitus regens*, had taught London to recognize *quantus easet in arte Phoebea* DELIUS. Now Sir Thomas *operosius aliquid aggreditur* and was trying to storm *Sybarim illam surdam ac socordem (inertiam dicit patrum familias)* and to enrol every citizen in the Imperial League of Opera. It was appropriate at the Encaenia to "encore" the *eximium modorum artificem atque interpretem.*

The Vice-Chancellor addressed Sir Thomas as *Vir artis Orphicae amantissime et benefactor munificentissime, qui virga tua interpreta concentus symphoniacos scientissime dirigis.*

CREWEIAN ORATION

THE YEAR REVIEWED

The Creweian Oration was delivered on this occasion by the Public Orator, who referred to the losses of the University during the year, mentioning especially Professor Joseph Wright, Dr. J. B. Moyle, the Rev. E. C. Dermer, and Professor E. G. R. Waters. At the beginning of the present term followed the death of the Poet Laureate, *senex ille non uno tantum nomine Phoebo dilectus*, in whom the *facetum Vergilii ingenium* had been recognized *in carmine illo Lucretiano*, which he published on his 85th birthday. *Non Latino Tu sermone*, said the Orator, *celebrandus eras, sed patrio tuo sermone, cuius integritati studuisti, cuius numeros auxisti, cuius sonos Tibi modulanti saepe occurrimus, cum fortasse nos paeniteret "nobis non" licere "esse tam disertis."* Shortly afterwards died Sir Herbert Warren, *poeta, orator, professor, pater atque princeps studiorum qui fuit apud nos.* No wiser, happier, or beloved President had ever ruled over Magdalen, and he was the friend of all members of the University. Dr. Poynton spoke also of the loss of Archbishop Lord Davidson, *Ecclesiae Anglicanae prudentem moderatorem, publici consilii gravem semper auctorem*, of Sir Graham Balfour, *qui grande momentum "virginibus puerisque" instituendis attulit*, of Professor Perkin, *Chemiae antistitem*, and of Mrs. T. H. Green, *cuius e vita quis non civis, quis non Academicus "spem eximiae nobilitatis humano generi concipere potest."*

The Orator then spoke of the Jubilees of Somerville College and the Oxford Home Students *quibus "privatim," si Dis placet, "studentibus," tot Lares nostri invigilant*, and mentioned the retirement of their Principal, Miss Burrows. Among others who had recently retired he spoke of Dr. L. R. Phelps, who *matutinos avium cantus in Parcis nunc excipit*, and of Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell. Principal of Hertford, *Academiae columen, qui tamen illuc evectus est unde montes auri in nos egenos devolvere poterit.* Professor Frewen Jenkin *rudo se donavit neque iam testudinem illam a puero vapulantem suspicit*, and Oxford had given back to Florence Dr. Walter Ashburner, *Iurisprudentiae professorem, doctrinae ac dulcedinis medullam.* On the first of August the University would lose Dr. Clement Webb, *theologiae ex intima Curia*, Mr. James Baker, Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, *qui per septem et quadraginta annos remigando, remiges instituendo, praelegendo, dispensando, regendo, fovendo Spartam suam ornavit*, and Mr. E. S. Craig, the Registrar, *benigno Oratoris tui adiutori, cuis humanitatem ut experirer, tanti fuit Statuta nescire.*

Speaking of the benefactions of the year, Dr. Poynton noticed the legacy of Mr. Walter Gordon for assistance to members of the University *morbo vel egestate laborantibus: quis qui vicum S. Aegidii perambulat non sonum illum requirit?* Two of the ancient benefactors, if they came to life now, would be surprised. Sir Thomas Bodley might at first be indignant at the introduction of electric light among his folios, but learning the truth would thank Dr. Cowley *quod lychnos tanta elegantia disposuerit, quod spatium tam amplum in Pinacotheca Musis Anglicanis concesserit.* He would also express his gratitude to the Rockefeller Trustees for their help to his Library. Dr. John Radcliffe the Orator pictured as thanking his Trustees for selling the grounds bought with his money to the Infirmary, *cedat stethoscopo meo telescopus, cedant siderum chartae chartis humani corporis temperatus signantibus*, and expressing his gratitude to Sir William Morris, *moris optimi sive Cowleiani sive Oxoniensis exemplar*, for his crowning gift to the Infirmary and the University.

Dr. Poynton said that the University was experiencing inconvenience from some of the decisions of the Royal Commission. The retiring age removed men at the height of their powers and the Statute respecting college contributions to the University *dormitante, si fas ita dicere, Pythagora, grave damnum aerario nostro intulit, cui sarciendo remis reliquae subvenimus.* The regulations for the inspection of catering arrangements in the colleges *mimi paene exitum habuit.* The investigators from London held their inquisition last summer: *Apparuit promorum, mancipulorum, cocorum fides: explosa est fabula.* What was needed was a University Parliamentary Council to act as intermediary between Parliament and the University. *Multas inepitas, multos errores, aliquas etiam contumelias effugeremus.*

He wished he could report a victory in the University Boat Race: *Neque tamen "invisam sine honore ratem" Tinneius "agebat." Iamque "gramineum in campum" non sine spe bona descendimus.* This was the fourth year in which the audience would have heard *non Homerum sed Homeram* reciting the Newdigate poem, *nisi matrimonii causa excusata abesset.*

Among our founders of Oxford thoughts turned to those of the seventeenth century, so admirably described in his recent book by Mr. G. N. Clark. It is an age often abused, but our benefactors then *una omnium optima ratione, dando et amando, Academiam emendabant.* If we could accompany Christopher Wren and Dr. John Fell on a tour of Oxford we should see their beautiful new buildings just completed—*et sine periculo: nondum enim Oxonia se iactabat excursiones motorias parantibus unice accommodatam!* They too would enjoy what they would meet to-day: Thomas Hobbes would desert his controversy with John Wallis on the squaring of the circle and *Christiano Smuts vel Winstono Churchill orbis terrae mores et iura explicanti aurem praeberet.* Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of Durham, whose benefaction was enjoyed at the Encaenia, *delectarel Doctoris nostri Thomae Beecham ingenium et pietas.* Oxford men of every century, *si modo fata sinerent, assurgerent poetae "pulchritudinis testamentum" inter vivos mobilibus trimetris concipienti!*

PRIZE COMPOSITIONS

On the conclusion of the Creweian Oration the Prize Compositions were recited as follows:—

Gaisford Greek Verse, translation from Addison's *Cato*.—Brian Davidson, scholar of New College.

Stanhope Essay. "The English Jacobites under the Hanoverian Kings."—John A. R. Pimlott, scholar of Worcester College.

Chancellor's Latin Prose, translation from Lytton Strachey's "Elizabeth."—William E. Muir, exhibitioner of Balliol College.

Gladstone Memorial Prize, "The Rise of Latitudinarianism in the Church of England."—Maurice P. Ashley, B.A., scholar of New College.

Chancellor's Latin Verse.—"*Cornelium Gallum laudat Vergilius.*"—Thomas H. S. Wyllie, Scholar of Christ Church.

Newdigate Prize.—"*Daedalus.*" Josephine Langton Fielding, Scholar of St. Hilda's College. In the absence of Miss Fielding, on account of her marriage, her poem was read by her friend Miss Helen Gardner, B.A., of St. Hilda's College.

After the recitation of the Newdigate poem the Vice-Chancellor dissolved Convocation and the procession left the Theatre to the strains of Parry's March from *The Frogs of Aristophanes*. The new doctors were entertained with a larger company at lunch at All Souls College, and later in the afternoon attended a garden-party given by the Vice-Chancellor in Pembrpke College.

THE LORD MAYOR AT SANDHURST

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Waterlow), accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, arrived at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on Saturday, on a visit to the Commandant (Major-General E. H. Girdwood), and was present at the concluding stages of the Woolwich v. Sandhurst cricket match, which, after an exciting finish, was won by the College. On Sunday morning the Lord Mayor paid an "official" visit to the College. He was the first civic visitor to attend a parade of the Gentlemen Cadets since the College was established at Sandhurst in 1812. Sir William Waterlow afterwards attended the parade service at the R.M.C. memorial church, and after the service went to the stables, where he inspected the horses used in the training of the cadets in equitation. He later went on to the new College buildings where he inspected the cadets' mess room and the kitchens.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

ZOOLOGY CLASS LIST AT OXFORD

OXFORD, JUNE 25

The Examiners in Zoology in the Final Honour School of Natural Science have to-day issued the following Class List:—

CLASS 1.—J. A. MOY THOMAS, Christ Church; A. D. HERON-ALLEN, Lady Margaret Hall; B. M. L. UNDERHILL, Somerville.

CLASS 2.—J. R. GROOME, Worcester; E. J. BYERS, St. Hilda's; C. M. G. DUTHOIT, St. Hugh's; M. J. RANSFORD, Somerville.

CLASS 3 AND 4.—None.

Mr. FREDERICK HENRY LAWSON and Mr. ALICK ROBIN WALTHAM HARRISON, M.A., have been elected Official Fellows of Merton College, the former as Tutor in Jurisprudence, and the latter as Tutor in Ancient History.

The following College Awards are announced:—

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Elections.—Berry Exhibition.—G. A. LEWIS, Manchester Grammar School, for Classics. Thomas Exhibition.—A. W. FRANKLAND, St. Bees School, for Natural Science. Wilson Exhibition.—D. C. ION, Kendal School, for Modern History. Holwell Studentship.—J. MACL. TODD, Eglesfield, scholar of the College.

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 25

At Peterhouse Mr. Roy Lubbock, M.A., has been re-elected into an internal Fellowship.

The following College awards are announced:—

PETERHOUSE.—Awards made on results of University and Intercollegiate Examinations:—Elected to Senior Scholarships.—D. DARIN and A. TILLOTSON, in History (Honorary); D. L. THOMSON and B. C. R. MORRELL, in English; F. W. WALBANK, K. R. H. FOLLAND, N. C. SAINSBURY, and K. D. WHITE, in Classics; E. COHEN and R. DULINSKY, in History; W. A. EDWARDS, in English; E. JOHNSON and H. H. TRANTER, in Mathematics; K. M. RAW, in Natural Sciences; G. R. F. SCOTSON, in Mechanical Sciences. Elected to Exhibitions.—B. L. DEED, in Classics; W. F. PROUDFOOT, in History; A. J. P. MARTIN, in Natural Sciences. Elected to a Research Studentship.—Dr. J. G. D. CLARK, in Archaeology. PRIZEMEN.—Third Year.—J. Q. WOOD, D. DARIN, A. TILLOTSON, J. G. D. CLARK, D. L. THOMSON. Second Year.—E. JOHNSON, K. R. H. FOLLAND, G. O. MC NEATBY, N. C. SAINSBURY, F. W. WALBANK, K. D. WHITE, E. COHEN, R. DULINSKY, G. R. F. SCOTSON, W. A. EDWARDS. First Year.—K. MITCHELL, H. BROWN, A. J. P. MARTIN, and A. T. GERARD. Donation of £5 in books awarded to A. TILLOTSON.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—Foundation Scholarships.—Re-elected.—J. P. T. BURY and H. D. P. LEE. Elected.—F. HUDSWELL and D. C. MANDEVILLE. Caldwell Studentship.—R. D. BARNETT. Manners Scholarships.—T. G. JENNINGS, W. H. M. CLIFFORD, R. ALLEN, J. F. BREWIS, G. R. KENDT, and V. G. LAWFORD. Open Exhibitions.—W. W. MACLELLEN and C. STRACHAN. Spencer Scholarship.—S. A. FF. DAKIN and N. G. LUKER. Prizes.—Bishop Green's Cups.—Bachelors.—J. P. T. BURY and H. D. P. LEE. Undergraduate.—G. H. NEVILLE. Latin Declamation Prize.—W. J. CRAIG. Bacon Prize.—F. HUDSWELL and G. H. J. NEVILLE. Cowell Prize.—J. P. T. BURY and L. P. WEAVER. Laurence Prize.—R. D. BARNETT, H. D. P. LEE, and W. H. M. CLIFFORD. Lazard Prize.—J. P. T. BURY.

DOWNING COLLEGE.—Exhibitions increased.—J. A. COUTTS, A. B. LYONS, and W. J. SIVEWRIGHT. All other awards, unless time expired, or unless notice is separately given, continued for another year. Prizes awarded.—W. E. FLOOD, J. MORLEY, J. A. COUTTS, A. B. LYONS, H. R. HILL, T. B. RYMER, R. A. SHAW, A. N. PHILLIPS, W. S. LAVER, D. S. PACKER, B. E. HUSSEY, R. L. BENSON, K. J. SAVAGE, J. W. CROFTS, R. A. FOULKES, W. J. GODFEY, W. J. SIVEWRIGHT, J. C. LAWSON, L. J. AUDUS, and J. E. COOPER. Chapel Reading Prize awarded.—R. TAYLOR.

The school of R. E. Mott (Newnham College), who was placed in the first class in the Classical Tripos Part II., was St. Paul's Girls' School, Hammersmith.

LONDON, JUNE 25

The Delegacy of King's College have made the following appointments:—

Lecturer in English.—C. N. Garmonsway, M.A.; Assistant Lecturer in English.—W. P. Barrett, M.A.; Lecturer in Czechoslovak Language and Literature.—J. Hanak; Assistant Lecturer in German.—Hannah S. M. Amburger, B.A.; Honorary Demonstrator in Anatomy.—J. H. Moynihan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION

DISCUSSION ON RURAL SERVICES

The annual conference of the Museums Association was continued at Cardiff yesterday, under the presidency of SIR HENRY MIERS.

The morning session was devoted chiefly to a discussion on rural museum services, introduced by Mr. W. C. SPRUNT, Curator of the Batley Museum and Art Gallery, and Dr. T. W. WOODHEAD, honorary director of the Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield. The former said that recent schemes of reorganization of elementary education sought to make the system fit the child. Children of 11 years or over were being provided with a more varied curriculum, in which science took a greater part, and museum schemes of cooperation must allow for the widely varying types. Teachers were alive to the possibilities and would welcome assistance in converting history instruction from the date-list variety by the loan of facsimile seals or plaster casts and real historical relics which would provide a ground for an eventual regional study of history. Mr. Sprunt suggested a number of ways by which ordered scientific instruction could be developed, and said that rural museums were provided with a splendid opportunity to take up work of national importance. Every rural museum might well constitute itself a distributing centre for publications of the Board of Agriculture. It was surely anomalous that large funds were available to support Empire marketing activities, while 25 to 30 per cent. of our home crop was sacrificed through popular ignorance.

DR. WOODHEAD dealt mainly with the circulation of museum exhibits in rural areas. He referred to what had been done in the Huddersfield district, where there were upwards of 40 villages which looked to the county borough as their centre for industry, education, and recreation. Their brief experience, he said, indicated a need for the supply of suitable objects to rural schools as well as to those within the county borough. Already much good had been done in the area, and if reasonable financial help were forthcoming they were confident that a valuable rural museum service could be developed.

In the discussion the difficulty of transporting specimens to the more remote areas was emphasized, and the opinion was expressed that the experience already gained in connexion with the Carnegie Trustees' library scheme would prove most helpful in finding a solution of the difficulty when the trustees' scheme of helping rural museums became operative.

A paper by DR. CYRIL FOX, Director of the National Museum of Wales, on "The Affiliation of Museums" was considered in private. Papers were also read by DR. J. F. NORTH and MR. H. A. HYDE, of the Welsh National Museum, and Mr. J. RITCHIE, of Perth. The annual association dinner was held in the evening.

The annual business meeting will be held this morning, and in the afternoon there will be an excursion to the site of the Roman fortress at Caerleon, while a small party will descend a coalmine.

ROYAL SOCIETY EXHIBITS

NEW TALKING FILM APPARATUS

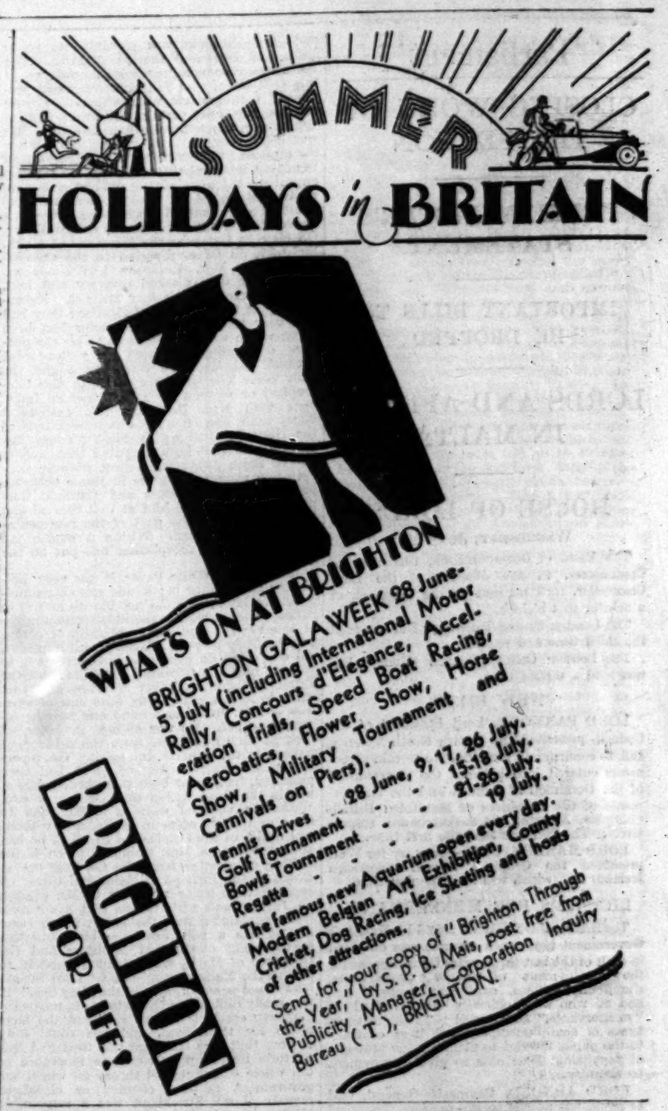
Among the exhibits at the conversazione of the Royal Society held last night at Burlington House was an improved apparatus for the making of sound films, which has been produced by the Gramophone Company, Limited. This gives a much more natural reproduction of music sounds, having a frequency range of from 25 to 15,000 vibrations a second, and it also provides for the efficient reproduction of sound while the film is being made. The apparatus is regarded as a great advance on any talking-film equipment at present in use.

The apparatus shown last night gave even better results than the average wireless loud-speaker. Its production is due to long research and to the application of experience gained in gramophone recording. Alongside it was another set of apparatus for demonstrating stroboscopically the vibrations of a loud-speaker diaphragm. This showed clearly the conditions in which the cone behaved properly and its curious undulations, like those of a jelly-fish, when distortion occurred. Films prepared by Dr. R. G. Ganti and Mr. C. H. Waddington, of the development of a chicken embryo removed from the egg and allowed to continue its differentiation *in vitro*, gave remarkably clear results.

An exhibit of alloy steels by Sir Robert Hadfield included samples of the non-corrodible steel such as was used to replace the original wrought iron bars as reinforcements in the restoration of St. Paul's. Two specimens of manganese steel and nickel-chromium steel were shown to illustrate a problem which still awaits solution. Both steels are non-magnetic, and while the manganese steel retained this property after cold distortion, the nickel chromium steel recovered its magnetic attraction over the area distorted after similar treatment. Microscopic examination revealed no new constituent to account for the change. The only effect appeared to be distortion of the grains and X-ray examination is to be tried. There are now many hundreds of alloy steels applied to special purposes.

THE FINE ART COMMISSION

The King has by Royal Warrant dated May 29 reappointed Lord Crawford and Balcarres, who has retired on completion of his term of office on the Royal Fine Art Commission, as Chairman of the Commission; and has appointed similarly Sir Walter Peacock to be a Member of the Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Dugald Sutherland MacColl.


SUMMER
HOLIDAYS in BRITAIN
WHAT'S ON AT BRIGHTON
BRIGHTON GALA WEEK 28 June-5 July (including International Motor Concours d'Elegance, Accelleration Trials, Speed Boat Racing, Aerobatics, Flower Show, Horse Show, Military Tournament and Carnivals on Piers).
Tennis Drives 28 June, 9, 17 26 July.
Golf Tournament 14-18 July.
Bowls Tournament 21-26 July.
Regatta 19 July.
The famous new Aquarium open every day. Modern Belgian Art Exhibition, County Cricket, Dog Racing, Ice Skating and hosts of other attractions.
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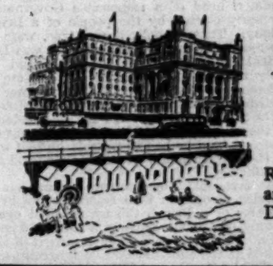

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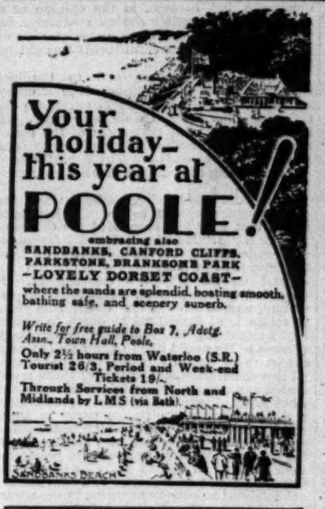
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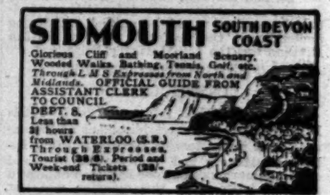

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UNEMPLOYMENT

GOVERNMENT'S NEW POLICY

INCREASED HELP FOR LOCAL SCHEMES

At a meeting with representatives of local authorities held at the Ministry of Health yesterday, the following statement was made by the Minister of Health :—

1. The Government has given anxious consideration to the views expressed at the valuable conference which was held last week, and have endeavoured to review in the most sympathetic spirit the various suggestions and criticisms which were made at the conference and at the committee meetings which followed it.

The Government were impressed by the desire and complete willingness of local authorities to bear their part and to do all that they could to expand and expedite works which would make some contribution to the solution of their present grave unemployment problem. It is natural that local authorities should approach the matter from this point of view. Measures for the relief of distress from local unemployment have always been recognized as primarily the concern of local authorities, and the local authorities of this country have an honourable record in this field of administration. The scale and nature of the difficulties of the last few years have impelled the State to back up the work of local authorities by assistance on a very large scale. The Government recognize that the burdens on local authorities at the present time are heavy and that the financial resources of some of them who have had to face acute unemployment in their districts over a long period have been severely strained. The local authorities will equally recognize the unprecedented burdens which the National Exchequer has to-day to shoulder and the fact that the contributions of the Exchequer towards the relief of unemployment are already very great.

The grants at present made towards the cost of works put in hand by local authorities are on a more generous scale than has ever been known before, and the State, through the Unemployment Insurance Scheme and in other ways, has assumed a gigantic financial responsibility directly relieving local authorities of burdens which would otherwise have fallen upon them. Regard must also be had to the nature of the works undertaken by local authorities for the relief of unemployment. They are works which have been accelerated, and would not in ordinary circumstances have been put in hand at once, but they are works of public utility, and are in fact a local asset. It is essential that some measure of local financial responsibility for such works should remain; and it would be a grave disservice to local government to develop a system under which the main responsibility for the inauguration and execution of local works should rest not with the local authority who are primarily concerned, but with the Central Government.

These are important considerations to be kept in view in connexion with any proposal to vary the present generous terms of Government assistance for local authorities' unemployment schemes, and must be borne in mind by those authorities who consider that the improvements of conditions proposed by the Government, which are in fact substantial, are not so great as they have asked for.

TRANSFER AND RATES

2. The object, of course, of these meetings is to promote programmes of work; the local authorities indicated two main directions in which they desired that their position should be eased, in order that they might be free to cooperate with the Government to the fullest possible extent.

The first was the question of transfer. It is clear from our previous discussions that some local authorities regarded the transfer condition as irksome and hampering; the other side of the picture was presented by spokesmen from mining areas. The Government have given anxious consideration to this matter; they are bound to recognize that the general unemployment situation has materially changed since the transfer terms were originally settled, and they have come to the conclusion that they ought not to resist the demand for an easing of the position with respect to transfer. They have, therefore, decided that in regard to Unemployment Grants Committee grants, transfer conditions should not for future schemes be imposed as a requirement to qualify for the higher rate of grant. Schemes already started and schemes sanctioned but not started must be carried out on the terms on which they were negotiated.

The second main question raised by the local authorities related to rates of grant. It will be observed that an improvement in the rates of grant is implicit in the decision just announced with regard to transfer, because it means that authorities with an unemployment rate of 10 per cent. which have hitherto been eligible only for the lower rate of grant will in future receive the higher rate of grant—namely, 75 per cent. of the interest and sinking fund charges for the first part up to 15 years of the loan period, and 37½ per cent. for the remainder up to 15 years. This means that for non-revenue producing schemes all authorities will now receive the higher rate of grant.

The Government have not seen their way to increase this generous rate, but in order to meet the difficulty referred to by a number of speakers caused by the difference in the rates of grant in the two periods, they are prepared to give the authorities in all cases the option of taking an equated grant of the same capitalized value throughout the period of the loan.

The Government have also decided in regard to schemes financed otherwise than by way of loan, that for authorities in areas where the average unemployment has been specially high, which at present is 75 per cent. of the wages of unemployed men taken on for the work, shall be increased to 90 per cent.

NECESSITOUS AREAS

3. The decision announced in regard to the transfer question only brings into greater prominence the position of certain specially necessitous areas to which reference was made at the last meeting; areas, that is to say, of which the Rhondda was quoted as a typical instance, where the burden of unemployment, the financial liabilities already assumed, the impossibility of raising further revenue by increasing local rates, have made it out of the question for the local authority to undertake further capital commitments even for essential services. The Government are bound to recognize the position that if such areas are to be enabled to put in hand any schemes for the relief of unemployment, a method must be devised lying entirely outside the range of normal local government finance.

To meet this situation the Government propose to ask Parliament to vote a limited sum for schemes to be put in hand during the coming winter. The basis of distribution will be to make to the local authority a grant outright of an amount equal to the closely estimated cost of approved works, the execution of which will be left to the local authority.

In the event of schemes being submitted in excess of the money available, regard will be had to the urgency, utility, and public advantage of the works proposed and to the amount of employment to be afforded. Details will be announced in a Circular to be issued by the Ministry of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland to local authorities, which will also fix the date by which schemes must be submitted.

4. These decisions which must be taken as the final and considered decision of the Government, have been made in the confident belief that local authorities will get to work and exert themselves to the utmost to secure the greatest possible contribution towards the relief of unemployment during the coming winter.

ROAD GRANTS

The Minister of Transport, in a statement, said :—

At the conference of local authorities, apart from important questions raised on both sides as to speeding up actual work, two requests were made by a number of the spokesmen of the local authorities.

First, that the transferred labour stipulation for the high grants should be withdrawn; and, secondly, that higher grants should be paid. We have been able—as I shall explain later—to arrive at conclusions which I think will be of substantial help to local authorities, but it is impossible fully to meet the two requests made. I must point out that Road Fund grants are above the general level of State grants-in-aid. With normal grants of 75 per cent. for trunk roads and the reconstruction of weak bridges owned by statutory authorities, 60 per cent. for Class I. roads and 50 per cent. for Class II. roads, it cannot be sustained that there is a lack of equity in the financial relationships between the State and the local authorities. We have, however, subject to certain conditions been able to increase these grants during the present emergency in connexion with schemes where transferred labour was used, while special concessions have been made in connexion with trunk roads where the predominant need was national rather than local in character, and where the circumstances of the local authority made it impossible for them to make even a contribution of 25 per cent.

The difficulty with which I am faced is that I really cannot justify—and with great respect I do not think you can justify—an increase in the normal level of grants. The transference of labour has enabled us on the one hand to make special grants, and, on the other hand, to do something to relieve the solid blackness of areas where unemployment is not merely serious but predominant among the population.

There is this further practical consideration. A substantial part of our trunk road programme has already been settled on the basis of transferred labour, and as regards the five-years' programme of £27,500,000, it has been already largely arranged, in many cases transferred labour conditions have been accepted and the necessary arrangements between the parties concerned made.

You will appreciate that the whole of the road programmes have been based upon the view, in which I know you concur, that we should spread our work over a given number of years instead of spasmodically jumping from job to job. Clearly, as we have decided to work on a programme basis it would be a matter of the utmost seriousness if we suddenly had a violent disturbance of policy. If there is one thing worse than another to do in connexion with the road programme it is to upset our arrangements in such a way that we have got to start all over again.

We have therefore come to the conclusion that it will be best to carry through the five years' programme as now arranged, in which case it will be possible for us to continue over that programme the substantial financial terms which we have been able to afford, but with a very important modification.

Recognizing the exceptional difficulties of depressed mining areas and areas adjacent thereto, we have given an additional 15 per cent. to these areas where a preference was given to married men by arrangement with the Ministry of Labour. I am now happy to be able to inform you that this concession will be extended to all areas where unemployment has been severe and prolonged, subject to the same condition as obtained in the depressed mining areas, that is to say, if the local authorities agree to employ as far as practicable only married men and single men with dependents. You will readily appreciate that this concession will be of great value in a number of the boroughs as well as the depressed counties. . . .

£21,000,000 FOR TRUNK ROADS

The Trunk Road Programme, as originally announced, envisaged a total expenditure of £9,500,000 on the improvement and reconstruction of selected Class I. roads. It has been decided to extend this programme to include further important Class II. roads, many of which traverse counties not concerned with the routes selected under the original programme. Including certain additional schemes to which approval has recently been given, the total expenditure which we are prepared to envisage will be £21,000,000, or more than double the limit which we fixed last July.

Finally, I would impress upon you that the concessions we have been able to announce are made on the assumption and in the belief that local authorities will accelerate actual work beyond what would otherwise have been the case. The terms offered are for the present road programmes and, therefore, it is to the financial interest of all of you, if I may use a metaphor appropriate to my office, not to miss the bus : If we have to choose between schemes, those who can start soonest must have preference. . . .

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON LORD ROTHERMERE

PROTEST AGAINST PRESS DICTATORSHIP

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking at a Conservative gathering at Chevening Place, the residence of Lord Stanhope, near Sevenoaks, last night, referred to the meeting of the Conservative members of Parliament and candidates which Mr. Baldwin addressed on Tuesday. Mr. Chamberlain said :—

"It was a great day for our party. It has done great service. It has cleared the air. It proved to be a great personal triumph for our leader, Mr. Baldwin. He surprised a good many people, perhaps, who did not realize what he is made of, by showing that he is a pretty handy man with his fists. When he takes the gloves off he is capable of dealing plenty of knock-out blows. It was memorable for another thing, and that was that it demonstrated once for all the essential loyalty and unity of our party when they are attacked from outside." (Cheers.)

For a long time now their party, and in particular their leader, had been the target for an increasing barrage of insult and ridicule and misrepresentation by the newspapers owned by Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook. As to Lord Rothermere, they knew that he had a personal antipathy to Mr. Baldwin and would do anything to turn him out and replace him by somebody who would do his own bidding. They had seen his proceedings becoming more and more provocative, more aggressive, and more insolent. His latest cause—he whose policy changed week by week and even hour by hour—was to issue an ultimatum to Conservative members and candidates, saying that if they did not by a certain date give him an assurance that they would support the particular policy he wished to see supported at the moment, he was going to run candidates, whose expenses he (Mr. Chamberlain) supposed Lord Rothermere would be responsible for, against them. That was nothing more nor less than blackmail.

"Lord Rothermere had even gone farther than that, for they were astonished on Tuesday to hear from a letter read by Mr. Baldwin that he had demanded that there should be submitted to him for his approval the names of eight or 10 of the most responsible Ministers whom Mr. Baldwin might wish to appoint to his own Cabinet before he submitted them to the King.

"Could presumption and folly go further than that ?" Mr. Chamberlain asked. "I think that for once Lord Rothermere has overreached himself. Because a man is a millionaire, because he happens to own a number of newspapers with an extensive circulation, does he think that he can be the dictator of this country ?

LORD BEAVERBROOK

"We are not going at this time in our history to accept this new doctrine with the power and responsibility for the government of this country to be taken away from the elected representatives of the people and put into the hands of newspaper proprietors who have no responsibilities to anybody but themselves. Just as at the time of the general strike the country realized it was face to face with an attempt at revolution and instantly placed itself upon the side of law and order so I am quite certain that the Conservative Party in the face of this new revolution will insist that it shall determine its own difficulties and not accept orders from a man who is not even a member of our party."

Referring to Lord Beaverbrook, Mr. Chamberlain said he believed that he and Lord Rothermere were actuated by different motives, and it was because many of them were convinced that Lord Beaverbrook was sincerely anxious for the success of his policy rather than moved by any personal ambition that they tolerated so long without retaliation the attacks he had made upon them, and they had striven their utmost to keep the peace. But if Lord Beaverbrook was now going to ally himself with Lord Rothermere and set himself up as a rival in the leadership of Mr. Baldwin; if he was going to ask Conservatives to send their subscriptions to him instead of to their own party, so that he should run candidates against them ; if because he said black the Conservative Party must repeat black, and if he chose to-morrow to say white they must say white—then the time had come when they must and would fight him to the end.

"Convinced Imperialist as I am, ardent believer as I am in the very aims Lord Beaverbrook says he has advocated," Mr. Chamberlain added, "I would rather see my party perish at the next election than prostitute its independence and submit its judgment to the dictatorship of an outsider." (Loud cheers.)

THE REFERENDUM

Mr. Chamberlain asked what, apart from personalities, was the real cause of the quarrel between those who called themselves orthodox Conservatives and those who called themselves Empire free-traders. Did not the Empire Crusaders agree to support the agricultural policy which Mr. Baldwin laid down recently and which received general approbation from the farmers themselves ? If they were agreed upon this they were agreed with them upon the major points of policy. What was it they were quarrelling about ? Was it about the Referendum ? That was not a policy but the machinery by which they hoped to achieve their policy.

Mr. Chamberlain asked them not to run away with the idea that the Referendum was something so dangerous and so important that they must fight to the last ditch against it or on its behalf. The danger he saw about a Referendum was that it might go the wrong way—that, after all their troubles, after they had won the General Election, after they had talked with representatives of the Dominions, after they had come to what they thought was a good bargain for our own country and the Empire generally—then the people of this country, not being used to a Referendum, gave a vote the wrong way.

SIR JOHN SIMON ON INDIA

PRINCIPLES OF THE REPORT

GROWTH AND FEDERALISM

Sir John Simon, Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, broadcast in the B.B.C. national programme last night the second of his talks on the Commission's Report. Its title was "The Future of Indian Government," and it reviewed the second volume of the Report.

Before describing the proposals themselves, Sir John Simon said he wished to make two points about them quite clear. "First, they are the work, not of one individual, but of seven men, belonging to all three parties in the State and drawn from both Houses of Parliament. Yet, whatever may be the difference in our political attachments and in our general outlook upon public affairs, the conclusions we have reached are agreed by us all, and represent a common judgment to which all have contributed. That is a fact which, is, I hope, of good augury for the future."

Secondly, the recommendations in the second volume "are not a bundle of vague expressions. They constitute a detailed and connected scheme dealing with every aspect of Indian Government—the Provincial and Central Executives, the Legislatures, the franchise, the powers of the Viceroy and of the Provincial Governors, the protection of the rights of minorities, the Courts, the Indian States, the Army, the Civil Services, the North-West Frontier, the extremely complicated question of finance, and a dozen other matters. Our proposals may be right or they may be wrong, but the practical work of constitution-making means the detailed planning of methods and machinery for dealing with difficulties—and the Indian problem is full of difficulties. Nothing is easier than to escape the labour and the perils of tackling the real difficulties of the Indian problem by repeating general sentiments. But you cannot put a slogan into an Act of Parliament. A Constitution is more than that. It is a work of architecture, like a great cathedral, which must indeed embody noble aspirations, but must stand on solid earth, and be designed to resist all the strains and stresses that will assail it and to give room and protection not to one section, but to all manner of people. If our Report does nothing else, it will, I trust, serve the useful purpose of making plain that distinction and of directing attention to the real task."

TWO PRINCIPLES

The first principle in the Commission's plan was that there ought to be no more Commissions. "What is wanted is not a temporary Constitution which will call for further statutory revision in a few years' time but a scheme which meets the practical necessities of the present, while leaving room for adjustments and developments when they are found to be needed. This plan gives a much better prospect of harmonious working, and it recognizes that every well-devised Constitution, at any rate if framed on British models, is a living thing. Nothing can reach its full stature that has not the opportunity to grow."

Sir John Simon then illustrated the way in which the Commissioners suggested that this principle should be applied. The first illustration was the Commission's proposals for the Provincial Government ; a second illustration of this method of providing now for the possibility of future growth occurred in the Commission's treatment of the Central Executive. "I see from the telegrams that some of the hasty comments made in India on the Report miss this point altogether. . . . Parliament cannot possibly, in our judgment, abandon all its responsibility for the Central Government of India at this stage, but the extent to which this responsibility can be handed over will depend on the future, and the all-important thing is to recognize this frankly and to make provision for it now. Anyone who really understands how increasing responsibility has come to be transferred from the Home Government to different parts of the Empire until some of them have become completely self-governing Dominions will realize how significant the change we propose would be."

This was the first principle involved in the detailed constitutional scheme which the Commissioners had drawn up. The second principle was that the future Constitution of India should be "Federal." "In order to carry out this principle in a practical way the Commission proposes, in place of the Legislative Assembly which now sits in Delhi and contains members directly elected by enormous constituencies in different parts of India, that there should be a Federal Assembly containing representatives of the Provinces who will be elected by the Provincial Legislatures themselves. This method of reconstituting the Central Legislature has three great advantages. In the first place, it meets what I may call the arithmetical difficulty—the difficulty of providing at the centre a body of reasonable size which will be really representative of areas so vast and inhabitants so numerous as those of British India. The present system involves constituencies some of which are actually larger than the whole of England and Wales. And when one considers the extent of illiteracy in India and the fact that most of its inhabitants live in small villages which often are not approached by a metalled road, it is obvious that there are great difficulties in making the responsibility of a member of the Indian Parliament to his constituents a reality, and this difficulty would increase with the extension of the franchise, which we think ought now to take place. Secondly, the plan of representing the Provinces, rather than individual voters, in the Federal Assembly enables us to adopt a scheme worked out by our distinguished financial adviser, Sir Walter Layton, which will give much needed assistance to the Provincial exchequers and will enable Provincial Ministers to go forward with plans for improving education and public health and other services in their Provinces which are now starved for want of money. Thirdly, the plan gives the best prospect of associating the Indian States more closely with the affairs of India as a whole."

POLICE AND MINORITIES

Sir John Simon then turned to "some concrete matters" and discussed the question of law and order and the question of minority rights. "The Indian police," he said, "have at all times a most difficult task, not only in the places from which telegrams have been sent reporting recent disturbances, but in many other places of which we never hear. The men who are doing their duty in these difficult circumstances, Indians as well as British, deserve our strongest support, all the more so because they cannot always rely upon the prompt aid of some sections of the India public." Even in Provinces where criticism was kept within bounds, the police force tended to be regarded as the agent of an alien bureaucracy, when in point of fact it was doing essential work, always difficult and sometimes dangerous, without which the whole neighbourhood would fall into utter anarchy.

"Now the only way to deal with that situation is to face the cause of it, and to remove it if you can. Abolish Dyarchy ; establish in every province a unitary Government ; make the Government as a whole responsible for the administration of all departments, but leave the Governor the power and the duty of choosing who shall be the member of the Government in special charge of the police. The Minister may be British or Indian, official or non-official, and we may safely trust to the judgment of the Governor as to the right individual to select from time to time in the case of his own province. But, whoever he is, he will be one of a Government which shares a joint responsibility, and which is in close relation with the Legislature. If provincial self-government is ever to be a reality, those who claim to speak in the name of the province must take the part which properly belongs to them and responsibility should be fixed on the shoulders of the critics."

"But, while we recommend this change, we are also clear that if the extended opportunity of provincial self-government is abused, and a policy adopted which aims at bringing government to a standstill, special provision must be made for a state of emergency. The insertion into the Constitution of provisions to secure that the King's Government is carried on is no denial of self-government ; it is an ultimate resource if self-government is repudiated, and the conditions of India make it absolutely necessary, in the interests of India itself, that these safeguards should be provided."

Next, dealing with the Commissioners' plan to protect the rights of minorities, Sir John Simon said they had felt compelled to continue separate representation for the Moslems, for the Sikhs, for the Europeans ; and to reserve seats for representatives of the Depressed Classes. And they were bound to make provision for reserve powers in the hands of the Governor, who would have a special duty to interpose his authority on behalf of minorities to prevent their suffering serious prejudice. How much or how little those powers would have to be used would depend upon the action of the majority. The greatest proof of India's fitness for constitutional advance would be if the Governor's reserve powers fell out of use as no longer needed, just as many of the prerogative powers of the Crown had fallen out of use in other parts of the Empire.

THE NEXT STEPS

Sir John Simon continued: "Now what are the next steps to be taken in the course of events which will follow, before the new Constitution for India is actually settled and brought into being ? We may expect much discussion both in India and in Britain during the next few months. I hope with all my heart that this discussion will not be merely critical, but will be directed to facing the real difficulties of the Indian problem in all its aspects, and of framing positive proposals. It is no use to criticize the Commission's scheme unless there is another scheme equally detailed and constructive to put in its place.

"In October a Conference is to meet in London, to which spokesmen of various bodies of opinion in India and representatives of the Indian States will both be invited, so that there may be a free expression of all points of view in advance of the stage at which the Government will lay its proposals before Parliament.

"As for the Commission's plan it is a plan which represents the united view of men who have toiled earnestly and sympathetically with a tremendous issue, but no one will be better pleased than ourselves if the course of discussion leads to its practical improvement. But what I feel, and what the Commission feels, is that any plan which may be finally drawn up and agreed upon as a basis for legislation must satisfy certain tests.

"I will try to enumerate some of these briefly. In the first place it must consist of definite provisions covering the whole ground. It must be framed in the spirit of the Montagu Declaration, and aim at the purposes declared by Parliament to be the basis of British policy towards India. Next, it must afford adequate protection for the rights of minorities. It must take due account of all classes, including the unseen and unheard masses of India. It must grapple effectively with the difficulties of law and order, and the essential conditions of Indian defence. Then it must be sufficiently elastic to provide suitably for the very different stages of social and political advance which are to be found in different parts of the country. It ought to offer within its limits scope for growth in the future, and, in particular, must be so constructed that the association of the Indian States with British India may go forward, when the time is ripe, without impairing either the progressive development of Indian government or the jealously-guarded rights of the Princes. And a final test which must be applied to any and every Constitution is this—Will it work ?

"The recommendations of the Commission, I believe, satisfy these tests, and they are tests which will have to be satisfied by any Constitution which is ultimately adopted.

DOMINIONS ANALOGY

"Of one thing I am confident, and I believe that all who will study the first volume of our Report, and all who know India as a whole, will be bound to agree—the future Constitution of India cannot be a mere imitation, at second hand, of a system prevailing in different circumstances elsewhere. It must take a form which is suited to the immensity and variety of India, and which is shaped by providing for the needs and circumstances of her many peoples.

"This is the real lesson to be learned from the analogy of the Dominions. The great self-governing Dominions of the Crown have each grown to be what they are by going through a process, and in every case the ultimate form of government has been the result of a natural growth—in many cases it has been evolved as the ultimate coming together of smaller units into a greater federated whole. In no single case does a Constitution in the British Empire lay down the law that government must rule by a Parliamentary majority. These things have come about, not because an Act of Parliament says so, but because, in the life of a growing organism, the stage has been reached when it has been found that this was the best way in which to express the responsibilities of citizenship."

"Whatever the future has in store," Sir John Simon concluded, "we have come to feel not only the immense importance but the absorbing interest of the Indian problem. I hope all who are listening to me will share that feeling and will join us in our deep desire to contribute what we can to the cause of India's future. Do not let your interest in India's constitutional problem be alienated by the events of the last few months. I said a week ago that India now needs more than ever the help of Britain to achieve her ultimate destiny. She does, and we must give it as friends with knowledge and sympathy and patience."

THE GOVERNMENT AND EAST AFRICA

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CRITICISM

Lord Cranworth was in the chair last night at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, at a dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club, of which he is president.

Proposing the toast of "Our Guests," Lord Cranworth said it would be foolish to hide the fact that East Africa was temporarily under a cloud. For two years it had fought drought and locusts, and just when things had begun to look propitious East Africa found itself confronted with a slump in world prices, which meant that nearly every one would have to tighten his belt, and men who had put their capital into that country would have to start again.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in reply, said the publication of the Government proposals was "sandwiched" between the publication of the two volumes of the Simon Commission Report. One could not help wondering whether the date was chosen because the attention of the country was diverted from what was proposed for East Africa.

"Whatever may have been the intention of the Government," he said, "in postponing publication of their intentions so long, I do not think they can be unaware that in the form in which they have been presented they must be unacceptable to the settlers in Kenya and Tanganyika, and they are not calculated to promote that racial harmony which above all things is to be desired in a country which is inhabited by mixed peoples. The White Papers are couched in terms almost regarding the white settlers in these territories as intruders; as people who are there on sufferance, whose interests are subject to the paramountcy of those of other races."

He took very strong exception to a paragraph in the first White Paper which dealt with the goal of constitutional evolution, remarking that it was not admitted that the goal of constitutional evolution was in the direction which had been laid down. They could not force constitutional changes on any British Colony unless those changes commanded the consent and good will of the people who had to live among them and operate them, and for that reason he deeply regretted the unnecessarily provocative character of the papers that had been presented.

LORD DERBY ON SAFEGUARDING

"I AM A FREE TRADER NO LONGER"

Lord Derby, who is president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, spoke yesterday at a luncheon given in his honour by the chamber. Referring to his recent visit to the United States, he said America at the moment was suffering more than many people in this country realized from the disastrous crash of last year. The number of her unemployed was greater probably than it had ever been in her history, and the outlook was for the moment black. She would regain her old position in about four years. It required a very optimistic man to see the golden dawn beginning to break in this country's trade depression. He was certain that unless we could break away from parties and from old political faiths, and as a nation try to see what was best for the country, we should not see that golden dawn breaking in our time.

"I was brought up in a free trade school," Lord Derby went on. "I have been a free trader all my life. I am one no longer. I believe to a certain extent foreign markets have been lost to us, some of them never to be regained. We have to do all we can to protect our home markets. I am strongly in favour of legitimate safeguarding, carefully considered, but you must see that while you are helping one person you are not bringing destruction to another."

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE BILL

A Bill promoted by the L.C.C. for powers to carry out the Elephant and Castle Improvement Scheme, which was deposited too late to comply with the Standing Orders of Parliament, came before the Standing Orders Committee of the House of Commons yesterday. The Committee decided that the orders applicable should be suspended so that the Bill may proceed. The Bill aims at the construction of a new semi-circular street at the Elephant and Castle and of certain new tramways.

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Letters to the Editor

IMPERIAL TRADE

BRITISH CARS IN THE DOMINIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is said, with some truth, that the motor vehicle, with the film, constitutes a moving advertisement of the commercial prestige of a country. It is thus that we may have a very special degree of responsibility beyond the scope of our particular industry, and for that reason, if for no other, we ask for the hospitality of your columns to offer a few thoughts in relation to the problems of inter-Imperial trade.

After the Imperial Conference of 1926, the British motor manufacturers made a special investigation of certain Imperial markets, and, both by individual and collective action, have succeeded in making no small headway, in spite of the unprecedented fall of commodity prices and the resulting depression. Provided our Dominions do not pursue an extreme policy of protecting unduly their secondary industries, and realize the natural advantages of their primary products, we in the motor industry can feel confident that, with the good will of their Governments and the sentiment of their peoples, within a comparatively short period of time the British motor vehicle will predominate in most parts of the Empire, as it does in the Home Country. There is, indeed, to-day a growing anxiety by motor agents to represent British lines—a very complete and welcome change from our experience during the decade after the War.

Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada, in addition to many of our Colonies, are suffering from what one hopes may be a temporary failure of a market, at economic prices, for natural products of their land. One consequence is apparent, in varying degree, in a growing anxiety to be independent of the vicissitudes of the rest of the world, and to be ultimately self-contained in all the modern requirements of a civilized white community. That the pursuit, to the limit, of such a policy must destroy their export trade is an axiom beyond dispute, but there are signs that the policy is deliberate as being the only alternative to a reduction in the general standard of living.

It is easy to criticize, but we at home may do well to see just how far our own action or inaction may not have contributed to a tendency which, if continued, must inevitably have the most serious effects on our own ability to support 50,000,000 men, women, and children.

The War itself, while bringing to our aid the fighting forces of the Empire, of necessity forced the development of secondary industry, particularly in Australia and Canada. The conclusion of War, alas, failed to treat the problems of Empire as one with our own, and a complete and fundamental change of productive policy of certain sections of the Empire, which had been forced upon them, became gradually and inevitably recognized as being permanent in character.

The Imperial Economic Conference meets again in September. It faces an infinitely serious condition of affairs. It has been heralded by meetings of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire and by the Imperial Press Conference. At these, resolution after resolution has been passed, each and all amounting to an appeal for the ultimate recognition of the mutuality of the interests and difficulties of the Dominions and Colonies on the one hand, and the Mother Country on the other.

We know from representations made to us by our distributors and from our joint organizations abroad how anxiously the British peoples await the recognition, by the Mother Parliament, that the trials and tribulations of Dominion or Colony are the responsibility also of Great Britain. We hear, by every recent mail, that if, for our 50,000,000 population, we can offer to the natural products of our Empire some real preference, not only will immediate preference be granted to our products, but gradually and inevitably the drift of political thought will switch from local autonomy to the conception of Imperial economic unity. And in the ultimate ideal of an Imperial Parliament, what a wave of sentiment may be gradually found in a fulfilment of the vision of Disraeli!

It is with these thoughts in our mind that, as a young industry, but one responsible for 250,000 employees, we would plead with Labour, Liberal, and Unionist to treat the problem of Empire unity in just such a broad-minded and non-political manner as has characterized the Indian Commission, over which Sir John Simon has so ably presided.

In but three months' time the problem is to be faced with our oversea delegates. A suggested conference on home unemployment is closed to one section of political thought for the apparent reason that the door is shut, barred, and bolted to Imperial tariff preferences.

May we not at this hour ask that yet another effort be made to bring all parties together for a joint consideration of the employment problem at home and in all parts of the Empire, with a view to presenting in September, as a gesture from all sections of the community of the Home Country, the lines of a progressive programme to lead ultimately to the creation of a Parliament of Empire?

Yours faithfully,

A. HACKING.

83, Pall-mall, S.W.1, June 24.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ITALIAN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was greatly interested in the third article of the Gladstone Papers, which is entitled "A Maker of Verses," especially in Mr. Gladstone's translations into Italian verse. In 1893 Mr. Gladstone translated some hymns into Italian, among them the poet Cowper's hymn, "Hark! my soul, it is the Lord"—"Senti! anima mea." The *Nineteenth Century* for September of that year reviewed the work in a manner which did not please Mr. Gladstone. In particular, for Mr. Gladstone's translation of Our Lord's question to Peter, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?" as "Ami me?" the reviewer preferred "m'ami?"

In order to settle the matter Mr. Gladstone wrote to the British Museum and asked to see some of the earliest editions of the Bible in Italian, adding that he would call early the next morning. As I was at that time the only man in the Museum who had made a study of early printing, Mr. Bullen, the keeper of the Department of Printed Books, asked me to select three or four editions for Mr. Gladstone to examine. I found that the Museum possessed five editions printed before 1500 and that all read alike, "Ami me?" and Mr. Gladstone was delighted.

The following are the editions which I selected for him:—(1) Nicolas Jenson, Gallicus, Venice, Kal., October, 1471 (not in Hain's Repertorium Bibliographicum); (2) Antonio di Bartolomeo da Bologna, Venice, 1477 (Hain, 3151. Translated by Niccolò de' Malermi); (3) I think that this was Joanne Rosso Verucellense, Venice, October 31, 1487 (Malermi's translation. Hain, 3155).

In March, 1910, I wrote to Viscount Gladstone telling him of his father's visit to the Museum, and on March 4 he replied saying that he was much interested in my letter and if he could turn up any further information he would communicate with me.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN J. ALDRICH.

74, Brownlow-road, N.11.

COAL MINES BILL

QUOTA FOR NEW PITS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A consideration of the provisions of Part 1 of the Coal Mines Bill as amended by the House of Lords leads to the conclusion that the wording of the Bill may have an effect in one direction not contemplated by either of the Houses.

Part 1 of the Bill is intended to restrain and limit the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coalmines so that the production of coal should become an economic proposition for the producers, and not an annual loss. I do not wish to consider the political aspect of the Bill, but I would venture to submit that it was never the intention of Parliament that during the duration of the Bill as an Act no new coalmine could be opened and worked. Seams of coal which are being worked are in the natural course of events becoming exhausted, and as seams are exhausted in a particular area it may become not only desirable but necessary to sink a new shaft or drive a new drift to replace the exhausted area, even assuming that there was no desire to increase the annual production.

The Bill contains no provisions enabling a new coalmine to obtain a "quota," nor does it set up any method by which the standard tonnage of a coalmine opened during the duration of the Act can be estimated. Unless a coalmine can obtain a quota under the district scheme it cannot produce at all.

Under section 1 the Bill provides for the "Central Scheme," and by section 2 a maximum output for each district must be fixed by the "Central Scheme." The district allocation can be amended by the council. Clause 3 deals with the provisions of district schemes, and, *inter alia*, every district scheme shall provide for the following matter:—

For the determination, at such times and for such periods as may be decided in accordance with the provisions of the scheme, of the standard tonnages of every coalmine in the district in respect of coal and, if it is so decided in accordance with the provisions of the scheme, in respect of any class of coal, so, however, that the method of determination shall be specified in the scheme, and shall be such a method as will ensure that, for the purpose of the determination, regard shall be had to the special circumstances of every coalmine (including the efficiency and economy of the working of the coalmine, the extent to which it has been developed or is being developed for economic working, the extent to which its output has been increasing or decreasing, and in the case of the first determination, the proportion which the output of the coalmine bore to the output of the district during some recent period during which no arrangements made by a voluntary association or otherwise were in force regulating the output of any substantial number of coalmines in the district).

Clause 3 (2) (*d*) states that the district scheme shall provide for the determination of the "quota" of the standard tonnage, which each of the coalmines in the district is to be allowed to produce, and such "quota" fixed shall be in the same proportion of the standard tonnage of coal for all coalmines in the district. No coalmine under this Bill will normally be able to exceed the "quota" of its standard tonnage as fixed in the district scheme, and the first standard tonnage is to be fixed in the manner I have quoted.

It should be remembered that a coalmine is defined in the Bill in Clause 16 as "any mine or open working where the getting of coal . . . is the principal object of the mining or quarrying operations." The Act is due to expire at the end of 1932, but may, of course, be continued *in toto* by Parliament.

Is production from a new mine to be prohibited because there is no method by which any but an existing mine can obtain a "quota," and without a "quota" is no mine to be allowed to produce? Or is the fixing of the "quota" of a new mine to be allowed to happy chance? Or, thirdly, is a new mine free from all restrictions, and therefore can it produce all the coal it wishes to do, underselling the existing mines, which by the Bill will be restricted to a minimum selling price?

A further matter that may be considered is, supposing a colliery company obtains the right to sink a shaft and win coal by an order of the Railway and Canal Commission under the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act, 1923, and Part II. of the Mining Industry Act, 1926, is that order to be inoperative because the colliery company had not obtained, and cannot obtain, a "quota" for its new mine? The matter would seem to be one that will seriously affect the coal industry.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD TERRELL.

6, Crown Office-row, Temple, E.C.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I venture to comment on the interesting letter of the Rev. R. E. Little in *The Times* of to-day. Mr. Little suggests the formation of a Workers' Colony "where those who want work may find it." He is sure "that many of our discharged prisoners would hail it as an invaluable boon." Would it be to the benefit either of the State or the individual that ex-convicts, some of whom may have served more than one long term of penal servitude, and ex-prisoners, some of whom may have served two or three short terms in a local prison, should congregate for a short or long period? I doubt it.

I am well aware of the class of prisoner at Princetown. My own view is that the limit of usefulness of discharged prisoners' aid societies has not yet been reached. Thanks to the interest of the community and especially of employers of labour, who, in many cases, are willing to give the ex-prisoner a chance, it is true to say that discharged prisoners' aid societies are playing an increasingly important part in the reform of the prisoner. Here we have young prisoners, aged 16 to 21. Not one leaves the prison without definite work to go to, or the promise of work. Moreover, in the case of the older prisoners, my committee, representative of varied and influential interests throughout the county, are untiring in their successful efforts to obtain employment for the ex-prisoner and to finance him during the few days between his leaving prison and the commencement of his work. We are in close touch with various homes throughout the country where we can send ex-prisoners for a period up to 14 or even 21 days. We work, too, in friendly cooperation with many societies. Better than the formation of any workers' colony for ex-prisoners, let discharged prisoners' aid societies continue to extend their work on definite lines which have proved so successful in the past.

Your obedient servant,

J. HERBERT TWAMLEY, Hon. Treasurer, Bedfordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

H.M. Prison, Bedford, June 24.

MUTTON PIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The following recipe is taken from an anonymous work entitled, "A Collection of above Three Hundred Receipts in Cookery, Physick, and Surgery for the Use of all Good Wives, Tender Mothers and Careful Nurses," by Several Hands, 4th edition, London, 1728. (The first edition was issued, I believe, in the reign of Queen Anne.)

A Sweet Pye which may be made of young Lamb or Chickens.

To two Chickens you may take eight Ounces of Marrow, or Butter, if that cannot be had; but a Loin of Lamb wants very little more than its own Fat: Season your Lamb or Chickens with Salt, Sugar, beaten Cloves and Mace; lay it into the Dish, and put in five Yolks of hard Eggs, with some of the Fore'd-meat Balls, made as follows: Shred a Pound of lean Veal, with a Pound and Half of Beef-suet, a very little Parsly, Spinage, and Thyme, shred very small, mix'd up with grated Bread, the Yolks of two Eggs, and season it with Cloves, Mace, Salt and Sugar beat all five, and colour it with a little Juice of Spinage; make it into large Balls, and put as many in as will lie well; shred a Lemon-peel fine, and strew in; put in also some Sweet-meats, and a Coffee-cup of Water, with the Juice of a Large Lemon; cover it with Puffe-Paste, and when it comes out of the Oven, cut off the Lid, to let the Fierceness of the Heat go out, before you put in your Caudle, which must be Half a Pint of White-wine, thicken'd with the Yolks of three Eggs, and sweeten'd as you find occasion.

This is a highly elaborated precursor of the simple recipe of 1815 communicated by your correspondent Mrs. E. Hall, in your issue of the 23rd inst.

Yours very truly,

WARREN R. DAWSON.

49, Palace-mansions, W.14.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

THE REFERENDUM

METHODS OF PROCEDURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In discussing the Referendum I find a considerable haziness among my political friends as to what the word implies. I do not know what is in the minds of others; but what I mean in current controversy by the Referendum is the submission to the electors of a definite measure embodied in an Act which has passed both Houses of Parliament and received the provisional assent of his Majesty. In connexion with a fiscal settlement with the Dominions, I imagine that such an Act would contain two operative clauses and two schedules. Clause I. might run somewhat as follows:—

The Agreement[s] set forth in the First Schedule of this Act shall have effect on the presentation to his Majesty of a certificate by the Clerk of the Crown that a majority of the electors voting at a poll in accordance with the provisions of this Act have approved the same.

Then Clause II. might say:—

A poll of the registered Parliamentary electors of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall be taken within a month of the passing of this Act in manner set forth in the Second Schedule of this Act.

Accordingly Schedule I. would be a recital of the Agreement[s] and Schedule II. would prescribe the procedure for the voting.

Some people seem to look on the Referendum as a device for short-circuiting Parliament: I look on it as a check on the decisions of Parliament. There may be good reasons for and against it both generally and in connexion with present troubles; but in any case in our discussions let us be sure that by the same word we mean really the same thing.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES F. HOPE.

PICTURES AT KEDLESTON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Horace Walpole visited Kedleston in September, 1768, and wrote the following account of the pictures there in his Journal:—

There are many and large pictures, but most copies or sadly repaired, bought for the house in Italy . . . Good picture and scarce by Giovanni di San Giovanni. Large Bacchus and Ariadne by Luca Giordina (*sic*). Fine old Man by Rembrandt. Good Cartoon by Carlo Maratti of Venus and Cupids . . . Many pictures by Wootton, Pieters and Wilson . . . Death of Virgin, fine small picture, said to be of Raphael. Small holy family by Alex. Veronese. Magdalen, Annibale Caracci, good . . . Sleeping Cupid, Elizabeth Sirani. Fine Claud. A Dominico Feti . . . Fine old Man, Salvator . . . Fine Snyders. Dead game, Fyte; merrymaking by Theodore, very capital. Landscape by Schiavone, like Titian. A Romanelli . . . Sir Peter Rycaut, Vandyke. Whole lengths of Lord Arlington, James 2d and Queen. Mad. d'Aubigné, half length, Vandyke. Large family piece of this Lord's father and mother, by Richardson, vulgar, but well coloured.

"This Lord" was Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart., who had been created Baron Scarsdale in 1761. His father and mother, whom Richardson painted, were Sir Nathaniel Curzon, fourth Baronet, of Kedleston, and Mary, daughter of Sir Ralph Assheton, second Baronet, of Middleton, Lancs.

Your obedient servant,

PAGET TOYNBEE.

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks, June 19.

INTEREST ON FRENCH LOANS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Arthur S. Browne, who had previously referred to a participation in the London issues of French loans as a "gamble," now suggests that subscribers knowingly took an undue risk, basing his opinion, apparently, on two factors, the military position and the "critical" financial position of the Allies.

As regards the first, he says that if in September, 1914, the Germans had entered Paris disaster would have fallen upon France. The first issue of French bonds in London was not made until November, 1915, by which time the position at the front had been more or less stabilized, and any impression that the War was likely to be other than a long and costly one had been dissipated. Subscribers knew that disaster to France would involve disaster to Britain, and while it has never been suggested that the British loans were other than gilt-edged securities, the just claims of the subscribers to the French loans are apparently to be dismissed on the ground that it was in the face of a possible German victory that they lent money to France. Truly an amazing reason for the repudiation of a loan.

As to the "critical" financial position of the Allies, subscribers had no reason for doubting the condition of France, and the fact that the rate of exchange fixed for the last issue on November 11, 1918, was 26 francs to £1, against 27.60 francs to £1 for the first, would have disarmed any suspicion. If Mr. Browne's remark that the franc indicated the position relates to the War period, information must have been deliberately withheld from the British public and the rates of exchange fixed for these loans were as fictitious as they were misleading.

Before the War the credit of France had been second to none, and when, after the Armistice, the franc began to fall, subscribers refrained from selling, confident that France would again manifest the powers of recovery which she had shown on previous occasions. By an act amounting to one of bankruptcy, however, France has deprived the British holders of four-fifths of their capital and interest, and when, as Mr. Browne reminds them, stabilization has "saved" the country which is in "a very sound condition with plenty of work," she hesitates to offer compensation to those who came to her aid in her hour of need and at whose expense she has "saved" herself.

Mr. Browne expresses the opinion that any differential arrangement as between nationals and foreigners can hardly be considered, but this oft repeated excuse for not meeting a claim the equity of which has not been denied, cannot logically be maintained. The British issues were made with a warranty that they were free from all French taxation, present or future, but France has imposed what was nothing else than a tax in its most aggravated form—a levy on capital—by stabilizing the franc at its depreciated figure. While she was at liberty to impose what taxation she chose on her nationals, her action in applying such taxation to the British holders was contrary to the terms of the prospectuses.

While the French Finance Minister in March, 1929, opposed a motion that French subscribers to pre-War foreign loans should be paid in pre-War francs, on the ground that he did not wish his Government to be embarrassed in its attitude towards its own foreign creditors, it is common knowledge that the French have succeeded in several such claims against foreign debtors, but they are seemingly still unwilling to admit the justice of a similar claim against themselves.

Yours truly,

F. R. BELLAMY.

17, Hindes-road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

COUNTY CRICKET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Is it too late after the event to voice a public expression of gratitude? If Mr. Lyon, the Gloucestershire captain, had heard the remarks from onlookers at Lord's during the match between Middlesex and Gloucestershire he would have felt great satisfaction. The remarks would have deepened his conviction that his example (by early declaration) of how to bring back to county cricket a delightful sporting character is the right way, the best way. Every ball bowled, every stroke made, after that declaration became full of interest. What a splendid example for the good of the game it was, and how different from the usual match played with an eye to statistics. Moreover, the players wasted no time, and we had no exhibition of languorous, disinterested movements, such as players too often show in the games of foregone conclusions, a spirit discourteous on the part of the players and intensely annoying to the onlookers. May the Gloucestershire captain's example be followed extensively.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

H. ELLINGHAM.

Marmion, Buxton-lane, Caterham, June 23.

Points from Letters

INDUSTRIES OF SUTHERLAND

In your issue of June 18 Sir Edgar Horne advocated the extension of roads in the county of Sutherland. Although many of the roads might be greatly improved, more especially in regard to surface, and during the past five years have been vastly improved, there is no economic demand for more roads. What Sutherland demands is a revival of its decaying or decayed local industries, more especially in seaboard villages. Such revival would maintain a larger population and tend to develop more traffic on the existing railways. The railways, which have cost millions to build, are starving for want of traffic and most of the seaboard villages are starving for their former inshore fishing activities, which have been killed by the development of the steam trawler, which obeys no laws and is apparently subject to no supervision.—Mr. V. A. MALCOLMSON, Glen Cassley Lodge, Rosehall, Sutherland.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.

On the day when we rejoice at the reopening of St. Paul's Cathedral, may I ask for the final £400 needed (of a total of £3,500) for the restoration of St. Stephen, Walbrook, Wren's first dome and a "trial run" for the Cathedral? (See Mr. Macartney's appeal in *The Times* of February 10 last.) Our wonderful organ needs £310, and Benjamin West's painting of the Burial of St. Stephen £100. The latter should meet with sympathetic response from numerous American visitors now in this country.—The REV. CHARLES CLARK, Rector, St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, E.C.4.

CHURCH AND STATE IN MALTA

With reference to the letter on "Church and State in Malta" which appeared in your issue of June 21, over the signature of Mr. H. '. . Gooch, of the World's Evangelical Alliance, may I be allowed to say that the activities through Mr. Gooch of the Evangelical Alliance in Malta have done more than anything else to create and foster the suspicion that it is and has always been the policy of the British Government to attempt to "protestantize" the people of Malta. I know, and many others are equally aware, that this suspicion is utterly baseless. But all the same it is rather widely entertained and is sedulously fostered by the small but influential anti-British section, to the great prejudice of our relations with the British Crown. If, therefore, as I hope, Mr. Gooch means well, the best thing he could do is to leave us alone to settle our domestic dispute, for such undoubtedly the present question is so far as its religious aspect is concerned.—SIR AUGUSTUS BARTOLO, Grosvenor House, Park-lane, W.1.

MEN FOR THE MINISTRY

Such figures as those given by Mr. Worsley in the letter published on Tuesday can be paralleled from Rural Deaneries all over the country. But the Church will not find a remedy merely by making "a right use of the clergy she has already." The needs of communicants in country parishes must be safeguarded, and this cannot be done by a redistribution of existing manpower. Nor is it desirable, even if it were possible, to perpetuate the system of instituting a stipendiary priest to the cure of every parish, however small. There is a real need for the reintroduction of primitive practice—namely, the ordination of men who would be prepared to exercise the functions of priesthood while continuing to support themselves in their existing callings. Such men, if of mature years and approved life, would not only go far to solve the problem of staffing the small country parish, which not infrequently suffers grievous loss by the Union of Benefices, but, by their influence and example, would tend to create greater fellowship among the congregations whom they served.—The REV. H. E. FITZHERBERT, Latimer Rectory, Chesham, Bucks.

A MIDSUMMER SKY

Many persons must have been struck with the splendid sky scenery late last Sunday evening. Seen from Hampstead, the clouds that had shed a gentle summer shower were retreating eastwards and, hanging over London in mountainous formation, were glowing orange and pink in the rays of the setting sun. For a few minutes the lighting of this cloud-mass was intensely beautiful. On the previous day there was little actual sunshine, but the strong light of the longest day could be seen behind a veil of broken cloud giving a delicate hazy outline to the distant landscape, yet causing the great elms close at hand to loom forth with a fullness of stature that would have been wanting in more brilliant weather.—Mr. L. C. W. BONACINA.

ENGLISH WILD FLOWERS

It would be as well to obtain a definite ruling from the Natural History Department (British Museum) at South Kensington on the subject of "the artificial dissemination of seeds" in the wild. It is all-important for the many existing societies to understand their position; for instance, to know how far they may go in distributing seeds of wild flowers along our roadsides. It is obvious that if, as suggested, a condition to be observed when sowing such seeds is "the placing on record of any artificial introduction," these societies cannot possibly enforce this condition upon the general public. In the light of so much diversity of opinion, may we, who do not pose as scientific botanists, but only as nature-lovers and would-be guardians of the beauty of the countryside, ask for a definite ruling, so that we may all proceed along the same lines in endeavouring to attain our objective?—SIR MAURICE ABBOT-ANDERSON, Flora's League, 10A, Abercorn-place, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

TREES IN DOMESDAY BOOK

Several years ago I wished to obtain, in connexion with some historical research work, authentic information about woods and trees still living which were known to have been in existence at the time of the Norman Conquest. Inquiries were instituted in various directions likely to provide the desired facts, and much valuable information was received. At the same time many reports concerning trees supposed to have been mentioned in the Domesday Survey came to light and, although it was not the object of my inquiry, I endeavoured to ascertain whether these reports were correct. I have studied this subject for many years, and so far have not had confirmed any single instance of a tree being so mentioned, although many trees still in existence in this country are known to be older than Domesday Book.—Mr. D. G. DENOON, Mill Hill Historical Society, Twynholm, Langley Park, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

STUART GLASS

The transcript from the Loseley MSS. has not hitherto been given in full, but an accurate abstract is to be found in Hartshorne (p.183). I identify the Lambeth works with the glass-house at Winchester House, where in 1612 Sturtevant says that "very latelie green glass for windows is made by pitcoale." He speaks of the furnace as a "Wind furnace." Winchester House faced the river and had its own wharf, so it was a suitable site for a furnace dependent upon sea-carried coal. Sir Kenelm Digby was imprisoned here in 1642, and he is said to have invented a method of bottle making and to have employed others to make them for him.—Mr. E. WYNDHAM HULME.

AN IMPERIAL SERVICE

Why not an Imperial Service, comprising all who serve the Crown in India or elsewhere? Whether selected by competition in which "records" play some part or recruited on "records" they should all be known as members of the British Imperial Service, for there are many problems in common, and the unity of the Empire certainly can be achieved—perhaps can only be achieved—by diversity and variety of methods of administration.—Mr. T. C. HODSON, Reader in Ethnology, Cambridge.

SIR ISRAEL GOLLANCZ

In your obituary notice of Sir Israel Gollancz, you mention his edition of "Pearl" (1891). That book had the unique distinction of containing a prefatory stanza specially contributed by Tennyson himself. As the lines are little known (they do not appear in the one-volume edition of the poet's works) perhaps you could find room for them; I quote from memory:—

We lost you—for how long a time,
True Pearl of our poetic prime;
We find you—and you gleam reset
In Britain's brie coronet.

—Mr. E. H. BLAKENEY, Winchester College.

CHRISTIANITY WITHOUT CREEDS

I have not "forgotten" the two fragments from St. Paul's Epistle to Timothy which Mr. Freese quotes; on the contrary I remember, and I would like him also to remember, that no one conversant with the original Greek text will dispute that the R.V. correction of both of them is a much more accurate rendering than the A.V.; and that when the apostle refers in the very last verse of six chapters to something which he had "committed" to, and deposited with, Timothy, he obviously means *all* the instructions—manifold and weighty—given in these previous chapters. Not only did Christianity brilliantly "shine as the light in a dark world" long before the imperial and credal manipulations of the fourth and fifth centuries, but thereafter the "dark ages" intervened, at the end of which it has been well said that the only glimmer that remained flickered in Luther's cell!—The REV. A. E. CLARKE, 8, Crescent Wood-road, S.E.26.

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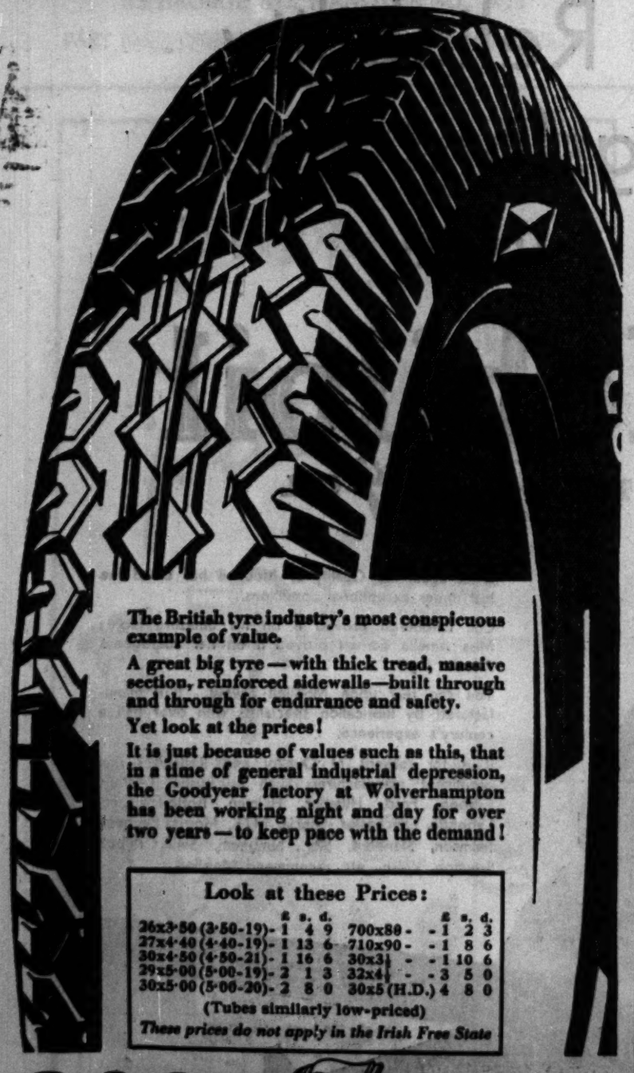

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IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

MR. BALDWIN'S ADDRESS

POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Addressing the Imperial Press Conference yesterday at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, on "England After the War," Mr. Baldwin spoke freely of what he said was in his mind concerning Britain's industrial and political problems since 1918. Major Astor, M.P., presided.

Mr. BALDWIN, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said that one of the results of the War was to pack the evolution of nearly half a century into four years. He traced the growth of the Labour movement in Britain since the beginning of the industrial era, and showed how that movement had crystallized into a party. The Labour Party in England, he thought, had come to stay, and so far as he could see it would be the alternative Government to the Government of the Right.

Future historians, he thought, would say that a new world began in 1918, and just at that time Britain had a new franchise. People were tired, rattled, nervous, and sentimental, and they opened the doors very wide—almost to complete manhood suffrage. In spite of two generations of public education, political power had gone ahead of political experience in this country. He did not think any one cause had more to do with the succeeding troubles and with the restlessness of Labour in this country than the readjustment of the wages which had been so upset during the War. It was a marvel that we ever came through it. Our statesmen during the War had a burden cast upon them heavier than any body of men ever had, and after the War they had the immeasurably more difficult task of the restoration of peace.

Britain was the centre of world problems; with it were wrapped up the problems of the Dominions, India, the Colonies, and Mandated territories. At the moment these problems bore with the greatest weight on England alone—a tremendous and appalling task. On the other hand, this country certainly had in all its parties a sounder political instinct than any other country, which was going to be worth a great deal.

Referring to the swing to the Left politically in Europe after the War, and its culmination in Britain in the general strike of 1926, Mr. Baldwin said:—"I have always held that the general strike was bound to come, and that it was no use attempting to evade it. It was part of the experience which had to be undergone, part of the lesson which had to be learnt. We were saved by the common sense of the country. . . . It failed, and I do not believe it will be tried again."

All kinds of reasons for his defeat were put forward after the last election, but the real fundamental reason, said Mr. Baldwin, was the swing to the Left. The feeling engendered by the Zinovieff letter helped to swell the Conservative majority in 1924, but he had always believed that they would have won that election in any case. When they came into office there was a feeling, not often expressed but running through the rank and file of the Left, that for some reason they could not quite fathom their movement had been dammed up when it ought to have flowed. Unemployment was pretty bad and much short time was being worked, which led to a good deal of despair. When such feelings were prevalent what was more natural than that men in the industrial regions should say that they were going to give their fellows a chance to see what they could do?

DIFFICULT FOR DEMOCRACY

"That, I think, was what happened, and I think it accounted for the tide that flowed through the industrial region—perfectly normal, perfectly fair—and led to the present situation. The present situation is a difficult one for democracy. You have a minority Government, but at the same time, although it is not my duty to speak for Labour Ministers, I am perfectly certain that those responsible for the Labour Party would be more frightened than anyone in the country if they had found themselves, or if they should find themselves in the near future, in command of a large majority in the House of Commons, because they know as well as I do that the education of their party is not complete. That education is proceeding, and will proceed because of the political instincts of our people. I have no doubt about it. I am not afraid of the future of our country. Our democracy is fundamentally far too honest for you to have any fears over it. The only danger is lest before they get a sufficient appreciation of the facts of the world they should be stampeded into action that they would not take if they knew those facts. That is the danger."

Turning to the problems of mass production, amalgamations and rationalization, Mr. Baldwin said one of the difficulties was the disposal of goods and the other the enormous numbers of men and women whose whole time was confined to some trifling bit of monotonous work that was deadening and tiring. That was apt to create a problem in the handling of labour which few people had begun as yet to think about. The adjustment of mankind to the machine was the biggest problem that humanity was up against, and he could not prophesy what the end was going to be. Highly industrialized Britain would take the shock of this new world. We were getting it now, and the path we were treading was uncharted. The road we were going through in this small country, feeling our way, was the one that other nations had to follow, for in all industrial problems and difficulties we were the pioneers. The Continent of Europe would be following the same path before long, and within 20 years the United States would also follow; and he thought it probable that their problems when they arose would be far bigger than those we were facing to-day.

Discussion was resumed on the motion of Mr. NORMAN SMITH, Canada, that the conference should approve the principle of mutual and cooperative interchange of cable news between component parts of the Empire. Many delegates spoke on the question, and the resolution was carried by a substantial majority.

Another resolution asked for an early statement from the Postmaster-General on the long-distance telephone facilities that will be available to the Press of the Empire, and on the reduced Press charges that should follow. The need for an early extension of air mail services from Karachi to Bombay and Ceylon was emphasized in a third resolution.

Other resolutions drew attention to the desire for inter-Colonial Press rates between the West Indies and other parts of the Empire; the need for cable rates between Canada and the West Indies; the necessity for a cheaper and uniform rate for carriage of British West Indian newspapers, irrespective of weight, to other parts of the Empire; and the demand for a deferred newspaper rate by wireless telegraphy of 1d. a word.

VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH TO-DAY

The delegates to the Conference will to-day spend a day with the Navy at Portsmouth. They leave Waterloo by special train at 9.40 a.m., and are due at Portsmouth Harbour at 11.31. Motor-coaches will convey them to the Dockyard, and their first visit will be to Nelson's Victory, now fully restored, under the auspices of the Society for Nautical Research, to her condition as at Trafalgar. A new object of interest should be the panorama of the Battle of Trafalgar, painted by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A., and now on view alongside the Victory. The visitors will later go on board the aircraft-carrier Furious, which was flagship of the Admiral Commanding Aircraft in the Grand Fleet during the War and has since undergone reconstruction during which her funnels and superstructure have all been removed to make an entirely clear flying-on deck.

At 1.15 the delegates will be entertained at luncheon at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth. They will afterwards embark at the South Railway Jetty in destroyers, and for 2¼ hours from 2.45 p.m. they will witness submarine exercises and attacks by submarines and aircraft upon the destroyers. At 5.15 they are due to disembark and proceed to the Royal Naval Barracks for tea. The return train leaves Portsmouth Harbour at 6.25 p.m., arriving at Waterloo at 8.10.

LIVING ON 10s. A WEEK

An application was made at the Willesden Police Court yesterday for the ejectment of an old-age pensioner from her one room. The tenant, who is over 80, said that her sole income was 10s. old-age pension. Formerly she paid 5s. a week rent for her room; but in order to get her out, the landlady had increased the rent to 7s. The landlady admitted the truth of this, but said she needed the room. The CHAIRMAN (Dr. J. S. Crone) refused to make any order, and said he had every sympathy with the old lady, who was making a very gallant struggle to live on 10s. a week. The old lady:—God be praised! He told me what your decision would be."

ROUND THE SHOPS

NEW CLOTHES FOR ALL WEATHERS

The peculiarities of the weather make many different kinds of clothes fashionable. There are the organdie and silk dresses that the younger girls are needing for the Eton and Harrow match, and there are the dresses that their elders are choosing for supplementing their wardrobes for present and future occasions. The new dresses show wear and tear very quickly and need attention, renewal, and carefully chosen wraps to go with them.

BRADLEYS, Chepstow-place, are showing new fur models for the coming season, at summer prices, and have just issued a handsome book giving illustrations of a large number of their new designs showing the shapes and styles which will be prominent next season in fashionable furs. There are many new ideas in the treatment of furs, in the shapes of collars, and in details of line which will mark a new phase in exclusive fur work. This book is of considerable interest in its forecast of fur fashions.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, are showing many attractive frocks for young girls' wear at Lord's and similar places in their young ladies' department. These are in styles influenced to a certain extent by the fashions worn by their elders, but more by full-skirted Victorian styles. There are dainty muslins and organdies and light frocks in crêpe de Chine and in georgette made in picturesque styles. A lovely frock in almond green is mounted on pink taffetas and finished with embroidery. A spotted muslin has quaint short sleeves and is finished at the waist with a blue sash and a bunch of berries.

BURBERRY'S, Haymarket, are showing a number of seasonable and fashionable designs in Retniw weather-proofs. These are a good standby at race meetings and at polo matches or other occasions where one is at the mercy of the weather. They are in several shades of blue, green, red, tan, and beige, and are lined with Urber silk. Smart summer coats in tweeds of various kinds have stand collars and are trimmed in various ways; one in a yellow and black tweed is trimmed with black suede insets and a suede belt. For yachting there is a neat suit made in navy blue worsted serge with a double-breasted coat, long roll collar, and anchor buttons; this is worn alternately with a white skirt for going ashore. Big double-breasted blue reefer coats are in demand both for chilly nights on deck and also as travelling coats.

MAPPIN AND WEBB, Oxford-street, Regent-street, and Queen Victoria-street, are holding an exhibition of fitted canteens and tables for one week, beginning next Monday. The canteens are fitted with Prince's Plate spoons and forks (obtainable in a variety of plain and fancy patterns) and "Trustworthy" cutlery with stainless steel blades. The prices range from £6 10s. to £250.

THE SALE ROOM

REVELSTOKE SPORTING PICTURES

Sporting pictures, the property of the Countess of Kenmare and formerly of the late Lord Revelstoke, and other pictures from various sources brought £9,933 at Sotheby's yesterday.

The top price of the afternoon—£1,430 (Lindow)—was reached for a Nattier group, from an anonymous source, said to be Louis XV. and Madame du Barry, the former holding a mask, which a Cupid is removing from his face.

The Kenmare racing pictures included Ben Marshall, Lord Jersey's horse Middleton, held by a groom in a landscape, signed and dated 1825—£1,000 (Betts); D. Wolstenholme, a pair of fox-hunting scenes, engraved by R. G. Reeve, 1808—£320 (Scott); J. N. Sartorius, huntsmen halting outside the Tally-ho Inn, signed and dated 1783—£220; James Pollard, Royal mails preparing to start for the West of England in the yard of the Swan With Two Necks, signed and dated 1830, engraved by F. Rosenberg, 1831—£560 (both bought by Betts); and F. Sartorius, hunting scene, "In Full Cry," signed and dated 1762—£340 (Bernay).

Pictures, the property of Mildred Countess of Gosford, included Chardin, domestic interior with woman and child at needlework, 19in. by 15in.—£800 (Savile Gallery); and from other sources there came:—J. van Ruisdael, wooded landscape with figures and a cottage in the distance, signed and dated 1647 (H. de Groot, No. 877)—£320 (Strauss); and J. van Huysum, flowers in a vase in a garden, signed—£210 (Mond).

THE PLAYING FIELDS MOVEMENT

A YEAR'S PROGRESS IN AND NEAR LONDON

LORD CREWE, who was formally re-elected president, presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the London and Greater London Playing Fields Association held at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge-road.

The annual report for 1930, presented by the chairman of the association, SIR KENYON VAUGHAN-MORGAN, stated that measures were being taken to bring the work of the association more prominently to the notice of the general public. The principal aim was to raise a fund which would enable the association to act promptly where speedy action might secure a playing field that was in danger of being lost. The report also recorded satisfactory progress with various schemes of which details have already been published, and stated that fresh schemes had developed. In the Sutton and Carshalton area, the executive committee had approved an initial contribution of £2,000 towards the cost of the Rose Hill and Dollar estates at Sutton. Out of 150 acres which it was hoped would be devoted to playing fields in that area, some 80 acres would be in full use in the near future. The purchase of the Boston Manor playing field of 34½ acres at South Ealing had been completed by the London Playing Fields Society, the purchase being made possible by a grant by the association from funds provided by the London Football Association and other sources. In respect of further facilities on the old Exhibition Ground in Hyde Park, there would be no call upon the resources of the association, owing to the public response and the generous donation by Sir Howard Frank. To further the L.C.C. scheme for a field adjoining Tooting Common, Alderman Cresswell, a vice-president of the association, had offered £500 which had been paid, through the association, to the L.C.C. The association was also cooperating in schemes for the provision of playing fields in Acton, Herne Hill, Hendon, Clerkenwell, Wimbledon, and Great Stanmore.

ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY

MR. C. R. FAIREY ELECTED AS PRESIDENT

The Council of the Royal Aeronautical Society, at their meeting on Tuesday, unanimously elected Mr. C. R. Fairey as president-designate. Mr. Fairey will assume office at the end of September, when the presidency is vacated by the Master of Sempill.

The Master of Sempill has served first as chairman and afterwards as president of the society since October, 1926. Having served for the maximum period allowed by the rules he was not eligible for re-election.

The three vice-presidents were re-elected for 1930-31—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, and Mr. H. E. Wimperis (Director of Scientific Research). Professor L. Bairstow (Zaharoff Professor of Aviation, University of London, and Director of School of Aviation, Imperial College of Science and Technology) was elected an additional vice-president for the same period.

THE EPSOM MURDER

The inquest on the body of AGNES KESSON, the Scottish waitress who was found murdered in a ditch in Horton-lane, near Epsom Downs, the day after Derby Day, was again adjourned at Epsom yesterday. Mr. G. WILLS TAYLOR, the Coroner, said that he did not propose to take any evidence that day, but to adjourn the inquest to another day, when they would take all the evidence available. He proposed to sit each afternoon from 2 o'clock for three hours. He did not know how long the proceedings would last, but they could sit on Wednesday next, Thursday, and Friday. The CORONER then adjourned the inquest until next Wednesday at 2 p.m.

At a meeting of the Council of the Middlesex Provincial Division of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations at Essex Hall, Strand, yesterday, a resolution supporting Mr. Baldwin "in the stand he is making in the cause of free and democratic government as against a certain section of the Press in this country" was carried unanimously.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS

LORD ELIBANK'S LETTER TO MR. BALDWIN

Lord Elibank has sent the following letter to Mr. Baldwin with reference to a passage in the Conservative leader's speech at the party meeting in London on Tuesday:—

Dear Mr. Baldwin,—I observe from the Press report of your speech at the Caxton Hall yesterday that you stated that in March an emissary came from Lord Beaverbrook to you and told you that he would desire in the event of your becoming allies to be consulted as to certain offices in the Government, if you came back to power. You went on to say that there was nothing in writing and that that conversation would probably be denied.

It is obvious to me that you are referring to an interview which I had with you on Friday, February 28, namely, a few days before you reached the agreement with Lord Beaverbrook.

I did not, as you now say, and as I explained to you at the time, come to you as an emissary from Lord Beaverbrook, but in my capacity as a member of the Unionist Party and of the Scottish Divisional Council, who had been actively interested since its inception in Lord Beaverbrook's campaign of Empire development.

The interview between us, moreover, was arranged by Mr. C. Baillie-Hamilton, Unionist M.P. for Bath, who was formerly one of your private secretaries in the interests of the Unionist Party with the object of trying to find the basis of an amicable settlement between you and Lord Beaverbrook.

In the course of our conversation, which was principally on the question of policy, I informed you that, for the proper execution of that policy, the selection of wholehearted supporters to the key-posts of Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, and President of the Board of Trade, was, in my opinion, absolutely essential, as it would be impossible for you to fulfil any agreement should lukewarm and timid Ministers hold those offices.

I suggested to you that if an agreement were arrived at these posts should be filled after consultation with Lord Beaverbrook. You replied by saying that you could not abrogate the privilege of the Prime Minister to appoint his own Cabinet and that I must trust you to look after this matter, with which I concurred.

I subsequently saw Lord Beaverbrook and informed him of what had happened. It is a fact that he disagreed with my having raised the point of key-posts at all with you. Three days afterwards the agreement was reached between Lord Beaverbrook and yourself without this matter being mentioned.

In conclusion, I must take strong exception to the aspersion cast upon me by your remarks and consider that I am quite justified in asking for a withdrawal of the unfounded imputation that I would probably deny the conversation.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Press, so that this reply may be made as public as your statement.

Yours truly,

ELIBANK.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRANSPORT

SUGGESTED LICENSING OF ALL ROAD CARRIERS

A recommendation that the licensing of public service vehicles should be extended to cover mechanically propelled road vehicles, including local carmen, which carry goods for profit, was made at the sitting of the Royal Commission on Transport yesterday. SIR A. GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN, chairman of the Commission, presided.

The proposal was submitted by SIR MAXWELL HICKS on a report of the Long Distance Road Haulage Committee of Inquiry. The report dealt with the present unsatisfactory conditions of the long distance section of the road transport industry, which, Sir Maxwell Hicks said, was "in very considerable jeopardy."

With regard to the licensing suggestion of the Committee, it was stated that if the licensing of all mechanically propelled road vehicles carrying goods for profit could not now be legislated for all vehicles used in the industry of long-distance road haulage should be licensed at a nominal fee by the Traffic Commissioners. Vehicles required to be licensed for long-distance road haulage should be mechanically propelled vehicles which carried other people's goods for the profit of the owners for distances beyond a radius of 30 miles from the base from which they operated. The vehicles to be used for short-distance road haulage should be licensed for the purpose, or, pending such licensing, in order to facilitate detection of a breach of law, should have the name of their home town prominently displayed. All hauliers, it was recommended, who carried other people's goods for profit, should also be granted a licence to carry out their work.

SIR MAXWELL HICKS said the British railways seemed to prefer to compete with road transport rather than coordinate with it. He also suggested that the railways would like to reduce road transport, but he very much doubted if they wanted it completely abolished.

"I do not think they mind a certain amount of economic competition on the roads," he added.

The Commission adjourned.

WOOL TEXTILE WAGES

DISPUTE CONTINUED BY ONE CRAFT UNION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, JUNE 25

Virtually only one trade union is now carrying on the wool textile wages dispute. This is the Yorkshire Power Loom Overlookers' Society, the strongest of what are known as the craft unions. It has several hundreds of members in the various towns of the West Riding, who through their branch meetings have declined to accept the employers' proposals, although they are willing to concede reductions in wages which would amount to sums varying from 2s. 8d. a week to 3s. 3d. This offer the employers' federations are unlikely to accept.

The members of this union are often referred to as keymen, and to a great extent this is a correct description, and their absence from the mills is undoubtedly holding up the employment of weavers in some instances. But owing to the state of trade the position in this respect is very different from that which would have held good if there were plenty of orders in hand. Better situated financially as they are for carrying on a struggle, the Overlookers' Union, like those which have given up the struggle, have to face the position that they are fighting in a time of bad trade, and firms of standing who have accepted their offer must be few indeed. Some firms are managing to run their mills without the help of members of the union. Others are content for the present "in between season" to keep their establishments closed. In all, therefore, the resistance of the overlookers to the employers' terms is really less effective than might be supposed.

ZOOLOGY IN POSTAGE STAMPS

EXHIBITION AT NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

A display of postage stamps bearing pictures of beasts and birds has been arranged in the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, at the entrance to the lower Mammal Gallery. Fifty-six types of stamps have been chosen for the first frame and since these do not by any means exhaust the number of creatures portrayed by philatelic designers, further series are to be added, if the exhibition appears to attract public interest.

Below each stamp is a label bearing both the popular and the scientific name of the specimen shown, with directions for finding in the general galleries of the Museum an example of the animal stuffed and mounted. Many of these are familiar to the juvenile students, whom the stamp exhibition is chiefly intended to attract; the Malay tiger, for instance, and the orang-utan, the dromedary, and the seal. Less familiar zoological names are the bongo (*boocercus eurycerus*) and the kob (*adenota kob*), both depicted on the stamps of Liberia, and the gaur (*bibos Gaurus*), the sambar (*rusa unicolor*), and that curious tusked bird the rhinoceros hornbill (*dichocerus bicornis*), which are all to be found on the stamps of North Borneo. These two countries and Abyssinia are the countries most frequently drawn upon here, though nearly 30 countries in all are represented. On one of the North Borneo stamps is to be seen a picture of the cassowary, a bird which is not in fact found there.

SHETTLESTON ELECTION

POLLING TO-DAY

UNIONIST HOPES OF SUCCESS

Candidates
- Mr. W. P. Templeton (U.).
- Mr. J. McGovern (Lab.).
- Mr. J. M. McNicol (Scot. Nat.)
- Mr. S. Saklatvala (Com.)

Polling, To-day. Declaration, To-morrow.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. J. Wheatley (Lab.)	19,594
Mr. H. J. Moss (U.)	12,870
Labour majority	6,724

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, JUNE 25

The Shettleston division of Glasgow was drenched in political oratory this evening. At every street corner and in practically every hall in the constituency meetings were organized in support of one or other of the four candidates, who were busy visiting as many of their meetings as possible in order to say their final word before the electors go to the poll to-morrow.

Anxiety is apparent in the Labour camp. No one will admit that there is any risk of losing the seat, but all are aware that victory is by no means assured. Mr. McGovern is not of the same calibre as the late Mr. John Wheatley, and the newly-published figures of unemployment, showing another great increase in the number of the workless, has had a depressing influence in Labour's ranks. On the other hand, Mr. Baldwin's speech to the Unionist members and candidates has put fresh heart into the Conservative workers. The other two candidates realize that their prospects are not bright, but the extent to which they may take votes from the Labour and Unionist candidates may have a deciding influence on the result.

Polling will take place to-morrow until 9 o'clock at night. The votes will not be counted until Friday morning and it is expected that the result will be known early on Friday afternoon.

NORTH NORFOLK CONTEST

MR. COOK'S POSITION

Candidates
- Mr. T. A. Cook (U.).
- Lady Noel-Buxton (Lab.).

Nominations, June 30. Polling, July 9.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. N. Buxton (Lab.)	14,544
Mr. T. A. Cook (U.)	12,661
Mrs. C. F. Hoffman (L.)	3,403
Labour majority	1,883

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CROMER, JUNE 25

To-day in North Norfolk there are echoes of the Caxton Hall meeting. The proceedings at the party meeting in London have not made the political situation in this division less difficult for the Conservative candidate, who is fighting on the official policy of the Conservative Party and supporting Mr. Baldwin, and also welcoming the cooperation of Lord Beaverbrook and supporting free trade within the Empire "and all it implies."

To the ordinary observer the political situation in North Norfolk seems to be somewhat complicated. Mr. Cook and Mr. F. Wortley, chairman of the Conservative Election Committee, received Press representatives at the central Conservative offices to-day, and attempts were made to throw light on the position. Discussing Mr. Cook's candidature, Mr. Wortley said he was not solely a Beaverbrook candidate, because he was the nominee of the official Conservative Party in North Norfolk, but he had Lord Beaverbrook's assistance.

Mr. Cook said that in his opinion the breach between Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook was exaggerated. He believed that both Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook considered

(Continued in next column)

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

EVIDENCE OF PRISON COMMISSIONER

Dr. James Devon, of Glasgow, a medical officer in Scottish prisons since 1895, yesterday gave evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Capital Punishment Bill.

Dr. Devon, who for 16 years served as one of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland, said:—"There is a tendency to-day to treat the criminal too much from the standpoint of the criminal and too little from the standpoint of the community. There is more attention paid to the comfort of the rogue than to the comfort of the decent man. There is a dangerous section of criminals only deterred by the fear of death. If you abolish capital punishment you would have more decent people killed and more wretches kept alive. There are people with no moral or social sense quite prepared to do anything if their necks are safe."

Dr. Devon added that there was too much glorification of the criminal, and his cowardly character was left out of consideration. He did not think the law should distinguish between murderers on the ground of their sex. "It is possible to hang the wrong man," he said, "but that is not sufficient reason for deciding that on no account will we ever hang the right one." There was nothing in his work he detested more than executions, "but I have never been one to think that not liking your job is any good reason for not doing it."

A man was not daft because he did daft things, and he was not wise because he did a wise thing. If they went through the individual cases of murder they found they were dealing with a small number of fools who had to be pulled up. He cited cases of murder where drink had played a prominent part, and the CHAIRMAN (the Rev. James Barr) asked if drink was responsible in a great many cases of murder.

PRISONS FULL OF TEETOTALERS

Dr. Devon.—The curious thing is that in the old days there was serious drinking, but the younger generation to-day is showing a greater recklessness and premeditation for evil than the old one. The prisons are not filled with drunkards to-day, but with teetotalers—not all, of course—and they are filled with a rotten bad lot.

The REV. JAMES BARR.—You are not suggesting that teetotalers are more inclined ——

Dr. Devon.—I am not suggesting that it was teetotalism in any other sense than it was drunkenness. You see drunkenness in the old days did one good thing—it gave a man a sore head afterwards and made him think. Nowadays young people get drunk on the pictures and God knows what else, and their attitude towards life is appalling.

Dr. Devon said that he had been too long in prison life to have any great belief in the reforming influence of imprisonment. People must reform themselves. Whenever people tried to reform others they made a mess of it. He agreed that executions were horrible things, but you had to do horrible things in this world in order to preserve the health of the world.

DR. ETHEL BENTHAM asked Dr. Devon what kind of people were those who he said were only deterred by the fear of death.

Dr. Devon.—They are people who have taken a wrong mental attitude towards life. Take the young criminals. If they are accused of taking money they say they are only doing what millionaires are doing in another form. Then again they are braggarts and say, "I did not ask to be brought into the world." In short, they think they are talking philosophically when they are only talking nonsense. It is the result of an evil egoism, and instead of pampering them you want to give them a "dot on the lug"—they understand that answer. (Laughter.)

DR. ETHEL BENTHAM.—Did you find many abnormal people among the prisoners?

Dr. Devon.—No. I found as many abnormal people among the officials as I found among the criminals. (Laughter.)

The Committee adjourned until next week.

OVERSEA POSTAL CHANGES

NEW CLASS OF SMALL PACKETS

The Postal Union Convention signed in London in June, 1929, will come into force next Tuesday (July 1) and correspondence for and from places abroad posted on and after that date will be subject to its provisions.

The principal alteration is the introduction of a new class of postal packets called "Small Packets." This will in effect be a service of light parcels of merchandise, whether dutiable or not, conveyed in the letter mails instead of by the much slower parcel post. The gain in time will often be substantial and the rates on the lighter packets will generally be much less than the postage on parcels. The service is not obligatory on all countries, but among those which will participate will be Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America; further particulars can be obtained at any post office. The British Post Office will take part in the service. The rate of postage will be 1½d. per 2 ounces, with a minimum charge of 6d. The maximum dimensions will be 18in. by 8in by 4in., or, if in roll form, 18in. in length by 6in. in diameter, and the maximum weight will be 2lb.

Apart from the admission of dutiable articles, the prohibitions applicable to the letter post apply also to the service of small packets. In addition, the following are specially excluded from transmission in small packets:—Letters, notes or documents having the character of actual and personal correspondence; coin; bank notes; currency notes; negotiable instruments payable to bearer; platinum, gold or silver; precious stones; jewels and other valuable articles; postage stamps.

Small packets containing dutiable articles are subject to the Customs regulations of the country of destination; and a postal fee for Customs clearance may be charged on each packet on which Customs duty is levied. The clearance fee charged in this country will be 6d.

Small packets are subject to the regulations laid down for samples of merchandise as regards form, make-up, and packing (*e.g.*, they must be sent in such a manner as to be easy of examination). The name and address of the sender must be shown on the outside, and each packet should be conspicuously marked "Small Packet" in the top left-hand corner. A green label (obtainable at most post offices) giving particulars of the contents for Customs purposes must be affixed to each packet, and in certain cases one or more Customs declaration forms must be enclosed in the packet. Small packets may be registered but not insured.

Other alterations embodied in the new Convention are as follows:—

The maximum weight for packets of "blind literature" will be increased to 11lb.

Some concessions have been made as regards the manuscript additions permitted on printed papers.

If envelopes with transparent panels are used for correspondence, only the name and address of the addressee may appear through the panel, and the contents must be folded so that the address cannot be obscured through slipping. The address must be indicated in ink or typewriting; addresses in pencil are not allowed.

The maximum dimensions for insured boxes will be increased to 12in. by 8in. by 4in. Current coin may be forwarded in insured boxes.

The revised regulations are printed in the July issue of the Post Office Guide.

MR. THOMAS JONES

Mr. Thomas Jones is relinquishing his position as Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet and Secretary of the Economic Advisory Council on attaining his sixtieth birthday. His retirement, it is understood, will become effective in the course of the next few weeks. Mr. Jones has served under successive Prime Ministers since 1916. He was formerly secretary of the Welsh Health Insurance Commission. Last year he accompanied Mr. MacDonald to the United States.

Lady Cholmondeley, Sir Julien Cahn, Sir Edward Stern, and Colonel Sir Albert Bingham are among those who have presented trophies for the pilots competing in the air meet and rally at Hanworth Park on July 19 to assist Mrs. Stanley Baldwin's appeal, in conjunction with the National Birthday Trust Fund, for the extension of maternity services.

News in Brief

The freedom of Rothesay is to be presented to-day to Sir Thomas Lipton.

At the annual meeting of the London Vectensian (Isle of Wight) Society at the Cannon Street Hotel, Mr. W. E. Found was unanimously elected president for the forthcoming year.

Mrs. G. Webb, of Long Crendon, Bucks, one of the last of the Buckingham laceworkers, has died. She once demonstrated at an exhibition in Grosvenor-square with her pillow on which were 800 bobbins.

Francis Gorman, 44, of Rhea-street, North Woolwich, climbed a wireless pole in his garden to do some repairs. The pole broke, and he was thrown to the ground. He died in Plumstead and District Hospital yesterday.

During shunting at Llanhilleth (Mon.) yesterday, a mineral train on the main line crashed into some shunting wagons. A number of the wagons were derailed and smashed, and the up line to Abertillery was blocked for some time.

Mr. Wilfred Thompson, of Tynemouth, an apprentice engineer with the North Eastern Marine Engineering Company, Limited, Wallsend-on-Tyne, has won this year's Lloyd's Register Scholarship of £100 a year for three years, tenable at a British university.

The two deacons ordained on Tuesday by the Bishop of Bristol, on behalf of the Bishop on the Upper Nile, in the Chapel of the Bible Churchmen's Missionary and Theological College, Clifton (the Rev. W. Owen and the Rev. E. J. Webster), will undertake pioneer work in the Lake Rudolf district of Central Africa.

Wardens of the Stationers' Company paid their annual visit to Hendon Parish Church yesterday to hear a sermon preached on the text, "Bulla est Vita Humana" ("Human life is a bubble"). For preaching this sermon the vicar of Hendon is paid a guinea each year out of a fund left by Richard Johnson, a member of the Stationers' Company, who died in 1795 and was buried in Hendon Churchyard.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is about to nominate candidates for two vacancies for geologists on the Geological Survey of Great Britain. (p. 3)

The proprietors of a process for waterproofing paper, sacks, containers, &c., have for sale outright for cash the rights for certain countries. (p. 1)

The Department of Agriculture and Forests, Sudan Government, requires the services of an Inspector of Agriculture. (p. 3)

COMMONS PRESERVATION SOCIETY

LORD CREWE ON THE EFFECTS OF IMPROVED TRANSPORT

LORD CREWE, presiding yesterday at the annual meeting of the Commons, Open Spaces, and Footpaths Preservation Society, held at Eccleston-square, S.W., said the work of the society had become more important owing to the increased facilities for transport and the extent to which land in this country had changed hands during the last few years. The Local Government Act had also directly affected them. Under that Act the care of local rights of way and similar matters had been transferred to the county councils, and what was demanded was that the appropriate committees of the councils should keep closely in touch with those immediately concerned with the preservation of small amenities and should not take too large or too airy a view of their responsibilities. They could not expect a county council committee to take an immediate personal interest in the preservation of a small footpath, with one or two stiles, but it was important that the footpath should be kept clear and that the stiles should be kept in repair. When it was only a question of a right of way being used by those in the neighbourhood, the rural owner and the farmer were content that the way should be kept open. But when it came to the occupants of three or four motor-coaches arriving in a particular neighbourhood, making use of the path and, perhaps, wandering to pick flowers, they could not be surprised if the owner and the farmer did not take the same favourable view about the right of way that they took in the past. All that pointed to the need for extreme vigilance and tact on the part of those who dealt with these sometimes rather troublesome and difficult questions of rights of way.

Free CAR LICENCE for second half of 1930

FORD DEALERS ADOPT THIS METHOD TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THEY CAN CHOOSE A 14·9 H.P. OR A 24 H.P. FORD PASSENGER CAR AT THE SAME PRICE

A CHOICE between 14.9 horse power or 24 horse power.

That is what you can have in a new Ford passenger car to-day. In buying any new Ford closed or open body type you can choose between the 14.9 h.p. and the 24 h.p. engine, at the same price.

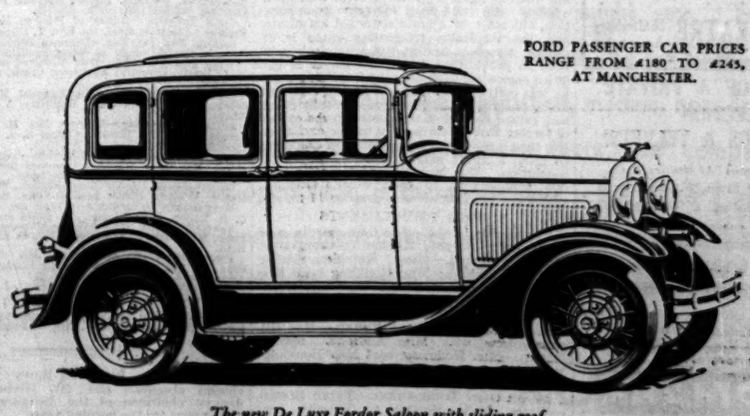
To be sure that every person throughout the British Isles knows the above fact, Ford dealers offer to pay the licence for the latter half of 1930 for every purchaser who buys a new Ford passenger car between June 23 and July 31.

Examine the new Ford cars to-day at your dealer's. See the beautiful new colours and the new low graceful streamlines.

Then, in a trial run test the powerful 4-wheel brakes and experience the unusually easy handling and comfortable riding qualities of the car. Estimate the low insurance charges, the low petrol consumption, the low cost of upkeep, and the years of care-free motoring. Learn of convenient Ford facilities near you.

Know that in a new Ford you can have 14.9 or 24 horse power at no difference in price whatever. Enjoy a free licence for the rest of 1930.

FORD PASSENGER CAR PRICES RANGE FROM £180 TO £245, AT MANCHESTER.



The new De Luxe Fordor Saloon with sliding roof.

LINCOLN Ford Fordson

FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED — *London & Manchester*

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

EVERY BUSINESS MUST HAVE NEW IDEAS

By CALLISTHENES

In this House we applaud new ideas. That is one of the essential characteristics of the Store. We might imagine it larger or smaller; we might imagine it situated in Devonshire instead of London; but we cannot imagine a time when it would not love new ideas—seek for them, work for them, cherish them.

People in these holiday months often talk about the value of change. Change of air, they will say, quickens the blood, improves the appetite. Change of scene, they will say, gives new appreciation of the beauty of sun and sky; makes people and books seem more interesting.

But we believe that neither change of air nor change of scene is so vital to a man as change of ideas, and that in fact the holiday which gives only change of air and of scene and not also change of ideas has failed of its chief purpose.

For a new idea can quicken the pulse like the sight of sea or mountain, it can expand a man's view of life and set him on his way with zest—like a first journey to foreign capitals.

New ideas, of course, have immense practical value. The business which does not get them soon has to take second place, then third place, and so on towards extinction. A lift is a new idea for getting from floor to floor, and the big modern business which tried to use nothing but stairs would soon have to put up its shutters. There are still people who dislike the telephone as a new idea, but the idea of any business trying to develop further than an empty office without a telephone would be laughable.

So it is with the multitudinous changes and improvements, large and small, which one may see in this House. They add some little bit to its practical efficiency. They help us to give better service to the public. They help us to win and hold more of their confidence. They strengthen our whole economic structure.

But new ideas are for us something more than a practical necessity. They are the things we enjoy most in life. We live and breathe by them as a tree lives and breathes by its leaves. But as the leaves of the tree are its chief character, its chief comeliness, so we believe that the chief character, the chief self-expression of this House is in its continual renewal of ideas.

It is in the welcoming, the discovery, the development of new ideas that we feel our business life to be at its fullest. Were we ever condemned to a period in which we should have to go on with no new ideas, we should feel that all the zest and significance had passed from our life and our work.

Ideas are commonly regarded as means to an end—as a method of obtaining success. But we sometimes think that they may be an end in themselves, that the chief reward of success is to be able to go pioneering more frequently, more widely, more profitably among the things of the mind.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

LYING AT CHELSEA READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS CRUISER
CYGNET
21 tons, speed 20-21 miles per hour.
8 cylinder motors, giving particularly silent and vibrationless running, handles like a car.
Accommodation comprises deckhouse, after cabin, very roomy cockpit, encloses engine room, crew's quarters, electric light throughout.
All new upholstery and carpets, full headroom throughout.
Competent surveyor could be left.
This vessel, which is in perfect condition and ready for immediate use without any further expenditure whatever, was built in Southampton for a New York shipowner to the highest possible specifications, and is now offered for quick sale at £1,850, which is less than one-quarter of her original cost.
Delivery can be arranged to any part of the world.
Apply to any yachtbroker or write Box B.454, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Gerrard 0120.

A SUNSHINE GUARANTEE
FOR every sunless day until July 21st and after September 10th a deduction of one-third off Visitors' daily inclusive terms is allowed by the
SHERINGHAM HOTEL, SHERINGHAM
Facing Golf Links and Sea. Lifts. Electric Light. Modern bedding. Running water in many bedrooms. Private bath rooms. Dining room seats 200 guests. Ball room 100 couples. Dancing nightly. Indoor games. Large shady gardens. Grass and hard tennis courts. Croquet. Putting. Golf: First tee 3 minutes' walk.
S. GRAY, Manager.
Telephone 3.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY FROM JULY 7th.
"ONE FAMILY"
THE GREAT EMPIRE TALKING PICTURE THAT EVERY BRITISHER MUST SEE.
Watch for important future announcements.
PALACE THEATRE Shaftesbury Avenue
Book in Advance.

EXHIBITION OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION
ANTIQUE RUGS & VELVETS.
The Directors of Messrs A. Maurice & Co., Ltd., of 78, Wigmore Street, W.1, have been fortunate in persuading a collector in Constantinople to exhibit some of his interesting and unique specimens.
This exhibition will be held at 25, Grosvenor Street, W.1, from Thursday, 19th June, until 15th July.
Hours, 10-6.30. Saturday, 10 to 1 p.m.

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MONOMARK
such as BCM/OKETUB on an article, you can be sure it's British. Any Monomark is a complete address. You can write to it thus:—
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Entertainments

THE THEATRES

TWO FRENCH PLAYS FOR LONDON

An unusually interesting double bill is to be presented at the Arts Theatre on Wednesday by Miss Clare Eames. The first production will be *The Procurator of Judaea*, an adaptation by Mr. Patrick Hamilton from Anatole France's story. It is a conversation between Pontius Pilate and a Roman general, the parts being played by Mr. H. K. Ayliff and Mr. Henry Caine respectively. The second play will be *S.S. Tenacity*, an English version of Charles Vildrac's comedy, *Le Paquebot Tenacité*, one of the most successful of post-War French plays. It is a very simple little comedy of life in a small French seaport; and all the three acts take place in a quayside restaurant. The principal parts will be played by Mr. Brian Aherne, Mr. Derrick de Marney, Miss Emmie Arthur-Williams, Mr. Henry Oscar, Mr. George M. O'Ferrall, and Miss Margaret Webster. Both plays will be produced by Miss Eames. They will be given for six performances, from Wednesday to Sunday, July 6, with a *matinée* on Friday, July 4.

Of the list of players who six years ago appeared in the New York production of Ferenc Molnar's comedy *The Swan*, which Mr. Gilbert Miller is to present at the St. James's Theatre on Monday, only Miss Henrietta Watson will be in the present cast. Her part is that of the Princess Beatrice, who plots to marry her daughter Alexandra, to be played by Miss Edna Best, to the Prince Albert (Mr. Herbert Marshall). To excite his interest in the young lady she uses the family tutor, Dr. Nicholas Agi (Mr. Colin Clive), as a decoy, with disastrous results to the dignity of the Royal family. The cast also includes Miss Irene Vanbrugh, who plays the Princess Marie Dominica, and Mr. C. V. France as the family confessor, Father Hyacinth.

A new comedy by M. Sacha Guitry entitled *Désiré*, adapted by Mr. John Leslie Frith, will be staged by Mr. Lionel Barton at the New Theatre on Wednesday. For this production Mr. Owen Nares has been lent by the Famous Players' Guild to play the name part created in Paris by the author. The leading lady will be Miss Jeanne de Casalis, playing the part originated by Yvonne Printemps. Miss de Casalis will thus make a welcome return to the stage, from which she has been absent too long. Mr. Nares's part is that of a butler.

Miss Gladys Cooper will return to the London stage to-night after a long absence. She will appear with Sir Gerald du Maurier at the Playhouse in a new play by Mr. H. M. Harwood and Mr. R. Gore-Browne, entitled *Cynara*; also in the cast will be Mr. Campbell Gullan, Miss Celia Johnson, Miss Dorice Fordred, and Miss Ann Todd. To-morrow evening Mme. Olga Moussine-Piuchkine will give a recital of monologues at the Arts Theatre.

REPERTORY COMPANIES

The one-act play, for various reasons, has fallen into disuse, although in the past it performed great service to the theatre by giving opportunities to rising dramatists and actors. To encourage a revival of the curtain-raiser the London Repertory Players have decided to give a repertory season at the Empire Theatre, Ardwick, Manchester, beginning on Monday, of short plays that have achieved success in London theatres. The first play to be given will be Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's *The Fake*. Mr. Eden Phillpotts has written to the director of the Empire Theatre expressing his approval of the enterprise and offering for production a new one-act play of his own. Another dramatist interested in the scheme is Mr. John Drinkwater, who, commenting on the season, says that outside London the economic conditions are such that touring expenses generally have to be cut down to an unreasonable minimum, with the result that the standard of production is often deplorable. Birmingham, Liverpool, Hull, and perhaps one or two other places have managed to establish repertory theatres of their own, but the credit of the provincial theatre has not been able to survive the onset of the moving pictures. Ardwick, however, may yet save the situation. They have, he said, a large theatre, and so can compete with the picture houses in their prices.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Cynara*, Playhouse; *Sons o' Guns*, London Hippodrome.
TO-MORROW.—*Annajanska*, Grafton.
MONDAY.—*The Swan*, St. James's; *Marion-Ella Players: Motives*, Q.
WEDNESDAY.—*Désiré*, New; *S.S. Tenacity*, Arts.
JULY 3.—*Lady Windermere's Fan*, Everyman; *Three Lovers*, Rudolf Steiner Hall.
JULY 7.—*The Importance of Being Earnest*, Lyric, Hammersmith; Shakespeare Summer Festival opens, Stratford-on-Avon.
JULY 8.—*The Macropulos Secret*, Aria.

SCARBOROUGH CHESS CONGRESS

THE THIRD ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

SCARBOROUGH, JUNE 25

The third round of all the tournaments in the Chess Congress was played this morning, with the result that A. Rubinstein headed the list in the Masters' Tournament with a score of three points. It was just midnight on Tuesday when his game against Sultan Khan was finished. Further examination of the game to-day reveals nothing in the earlier part to warrant such a result, but in the later stages Sultan Khan drifted into a bad position.

Edgar Colle comes next to Rubinstein with a score of 2 points, and there are some half-dozen on the 1½ point mark. This morning five out of the six games in the Masters' Tournament were finished, and the remaining one should not take long to finish. This evening in the British Ladies' Championship several players have scored 2 points each, and the position will be more clear when the adjourned games are played off.

The pairings and results in the third round of the Masters' Tournament were as follows:—

WHITE	OPENING	BLACK	RESULT
Winter	Queen's Pawn	Thomas	Adjourned
Maroczy	Alekhine's Defence	Colle	Drawn
Ahues	Queen's Pawn	Michell	Drawn
Yates	Sicilian Defence	Sultan Khan	Black won
Sergeant	Ruy Lopez	Rubinstein	Black won
Miss Menchik	Queen's Pawn	Grunfeld	Drawn

The adjourned games from the second round resulted as follows:—Thomas drew with Miss Menchik, Michell beat Yates, and Rubinstein beat Sultan Khan in 82 moves.

James Winter against Thomas was another case of the Pillsbury attack, Thomas playing for simplification. As soon as possible Winter tried an attack on the king's side which required watching, but after some developments in the centre had ended in the exchange of queens and one rook each, there appeared to be nothing in the position. Maroczy did not pursue the knight in his game against Colle, and a cautiously played game was drawn. Ahoes against Michell played one of the close variations of the opening, and had obtained a slight positional advantage when he offered the draw. Naturally Michell agreed, but I think in a similar position he would have gone on a little longer had the colours been reversed.

Yates had only played 14 moves this morning when he made a positional error which lost a piece. He tried hard for some compensation, but not even a grain rewarded his efforts, and the inevitable resignation came in 42 moves. Sergeant against Rubinstein might be held to prove that the latter player is not at his ease when defending the Ruy Lopez, and he was certainly fortunate in finding Sergeant losing his grip at the critical moment. Sergeant had gained control of the centre to the extent of forcing Rubinstein to give up the exchange, but then a few weak moves enabled the latter to bring a king's side attack to a successful conclusion. Miss Menchik and Grunfeld paid due complement to each other's strength, exchanges bringing about a draw in 17 moves.

OTHER TOURNAMENTS

The results in the other tournaments were as follows:—BRITISH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.—Third Round.—Miss Hutchison-Stirling beat Mrs. Michell; Mrs. Houlding beat Miss Andrews; Mrs. Wheelwright beat Miss Harrison; and the three other games were adjourned. The other adjourned games resulted as follows:—FIRST ROUND.—Miss Gilchrist drew with Miss Andrews. SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. Holloway beat Mrs. Houlding; Miss Andrews beat Miss Hutchison-Stirling; Mrs. Michell beat Miss Gilchrist.

MAJOR OPEN TOURNAMENT.—THIRD ROUND.—Watts beat Mortlock; Drewitt beat Saunders; Noteboom beat Roughton; Fairhurst beat Wenman; and the other two games were adjourned. In the other adjourned games from the second round Noteboom beat Saunders and Roughton beat Wenman.

GAIETY THEATRE

"THE LOVE RACE"

BY STANLEY LUPINO. MUSIC BY JACK CLARKE

Freddy	FREDERIC CONYNGHAM
Bena	ESME TOSH
Ida Mostyne	FAY MARTIN
Bobby Mostyne	LAUDIE CLIFF
Horace Powley	ARTHUR RIGBY, JNR.
William Dale	HARRY WOTTON
Reggie Powley	STANLEY LUPINO
Dolly Pinny	GILLY FLOWER
Norman Figgis	ARTY ASH
Harry Drake	CYRIL RITCHARD
Mary Dale	MADGE ELLIOTT
Ferdinand Fish	WYN WEAVER
Mrs. Mostyne	VIOLET FAREBROTHER
Rita Payne	CONNIE EMERALD
Bernice Dawn	DRUSILLA WILLS

You cannot dance the same dance in a long dress that once you danced in a short; at any rate, you ought not to attempt it, as is particularly evident when a long-dressed chorus, turning its united back upon the audience, retreats up-stage with that strange, inelegant wriggle, presumably intended, in the days of a departed fashion, to remind primitive man of a wilderness of monkeys ascending a tree. A blessing upon long dresses! They are charming. Already, under their influence, musical comedy is ceasing to be a display of grotesque gymnastic and is returning to cherry-blossom, laburnum, limelight, and romance. But let us go all the way and make the best of a little prettiness while it yet remains with us. Let us remember the grace of ladies and forget, until the fashion alters, the unquestionable vitality of apes.

Happily in *The Love Race*, in spite of surviving grotesques here and there, grace predominates except among the men, and to ask grace of Mr. Stanley Lupino and Mr. Laddie Cliff would be to ask for a reversal of their tactics. They have much else—a lively humour in common, a brilliant, jerky, clitter-clatter agility that is Mr. Cliff's and an air of sly shrewdness that is particularly Mr. Lupino's. They have, too, a story that never lapses into solemnity and twists itself into incredible complexities that are themselves an entertainment. They are, perhaps, best of all at the breakfast table, where they do those ridiculous things that die in print, but live for a moment of glorious absurdity in the theatre: the shuffling of a pack of toast, the friendly entanglement in the toast rack, the desperate dicing with loaf sugar. It is a very inventive and lively evening. Mr. Frederic Conyngham dances with spirit; Mr. Cyril Ritchard sings with a pleasantly casual romanticism; Miss Madge Elliott, who has indeed the grace to do credit to the longest of dresses, is a heroine in the tradition of cherry-blossom and laburnum, and so good a heroine in that tradition that, when she, too, is acrobatic, even her most daring successes seem a little out of place. Why not a full-dress waltz? There is indeed a duet by Miss Drusilla Wills and Mr. Lupino which contains a fragment of a waltz, and when Miss Wills, an actress of infinite resource, recalls *The Merry Widow* in mockery, the mockery is delightful. That duet is, in truth, the cleverest device of the evening, and it needs a romantic eye to observe that, under the cloak of mockery, Miss Wills is waltzing as prettily as the merry widow herself. The time is near when musical comedies will again be unashamedly charming. Meanwhile there is reason to be grateful for a little charm, and an abundance of agility, good humour, and long skirts.

ARTS THEATRE

"JEALOUSY"

BY EUGENE WALTER, FROM THE FRENCH OF LOUIS VERNEUIL

Maurice	JOHN WYSE
Valerie	MARY NEWCOMB

Intrigue and melodrama are such permanent attractions that this play was likely to suffer little, as to gain little, from the passage of two years since it was first produced in London. Under the skilful guidance of Miss Mary Newcomb its first act did, indeed, promise more than melodrama: in speech and manner she played as an innocent woman might on Maurice's inescapable desire to reassure himself that what he has is really his. And there, but for the grace of foreknowledge, we might have been seeing the beginning of an *idée fixe*, which was to develop into an excellent dramatic theme. But the essay in psychological study, acute enough in itself, was but the prelude to a more direct and certain form of excitement, which began in earnest when Valerie took up the telephone to talk to M. Lambertier. For M. Lambertier, the unseen third actor of this piece, was Valerie's master, and in his relations with Valerie and her jealous Maurice after their marriage there is all the material of first-class melodrama. M. Verneuil, and after him Mr. Walter, have used it to the full, omitting no possible complication, though wisely keeping their murders and seductions off stage; Miss Newcomb's acting makes incredible situations tolerable; and Mr. Wyse does his best with a part which steadily deteriorates. The result is a play which in any other theatre might be an unqualified success. One can only wonder on what credentials it got into this one.

BOURNEMOUTH DOG SHOW

KENNEL CLUB AWARDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, JUNE 25

The Bournemouth Championship Dog Show in Meyrick Park to-day attracted dog lovers from all parts of the country, and there was keen competition in some 600 classes, comprising over 2,000 entries and including many famous prize-winning animals. Thirty different breeds were catered for, and for 19 of these the Kennel Club awarded challenge certificates. The entries were particularly large in Yorkshire terrier and other toy dog classes, while among bigger breeds the heaviest entry was in Alsatian classes. The following were winners of Kennel Club challenge certificates, the award for the bitch following that for the dog in each case:—

CHOW CHOWS.—Dog—Rorlow Dragon, C. D. Rotch, Wimbledon Common; bitch—Choonsa Tswee Tsong, Mrs. V. A. Hannoch, Eaton-square, London.
COLLIES, ROUGH.—Ashtead Applause, R. H. Roberts, Stamford Hill; Delwood Jeannette, Mrs. H. Wilberforce.
DALMATIANS.—Champion Snow Leopard, Mrs. D. Hackney, Brentwood; Silverdon Radiant, W. Greenwood, Ditchling, Sussex.
LABRADOR RETRIEVERS.—Suddern Warren Bruce, Lorna Lady Howe, Horndean, Hants; Lochar Nora, Lorna Lady Howe.
COCKER SPANIELS.—Luckystar of Ware, H. S. Lloyd, Ickenham, Middlesex; Falconer's Cowslip, Mrs. Jamieson Higgens, Blandford.
ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIELS.—Nutbrook Boy, H. S. Lloyd; Lovebird of Solway, R. Grierson, Dumfries.
AIREDALE TERRIERS.—Town Sunstar, J. P. Rodocanachi, Boreham, Hants; Maryvale Phyllis, Mrs. Courtnay Mitchell, Emsworth.
CAIRN TERRIERS.—Callum of Frimley, Mrs. Bassett, Reading; Charming Eyes, the Rev. T. Caspers, Henley.
SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.—Delamere Democrat, R. B. Sheehan, Cardiff; bitch, no award available.
WIRE FOX TERRIERS.—Beau Brummel of Wildoaks, R. C. Bondy, Coventry; Kempshurst Crissie, G. Howlett, Coventry.
SCOTTISH TERRIERS.—Heather Essential, M. Chapman, Glenberg, Scotland; Albourne Red Mary, A. G. Cowley, Horley, Surrey.
SEALYHAM TERRIERS.—Wireless, Mrs. M. F. Verrall, Coventry; Rawnsley Roseline, Colonel R. S. Williamson, Rawnsley, Stafford.
WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIERS.—Cooden Steeplechaser, Mrs. O. R. Williams; Ringwood Ruth of Rushmoor, Miss V. Smith, Wood Winchcombe.
SMOOTH-HAIRED DACHSHUNDS.—Firebelt, Mrs. P. Allan, Hartley Wintney, Hants; Rhu, G. Cain, Hampstead.
WIRE-HAIRED DACHSHUNDS.—Fritzle von Paulineberg, C. E. Rattee, East Molesey. No award for Bitch.
SHETLAND SHEEP DOGS.—Golden Promise, W. Alexander, Edinburgh; Tilford Tinette, Miss P. Allen, Shorne, Kent.
PEKINGESE.—Chuffy of Burdeopp, Mrs. Calley, Swindon; San San of Kyratown, Mrs. Allerton Cushman, Amersham.
YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—Teddy Boy, J. Handman, Manchester; Tottie Smart of Glendinan, Mrs. Wooldridge, London.
ALSATIANS.—Cito de Carrez, A. Brotherton, Withington, Manchester; Dawn of If, Mrs. G. Salter, Pembury, Kent.

Mr. William W. Otter-Barry has been elected chairman and Mr. Herbert Lewis deputy chairman of the Insurance Clerks' Orphanage for the ensuing year.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 5

ART EXHIBITION

MAGNASCO SOCIETY

In aid of the Kensington, Fulham, and Chelsea General Hospital, the seventh loan exhibition of the Magnasco Society (after Alessandro Magnasco, 1681-1747) at Messrs. Spink and Sons, 5-7, King-street, St. James's, is devoted to landscape pictures of different periods—actually from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. Artistically it is a splendid exhibition, and for the rectification of taste no better could have been contrived, the style predominating being the classical. Since Constable, landscape painting has been, if anything, too much inclined to curry favour with Nature and to indulge private sentiments; here we have the subject treated with a large generalization.

As before in the history of the Magnasco Society, the chief debt of gratitude is to the King, who has lent from Windsor Castle the "Summer" and "Winter" by Rubens, sold by the artist to the Duke of Buckingham in 1627. "Summer," especially, might stand as the type of the landscape picture which relates the particular to the universal. Without any trace of the "pathetic fallacy," and with masculine force, it presents the world of Nature as conditioned by the activities of man at the summit of the year. Broadly conceived and firmly planned, it is yet, in a sense, a busy picture, both as regards the elements and human occupations. It is not so much "a landscape" as "landscape" in the general sense, and to look upon it is an enlarging experience. "Winter" is more confined, and puts human occupations—and enforced idleness—first, and it has the interest of showing how little the incidentals of farming, including litter, change with time and place.

These pictures were taken out of their true context because of their artistic importance, but the exhibition really begins with the pictures which illustrate the generalizing power of the Venetians; "St. Jerome in his Solitude"—a solitude of the mind rather than of material circumstances—by Cimada Conegliano, and "The Sacrifice of Abraham" and "The Temptation of Christ," by Tintoretto. These two fine landscapes are practically the same composition reversed—a good illustration of the way painters of the great period put "subject" in its proper place. Nothing of emotional, as distinct from anecdotal, meaning is lost thereby. The other side of the Alps answers with the still earlier, and more circumstantial, "Landscape with the Virgin and Child," by Patinir, and the extraordinary "Stag Hunt," by Lucas Cranach the Elder. This, depicting the stag hunt given by John Frederick the Magnanimous to the Emperor Charles V. after the Diet of Spires in 1544, and containing portraits of the principal personages of the Court, is likely to come next to the Rubens "Summer" in general appreciation—particularly since our opportunities of seeing fine examples of German art are limited. Apart from its artistic qualities, beauty of pattern and energy of movement, it has great documentary interest, showing in precise terms how everything was done at a stag hunt in the sixteenth century.

By the time we come to Poussin and Claude, North and South had pooled their contributions to landscape painting with Rome as the organizing influence. Both artists are very well represented, the palm for sheer beauty going to "The Enchanted Castle," by Claude. "The Destruction of the Cities of the Plain," by Jean François Millet, introduces us to a fine landscape composer contemporary with Poussin and Claude and generally forgotten when his nineteenth-century namesake is mentioned, and there are two Canaletto's, wisely chosen to show his command of landscape improvisation rather than his more topographical powers. Holland comes in with "The Cornfield," by Ruysdael, hinting our own foundations in landscape, and Wilson takes up the tale with "The Lago di Nemi" and "Rome from the Monte Mario." The exhibition ends appropriately with Corot—"View of the Roman Campagna with Mount Soracte" for the better of his two pictures—because with one hand he continued the classical tradition while with the other he opened the way to the more sentimental view of landscape that until lately has prevailed. Since his day landscape painting has gone through many modifications, with great gains in atmospheric truth, personal feeling, and immediacy of effect, but it seems likely that, "bringing their sheaves with them," landscape painters in the future will, in terms of their own period, aim at the more universal and permanent meaning of landscape to the human mind represented in this exhibition.

THE QUEEN AT EXHIBITION OF GLASS

The Queen, attended by the Dowager Lady Airlie, honoured Messrs. James Powell and Sons (Whitefriars), Limited, with a visit to their galleries at 100, Wigmore-street, W.1, on Tuesday afternoon and inspected the exhibition which they are holding in connexion with the 250th anniversary of the foundation of their original glass works in the precincts of Whitefriars in the City of London. Her Majesty was particularly interested in seeing the actual vase which was made in her presence when, as Princess of Wales, she visited their old works on February 28, 1908, and in specimens of a set of table glass as supplied to the Prince of Wales when at Magdalen College, Oxford.

PLUCKY CONSTABLE REWARDED

Police-constable Blood, 355M, was at Bow-street Police Court yesterday presented by Mr. FRY, the sitting Magistrate, with £10 from the Bow-street Reward Fund in recognition of his pluck in stopping a runaway horse and van in Southwark Bridge-road on May 14. After seizing the bridle the constable was swept off his feet, but managed to bring the horse to a standstill after it had been in collision with a box-tricycle.

CONCERTS, &c.

AEOLIAN HALL. THURSDAY 12 O'CLOCK.
ANNE THURSFIELD.
MATHILDE VERNE.
Last Concert (Modern). To-day, at Noon.
Rosendorfer Piano. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
PHILIP ASHBROOKE, 20, Old Cavendish-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. To-night, 8.30
VERA DE VILLIERS—Contralto
SONG RECITAL
At the Piano—COENRAAD V. BOS.
Steinway Piano. 12s., 5s. 9d. (res.), 3s.
The Michell Direction, 39, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

PAGEANTS

GREAT PAGEANT
at
WARWICK CASTLE PARK,
JULY 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th.
Daily at 3 and 6.30 p.m.

Nearly 5,000 PERFORMERS under the direction of GWEN LALLY will appear in
SPLENDID HISTORICAL EPISODES
Covered Grand Stand: Seats Numbered.

Tickets £1 1s., 10s. 6d., 6s., 3s. 6d., obtainable from Pageant Secretary, 7, Parade, Leamington Spa; Keith Prowse and Co., Ltd.; Priestley's, Birmingham; and Thos. Cook and Son.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
ROMEO ET JULIETTE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.
Nadia Kovaceva, Edith Mason, Jeanne Montfort; Fernando Autori, Aristide Baracchi, Philip Bertram, John Brownlee, Andre Burdino, Ezio Pinza, Francis Russell.
Conductor—JOHN BARBIROLLI.
RIGOLETTO. To-morrow, at 8.30.
Ella Bailey, Tamara Beltacchi, Nadia Kovaceva, Jose Malone, Elde Norena; Fernando Autori, Aristide Baracchi, Philip Bertram, Luigi Cilla, Angelo Minghetti, Michele Sampieri, Mariano Stabile.
Conductor—VINCENZO BELLEZZA.
L'AMORE DEI TRE RE ... Monday, at 8.30
With Rosa Ponselle, Fernando Autori, Giovanni Inghilleri, Francesco Merli.
AIDA ... Tuesday, at 8
PRICES (including tax):—Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 29s.; Circle, 24s. and 17s. 6d.; Balcony, £1; Amphitheatre, 13s.; Gallery (unreserved), 3s. 6d.
Box-office, 10 to 6. Telephone: Temple Bar 7961.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
"*A NIGHT LIKE THIS.*"
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.40. Tues., Thur., 2.30. G. 6970.
"*INSULT.*"
"One of the finest plays in London."

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
The Old Bailey trial that is thrilling London.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) At 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
"*NINE TILL SIX.*"
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

DALY'S. EVENINGS, at 8.30. Gerr. 0201.
THE COMMAND TO LOVE.
Yvonne Arnaud Ronald Squire Isobel Elsom
Matinées, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. & SAT., 2.30
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN — LUPINO LANE
MARK STONE — DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER — EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d., PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"*THE THREE MUSKETEERS.*"
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUCHESS, Aldwych. (Tem. 6888.) Pop. Prices.
EVGS., 8.30. Wed., Thurs., 2.30. (LAST WEEKS.)
THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS.
Sara Allgood. Maire O'Neill. Arthur Sinclair.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Tem. Bar 5122.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., MON. & WED., 2.30.
In association with Wilfhut, Ltd., Famous Players-Guild, Ltd., presents
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE. C. AUBREY SMITH.
CATHLEEN NESBITT. GEORGE TULLY.

EMBASSY. (Pri. 2211.) Every Evg., 8.15.
GERALD LAWRENCE SEASON.
HAMLET.

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.15. Hamp. 7224.
LONG SHADOWS.
Mats., SATURDAY, 2.30. By Philip Johnson.

GAIETY. (Ger. 2780.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"*THE LOVE RACE.*"
STANLEY LUPINO, LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"*ALMOST A HONEYMOON.*"
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. Gerrard 8724.
Charles B. Cochran's and Maurice Browne's
INTERNATIONAL SEASON.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
THE JAPANESE PLAYERS
Including TOKUJIRO TSUTSUI.

GRAFTON, Tottenham Court-road.
TO-MORROW and NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
ANNAJANSKA.
By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.
And UNUSUAL VARIETY.
WED., FRI., 2.30. Museum 1424. Café opens 6.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.
ANNIVERSARY PERFORMANCE, WED. NEXT.

HIPPODROME, London. (Gerr. 0648.)
First Perf., TO-NIGHT (Thurs.), at 8 p.m.
Subs. at 8.15. Mats. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
(1st Mat., Sat., June 28th.)
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in Association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comedy.
"*SONS O' GUNS,*"
with ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
All Seats Bookable. Box-office now open.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
12th Month of CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
"*BITTER SWEET.*"
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

LONDON PAVILION. 8.15. To-day; Tu., 2.30.
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.
"MR. COCHRAN'S BEST REVUE."—*Daily Mail.*

LYCEUM. TEMPLE BAR 7617.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Mats., Weds. and Thurs., at 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Musical Production.
"*HERE COMES THE BRIDE.*"
CLIFFORD MOLLISON — EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN — RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett, Howell, Harger, and Naldi.
SEATS BOOKABLE from 3s. (Unres., 2s. and 1s.)

LYRIC. POPULAR PRICES. Ger. 3686.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"*LILAC TIME.*"
A Play with Music by FRANZ SCHUBERT.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
EVENINGS, at 8.45. (TWO WEEKS ONLY.)
A SEASON OF BALLET.
KARSAVINA and THE MARIE RAMBERT DANCERS.
Mats., Wednesday & Saturday, 2.45.
Children half-price Reserved Seats Matinées only.
July 7. THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 2.30, 8.30. Mat., Tu., Thur.
OWEN NARES in
THE LAST CHAPTER.
By Edith and Edward Ellis.

PLAYHOUSE. To-night, 8.15. Subs. 8.30.
GLADYS COOPER and GERALD du MAURIER
in "*CYNARA.*"
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
MAURICE BROWNE presents
"*BADGER'S GREEN.*"
A New Play by R. C. Sherriff.
With HORACE HODGES.
EVGS., at 8.30. Mats., Tues. & Thurs., 2.30.
"A LITTLE MASTERPIECE."—*Evening News.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3033.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Wed. & Thurs., 2.30.
HEATHER THATCHER.
CONNIE EDISS. AUSTIN MELFORD.
LESLIE HENSON.

QUEEN'S. (Gerrard 9437.) Last Performances.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MAURICE BROWNE presents
THE OLD VIC COMPANY in
HAMLET.
With MARTITA HUNT and JOHN GIELGUD.
POPULAR PRICES.

QUEEN'S. Gerr. 9437. TO-DAY, at 2.45.
Charles B. Cochran and Maurice Browne present
ANGNA ENTERS.
In Episodes and Compositions in Dance Form.
Mats., at 2.45, June 26 and 27.

THEATRES (continued)

ROYALTY. Gerr. 2690. 8.30. Tu., Th., 2.30.
THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM.
EDITH EVANS. GODFREY TEARLE.
Miles Malleson. Eric Portman.
Martin Walker. Mary Mayfren.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.
"HASTEN TO THE ROYALTY TO SEE THE SALTIEST, MOST ELEGANT COMEDY ACTING OF OUR TIME. A DELICIOUS ENTERTAINMENT."—*Sunday Pictorial.*

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MONDAY NEXT & EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
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EDNA BEST — HERBERT MARSHALL
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**ST. M

Imperial and Foreign News

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS

CONSERVATIVES IN ONTARIO

(FROM OUR CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT)

The great central province of Ontario, with 82 seats, supplies one-third of the members of the House of Commons at Ottawa. Fifty years ago, when Sir John Macdonald, with the help of his lieutenants, Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Chapleau, made Quebec a fortress of Conservatism, Ontario preferred to give the Liberals at least a fair majority. But the real attitude of the majority of Ontarians is that they want to be divergent in every possible way from the Quebecois.

In consequence, ever since Laurier transformed Quebec into a Liberal stronghold, Ontario has favoured the Conservative Party. In 1911 and 1917 the Liberal contingent from Ontario was reduced to below a dozen, and the party has not been in power in the province for 25 years. But at the last three elections the Conservatives in Ontario have not fared as well as they expected and they have been unable to prevent the election of a substantial Liberal minority and of some Progressives. In the late Parliament the Conservatives held 54 out of Ontario's 82 seats, while the Liberals had 26 and the Progressives two.

The Conservatives have a firm hold upon practically all the urban seats. In its tariff views the urban population of Ontario is firmly protectionist, and Mr. Bennett's clear-cut advocacy of higher protectionism suits it thoroughly. Most of the seats now held by Conservative members are reckoned safe, and the party organization is free to take the offensive against the Liberal seats, which are either purely rural or of a mixed industrial and agricultural character. The backbone of the Liberal Party in Ontario has been the yeoman farmer of Scottish blood whose forebears brought with them from Scotland a passionate belief in Liberalism as a great regenerating force in a sinful world. This Scotch rural vote deserted the Liberals in large numbers at the two elections when reciprocity and conscription were the issues, but in 1921 it returned to the old fold in a large measure and has enabled the Liberals to keep a series of divisions in the heart of the western peninsula of Ontario.

THE RELIGIOUS ISSUE

The Conservatives are making a strong attack on the Liberal seats in the counties of Perth, Elgin, Oxford, Huron, and Bruce, and they have been at pains to pick candidates who will appeal to the Scotch-Canadian voters. They know that the latter, strong Presbyterians in religion, dislike acutely the dominance of Catholic Quebec in the councils of Mr. Mackenzie King. But these same Scotch farmers are traditionally antipathetic to protectionism, and their spokesmen have long agitated for an extension of the British preference such as the Government's latest Budget professed to give. It remains to be seen whether their economic interests and beliefs will prevail over their religious prejudices; skilful platform oratory may turn the scale.

If any substantial number of the Liberal farmers of Western Ontario desert their party, as the Conservative managers assert they are certain to do, Liberalism may easily lose half a dozen or more vital seats in this region. The Conservatives are also counting greatly on the help which Mr. Howard Ferguson, the provincial Premier of Ontario, has promised to give them. To-day he has a hold upon the confidence of the people of Ontario such as no provincial Premier has attained since Sir Oliver Mowat. On the plea that Mr. King has challenged his Administration by declaring in the House of Commons that he would not trust any Tory provincial government with a cent of Federal funds for unemployment relief, Mr. Ferguson has begun an oratorical crusade on behalf of Mr. Bennett which makes the Liberals frankly nervous.

FRENCH AND SCOTCH

There have also been certain portents lately boding ill for the Liberals. The party conventions in two constituencies, Glengarry and Nipissing, have rejected the sitting Liberal member in favour of a rival, and such local quarrels must impair the solidarity of the party and imperil both seats. Moreover, the Glengarry affair may have serious consequences. Glengarry is the easternmost county of Ontario on the St. Lawrence, and it was at one time solidly settled by Highland Scottish, many of them Catholics in religion. It was always good fighting-ground between the parties, but for generations its member had borne a Highland name. In recent years there has been a steady penetration of the French-Canadian race into Glengarry, and in many districts they have ousted the old Highland stock.

This year the sitting member, Mr. A. J. Macdonald, was defeated by a French-Canadian, Mr. J. A. C. Huot. The Liberals of Scotch extraction are mightily indignant of what they regard as a piece of racial aggressiveness. It will be exceedingly hard to get these Scotch Liberals in Glengarry to vote for a French-Canadian candidate.

There is some doubt whether all the Ontario seats where the French are in a dominating position are quite safe for the Liberal Party. At the last election in Ontario Mr. Ferguson's judicious concessions in educational regulations about the French language won the good will of many French-Canadian voters, and the Conservatives carried several seats which they had always regarded as hopeless. In Russell County, which includes some suburbs of the capital, the Conservative candidate is a Frenchman who, until a few years ago, was president of one of the Liberal Associations of the county, and his proposer and seconder are both ex-Liberals. French-Canadians outside Quebec have experienced some of the unpleasant consequences of racial solidarity for political purposes, and they are not disposed to give it more than intermittent encouragement.

The seats in Ottawa, which is a double-barrelled constituency, are both held by the Government, and the party which carries Ottawa traditionally carries the country round. In Ottawa much depends upon whether the Civil Service has any serious grievances against the Government of the day, but there is also the complication of a powerful French vote which forces each party to run a French and English-speaking candidate.

At present the Liberals calculate that they will do as well as in 1926 and possibly bring their numbers in Ontario up to 30, but the Conservative optimists predict that they will sweep the province as decisively as in 1911 and leave Liberalism with fewer than a dozen members.

Eight injured men and three bodies have been taken from the ruins of the building at Constantine, ALGERIA, which collapsed while being completed. It is believed that six bodies still lie in the wreckage.

"UNITED STATES OF INDIA"

AMERICAN COMMENT ON THE REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 25

In the course of a leading article headed "The United States of India," the New York *World* this morning welcomes the second volume of the Indian Report as "a sincere approach to a colossal problem."

The Report (says the *World*) is "conservative in temper, but proposes a plan of bold magnitude. . . . It is at least clear that its main principles have been well tested in other lands. A country so large, populous, and diversified as India cannot be properly governed except on the same federal principle that has worked so well in the United States, Canada, Australia, and Brazil. The use of the Provincial Governments as training fields is logical. . . . The Australian and Canadian Provinces went through a long tutelage before achieving federation and Dominion status."

The *New York Times* yesterday commented on the spirit of genuine sympathy shown in the Report, and the "kindly recognition of the aspirations of the Indian people." It pointed out that some at least of the "serious limitations" to Indian self-government contained in the Report are necessary in order to safeguard the rights of minorities and to defend the Provincial as opposed to the Central Legislature.

The *Baltimore Sun* finds the Commission's conclusions and proposals a "good deal less brilliant and satisfactory than was its study of the situation." The *Telegram* and *Evening Post* and the Boston *Transcript* condemn the report as negative and disappointing.

INDIA AND THE KING'S RECOVERY

£71,250 COMMEMORATION FUND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 25

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, presided at the annual meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society last night. The membership of the society—which is only just over 10 years old—increased from 500 in 1921 to 5,000 in 1926, and has since risen to 25,000; in addition, there are 55,000 members of the Junior Red Cross.

Of 11,000 new adult members enrolled last year over 9,000 are in the Punjab and 1,000 in Burma, the rest of India contributing only about 650. All the junior members are in the Punjab.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, chairman of the Managing Body, paid a tribute to the splendid work done for the society by the new general secretary, Miss Norah Hill. He urged the need for the amalgamation of the numerous beneficent organizations in India under the auspices of the society so as to avoid overlapping and to increase their effectiveness.

The Viceroy took official farewell of the society, this being the last year he will preside over its annual gathering. He announced that the fund for which he appealed last year to commemorate the King-Emperor's recovery from his serious illness closed at over 9½ lakhs of rupees [£71,250]. The committee which he had appointed to consider a large number of valuable suggestions for the disposal of the fund had recommended that it should be devoted to combating tuberculosis. The scheme drawn up by the committee had been accepted by official and non-official opinion in the Provinces and had been approved by the King-Emperor.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

MAINTENANCE OF ADEQUATE STANDARD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 24

Success equal to the most sanguine hopes has attended the All-India Conference held here yesterday and to-day in connexion with the provision for the maintenance of proper standards in provincial institutions for medical education. The visiting representatives of all the provincial Governments and universities having medical faculties showed the heartiest spirit of cooperation throughout.

Resolutions were passed regretting the action of the British General Medical Council in refusing continued registration to Indian medical degrees pending the settlement of a system for the maintenance of adequate standards, and recommending the Secretary of State to amend the rules of admission to the Indian Medical Service so as to admit men holding qualifications registrable only in India. But there was unanimous agreement on the desirability of establishing an All-India Medical Council to ensure proper standards and qualifications, and upon details of the method of procedure to this end. The Government of India will forthwith prepare a Bill on those lines and refer it to the local Governments for their observations before submitting it to the Central Legislature for enactment. This process should be complete by the opening of the next Delhi Session.

BORDEAUX WINE CRISIS

CAUSES OF DECREASED SALES

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

The special committee set up by the Government to investigate the state of the wine industry has issued the second volume of its report. This deals with the Bordeaux region, which includes the Gironde, Charente and Charente-Inférieure departments. The committee held meetings and heard evidence at Bordeaux, Blaye, Libourne, Archiac and Cognac.

The position of the Bordeaux region is different from that of Provence, because it produces fine wines with famous names for which the demand is fairly constant, while the producers rely on quality rather than quantity for their success. At the same time, the sales even of these wines are not what they were. The producers attribute this partly to the excessive prices charged by retailers and partly to extensive fraud by mixing and substitution, of which the public is beginning to be aware. Even prices at the vineyard have risen above 250 francs per hectolitre, which is uneconomic. In addition, exports have fallen heavily, the United States market, for instance, being practically lost.

Forty years ago France exported 4,000,000 hectolitres of wine a year; now she exports only 1,300,000 hectolitres, a reduction of 60 per cent. In 1913 Bordeaux exported 700,000 hectolitres; last year it exported 450,000. In the lower grades of wine there is over-production in the Bordeaux region as there is elsewhere. It is chiefly due to the abandonment of other forms of agriculture in favour of wine growing, and to the increase of "hybrid" and heavy-yielding vines. For this the producers have various remedies, mostly the same as those of the Narbonne growers. At Bordeaux, too, they complain of Algeria, though not so much. Among the measures proposed to the committee was the highly popular one of doubling the soldier's wine ration and increasing the allowance of wine in schools. The president of the committee remarked that while the Ministry of Agriculture was trying to extend the habit of wine drinking by propaganda, temperance societies have flooded the schools with pamphlets, in which he read, among other things, that Bordeaux wine could be made of any wine by adding spirits; that brandy was made of acid and zinc; that all liqueurs were made with industrial alcohol, which was illegal; that only water was fit to drink, and that wine was dangerous because one added water to it, and the water contained germs.

French brandy exporters are suffering as much as the wine growers. The export fell from 92,000 hectolitres to 75,000 hectolitres between 1924 and 1929. Great Britain and Sweden are their best customers, but Great Britain now takes only 18,000 hectolitres. The brandy exporters consider whisky their worst enemy in Great Britain.

GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY

RHINELAND AND RUSSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 25

In to-day's debate in the Reichstag on the Estimates for the Foreign Office, Herr Curtius, Foreign Minister, made a speech in which he touched on various aspects of German foreign policy, especially in relation to the evacuation of the Rhineland.

Herr Curtius spoke of the joy which all Germany would feel at the disappearance within a few days of the last foreign soldier from German soil. In certain foreign newspapers it had been suggested that Germany would now "disclose her true aims," and would show her "real monstrous self" to the world. It was very easy to give a reply. The aims of German foreign policy were so clear to any sensible observer from Germany's situation and international relations in general, that it was neither possible nor necessary to obscure them in any way. The liberation of German soil from foreign occupation was only part of a broader foreign policy, which has always been frankly admitted. They would have to continue to strive for full political freedom and equality of status for Germany in spheres in which these could not yet be regarded as recovered. At the same time they must always bear in mind that they had greatest interest in the assurance of peace, under the protection of which reconstruction could be completed.

Unfortunately the so-called "liquidation of the War" was still incomplete. The Saar problem was not yet solved. Since the ratification of the Young Plan the negotiations had been pursued with greater intensity. He assured the Saarlanders that on the German side it was constantly borne in mind that an agreement with France was only possible if it took account of the population's wishes and did not clog the sources of employment and prosperity. Confident as the Germans were of the outcome of the plebiscite contemplated for 1935 in the Versailles Treaty, and little reason though they had to shrink from it, he would consider it a happy event if the Saar question could be settled by voluntary agreement between Germany and France. Mutual relations would gain from such a settlement hardly less than from the evacuation of the Rhineland.

The departments concerned were hard at work on the German reply to M. Briand's memorandum and the Government would probably be able to consider it within a few days. The necessity of a greater solidarity of the countries of the historical and geographical unit Europe was to-day universally realized. But even a quick glance through the memorandum showed something of the great difficulties which appeared when it came to putting this realization into practice. He would mention only two points, the relationship of politics to economics and of the new organization to the League and to countries outside the League.

There may, or may not, be a certain significance in the fact that Herr Curtius proceeded after these reflections to discuss German-Soviet relations. The course of recent events in Moscow had brought not only damage to German interests in Russia and marked restiveness throughout the civilized world over its developments, but such an accentuation of Communism in general that the German Government could not ignore it. Therefore they had thought fit to have a heart-to-heart talk with the Soviet Government, and the result was the joint *communiqué* of June 13. This *communiqué* laid down no new line of policy, but signified "only the confirmation of the earlier principles and the return to things as they were." He trusted that the new phase of an old policy towards the Soviet Union, based on a sort of inventory which had partly been taken (in the political discussions) and was partly in progress (in the economic negotiations in Moscow), would again find the approval of the House. They all knew that a large part of their future political tasks were to be sought in the East. They must remember that much depended on the careful fostering of relations with their eastern neighbours, especially the greatest of them all, the Soviet Union. They must not let the bridges to their greatest neighbour in the East be destroyed, and they believed that in avoiding that they were rendering a considerable service to the cause of world peace.

SOVIET AND THE "COMING WAR"

A CANVASS OF LITERARY MEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JUNE 25

Izvestia has started collecting and publishing statements from literary men throughout the world in which they explain what part, if any, they intend to play in "the coming war" against the U.S.S.R.

The first instalment of statements from writers in Great Britain, Germany, France and elsewhere, mostly accompanied by their portraits, occupies a whole page of *Izvestia*, together with the comments by Radek, who explains that the statements have been obtained through the International Bureau of Revolutionary Literature, founded in Moscow in 1925, which canvassed writers to ascertain their attitude on this subject, which he represents as being not merely a literary question but a matter of life and death for the whole of humanity.

Owing to the "urgency" of the case inquiries were transmitted in some cases telegraphically, and were repeated if a reply did not come promptly. Radek classifies the writers into three groups—revolutionary soldiers, friends, and enemies. The first group is composed of those who replied enthusiastically that they were willing to sacrifice themselves for the defence of the U.S.S.R.; "friends" replied sympathetically, and will hamper any preparations for war against the U.S.S.R.; "enemies" maintained silence.

Izvestia publishes statements obtained from Mr. Galsworthy, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Bernard Shaw, and Miss Ellen Wilkinson. These, except Mr. Shaw, briefly express disapproval of war. Mr. Shaw simply replies, "They will probably hang me." Radek accordingly carefully warns Mr. Shaw to watch his old Fabian friends and the Labour Party for fear that they may already be greasing the noose for his neck.

THE BOMBAY BANKING INQUIRY

SUGGESTED MEASURES AGAINST MONEYLENDERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JUNE 25

The report of the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, published to-day, emphasizes the need for the diffusion of education and the promotion of agricultural improvement and industrial effort.

It estimates the Bombay Presidency's total agricultural debt at 81 crores (£60,750,000), which is 15 times the total of the land assessment. Although exceptionally indulgent to the indigenous banker and the village moneylender, the report recommends drastic measures, including deportation, to stop the terrorism of the Pathan moneylender. While not favouring the proposals for further legislation to license moneylenders and control their operations, it supports the suggested legal provision to regulate their accounts.

The report advocates the creation of an independent Central Land Mortgage Bank, corresponding to the Federal Land Bank under the American system, and suggests that the Central Banking Inquiry Committee should formulate a scheme for an industrial bank. But before that it is necessary clearly to enunciate the industrial policy and establish a department to carry it out. The report approves the scheme for linking indigenous bankers with the central banking institution, thereby endeavouring to bridge the gulf between the two most resourceful and powerful credit agencies in the country.

SEVILLE STRIKE ENDING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JUNE 25

Seville strikers are gradually returning to work. Tramways are running under armed guard; shops have reopened, and the work of loading and unloading ships at the port has been resumed. A Socialist municipal councillor has been arrested.

Alluding to the strike to-day, the Prime Minister, General Berenguer, said "It is a summer flare, nothing more, and is of no importance." Refuse has accumulated to such an extent in the streets at Seville that the Mayor has called upon the strikers to allow its removal in the interests of public health.

THE ICELANDIC MILLENARY

GATHERING OF THE MULTITUDE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

REYKJAVIK, JUNE 25

A depressing drizzle had set in at 12.30 to-day when the King and Queen of Iceland and Denmark landed from Niels Juela amid salutes from warships. They were met at the landing place by the Prime Minister and other prominent people, conspicuous among whom were ladies in the picturesque Icelandic dress. The colouring of many brilliant uniforms and the flags flown by ships was somewhat marred by the rain. The King and Queen passed along the jetty talking and shaking hands with local celebrities, including the British delegation, to be greeted with a cheer from the normally undemonstrative Icelandic crowd as they passed under the arch decorated with the national colours, blue, red and white.

The Crown Prince of Sweden landed a little later from Oscar II. The Royal party will travel to Thingvellir after dinner to-night, where they will live in a wooden house among the other 27,000 people under canvas.

Yesterday afternoon I motored 30 miles out to Thingvellir, "Plain of the Parliament," where the celebrations will open to-morrow. The road is not good, though luckily it has easy gradients. It passes through stretches of gently undulating country strewn with boulders which were once molten lava but which are now covered with wild thyme, thrift, and simple rock plants. Here and there were stretches of vivid green pasture with isolated farms and a few sheep and cows. But the general effect is one of poverty-stricken soil without cultivation and without a tree in the whole 30 miles. Always in the background were forbidding-looking mountains capped with clouds, their bare upper slopes streaked with snow and only bright green patches of grass in the gullies lower down.

The road was filled with a never-ending succession of crowded American motor-cars, taking all and sundry to camp at Thingvellir, their running boards and wings piled with mattresses and bundles, with suitcases and provision boxes tied precariously on behind. A great exodus seemed in progress from Reykjavik, and many motor-car owners were doing a thriving trade. The same sight was seen to-day, when most of the available motor-cars were requisitioned by the Government to transport officials and Press representatives to Thingvellir.

Thingvellir itself amply atones for the grim scenery on the way out. The plain itself, with the huge sheet of water of Thingvallavatn Lake, is bordered on all sides with mountains, some of which are extinct volcanoes which thousands of years ago poured forth molten lava to form a gigantic and very thick lava field. In places this has subsided through earthquakes, leaving deep gullies and fissures bordered by sheer cliffs and carpeted with lush grass, with streams flowing through. The site of the old Parliament is on the bank of the little river Oxara, which cascades over the cliff close to a rock on the cliff face where the Speaker proclaimed the laws. This spot will again be used during the celebrations and there will be speeches from delegates of a dozen countries.

Camps have sprung up all over the plain and in addition to town dwellers country people were flocking to Thingvellir in every sort of vehicle from motor-car to pony cart, with many others afoot. It is estimated that 27,000 people from all parts of Iceland will be under canvas, and the feeding of this multitude will not be easy. Reykjavik was filled this afternoon with University students of both sexes from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

AUGSBURG CONFESSION CELEBRATIONS

DR. GARVIE HONOURED IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 25

The University of Berlin to-day celebrated the four-hundredth anniversary of the Augsburg Confession. To mark the occasion honorary degrees of Doctor of Theology were conferred on three distinguished churchmen, including Dr. A. E. Garvie, principal of New College, Hampstead, and of Hackney College, and a former president of the National Free Church Council.

The new Assembly Hall was filled to overflowing by students and guests. Brightly uniformed contingents of the leading Students' Corps bore their flags to the hall with drawn swords, and deposited them along the walls. The procession included a delegation of women students in feathered sixteenth-century hats of the type worn by some of the Corps, long white coats, broad black and white sashes, black silk stockings and modern shoes.

The address was delivered by the Dean of the Faculty of Theology, Professor Erich Seeberg, who traced the combination of forces which made a Confession out of the evangelical faith and Protestantism out of the Protestants. The Dean then read the *elogia* of the new honorary doctors.

Dr. Garvie, it was pronounced, had signally merited the honours and privileges of a doctor of theology because he had promoted biblical and dogmatic studies by brilliant, keen and copious writings (*qui ut studia biblica et dogmatica libris ingeniose acute copiose scriptis promovit*), and because, as a Moderator of the Free Churches of Britain, he had not only set an example of piety, but, in the storms and stresses of this present age (*in severissimis huius saeculi angustiis*), inspired by evangelical charity and faith (*caritate evangelica inflammatus ac fide*) had not lived to himself but had devoted himself to the promotion of Christian unity throughout the world (*non sibi vixit sed unitati chistianae per orbem terrarum corroborandae totum se devovens*).

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AUGSBURG, JUNE 25

The most important event of the Augsburg celebrations took place here to-day, when a special service to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the affirmation of the *Confessio Augustana* was held in the Barfüsser Kirche, the splendid historical church dating from the thirteenth century. The service, which lasted two-and-a-half hours, was deeply impressive. Representatives of Protestant Churches from all parts of Germany and from some 20 foreign countries were present.

A new authoritative edition of the confessional document of the Reformation (the fruit of the exhaustive studies of a commission of German theological scholars) was presented to the president of the German Theological Church Committee by Professor Lietzmann, the head of the commission. Dr. Burghart, of Berlin, then read extracts from the Augsburg Confession, and the stirring words made a deep impression on all present. The climax of emotion came when, at the close of the service, the gathering of over 3,000 people rose and sang Luther's hymn "Ein fester Burg ist unser Gott."

The Grand Jury of Mercer County, NEW JERSEY, refused to indict any of the very large number of people accused of having violated the "Blue Laws" about Sunday observance.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

M. BRIAND'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 25

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate met to-day to receive a statement from M. Briand, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the foreign situation, and especially the relations between France and Italy.

M. Briand said that the French Government wished to come to a cordial and complete understanding with Italy as soon as possible, and he indicated the conditions under which the discussions could best take place. He added that all doors were open for the expected negotiations. France, he declared, had not ceased to proffer her active participation in the work of settling all outstanding disputes and promoting a friendly solution of existing and possible differences.

M. Briand's statement bears out the interpretation generally placed upon his conversation with the Italian Ambassador yesterday to the effect that the Government was ready and willing to resume discussion upon the points at issue between the two countries if Italy would undertake to facilitate a resumption of the conversations through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

ITALY AND "MILITARY PREPARATIONS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

ROME, JUNE 25

Speaking to-day before the Senate, Signor Mosconi, the Minister of Finance, declared that while Italy had shown her love of peace by proposing a reduction of armaments, she could not shut her eyes to the growing military preparations being made in other countries.

In view of this fact, he said, the Government "is conscious of its responsibility and is mindful of the wise old Roman saying that if you desire peace you must prepare for war. The Government is certain that in case of necessity the Italian people will submit cheerfully to any sacrifice necessary to obtain that minimum of means which may be thought necessary for the defence of the country."

MILAN, JUNE 25

Signor Arnaldo Mussolini, brother of the Duce, in a leading article in the *Popolo d'Italia*, which is reproduced in its entirety by all the Milan and Turin newspapers, writes that those who were surprised last May by the "metallic sound" of the Duce's speeches in Leghorn, Florence, and Milan, and did not know what was behind them, must now be satisfied with the explanation given by the present disclosures as to "the French armaments and war preparations."

The Duce's speeches, argues the writer, were then justified. No one in Europe would any longer have "the colossal impudence to state that the giant programmes of French armaments were a consequence of the speeches of Leghorn, Florence, and Milan. We know now that these armaments were decided upon and financed in 1929 with very clear and definite objects . . . the game is evident and it implies many problems, the first of which is that of our security."

MONACO SUPREME COUNCIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTE CARLO, JUNE 25

Following the recent elections here, the Prince of Monaco has appointed M. Eugene Marquet to be President of the Supreme Council. M. Marquet has been Mayor of Monaco for two years, but will now relinquish that post. M. Etienne Crovetto, who collaborated with M. Marquet in his mayoral duties, is appointed Vice-President.

U.S. WAR PENSIONS

A COSTLY VICTORY FOR THE PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25

The World War Veterans' Relief Bill, in the form given to it by the Senate, was passed this morning by the House of Representatives, has been signed by the Vice-President and the Speaker, and has been sent to the White House.

President Hoover will veto the measure, and at a caucus of Republican members of the House of Representatives last night enough votes were pledged to sustain his veto. These votes were obtained, however, on the understanding that a new Bill acceptable to the President would thereupon be introduced, and this Bill is, in fact, no less than a general pension measure. President Hoover may have won a victory in the matter of the Relief Bill only at an ultimate and heavy cost to the Treasury.

The Bill, which is to be vetoed, and all antecedent legislation dealing with veterans of the War, dealt with the relief of disability only. The measure, for which the President's approval is believed to have been secured in advance, sets up a sliding scale of pensions for disabled men, ranging—as the House of Representatives will have it—from $12 (£2 8s. 4d.) to $40 (£8) a month, depending on the nature and severity of the disability and not claimable by those who make income-tax returns. When it reaches the Senate it is probable that that body will raise the minimum to $20 (£4) and the maximum to $50 (£10) and eliminate the indirect insistence upon demonstrated financial need which is implicit in the income-tax provision. The Bill, in fact, will be a sort of first draft of the general pension measure which members of Congress have always declared should not be written until the War was 25 years behind them.

Where this will end it is not difficult to see. Indeed, one of the oldest members of the Senate Finance Committee offered me a prophecy of the outcome about six years ago, when the Soldiers' Bonus Bill had been vetoed by President Coolidge and passed over the veto. "Nothing is more certain," he said, "than that within 10 years Congress will pass a general Pension Bill covering the World War which will be a continuing charge on the finances of this Government of at least $1,500,000,000 (£300,000,000) a year."

This prophecy has about four years to run, but the advance from the idea of relief for disabled men to that of a general pension scheme is about to be made. Veterans of various wars, with their families and their associations, are to-day an organized minority of immense power. They will ask for what they want and politicians will never fail to respond.

EGYPTIAN COTTON POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, JUNE 25

The Egyptian Government has decided to begin to sell some of the £E.13,000,000 worth of cotton which has been accumulated in store since its predecessors began to buy in November last. This morning it was officially announced in Alexandria that the Government was prepared to sell fully good fair Sakellaridis or long staple cotton at $28 the kantar and $19.80 good fair for Upper Egyptian, or short staple good fair from now until the new cotton crop comes in, when the Government will cease selling. The Government stipulates that cotton purchased from it must be exported before then.

It is reported in the Arabic Press that Atef Effendi Barakat, who was in command of the Parliamentary Police on Monday, has been promoted in appreciation of his action in causing the gates to be opened on that occasion when ordered to do so by the President of the Chamber.

Telegrams in Brief

Two sheds and 27 aeroplanes were destroyed by fire yesterday at the municipal airport at CHICAGO.

The dissolution of the Indo-Chinese Students' Association in PARIS has been ordered by the Court.

Our BRUSSELS Correspondent reports that King Albert has been appointed professor *honoris causa* of the University of Paris.

Mgr. Montes de Oca, Bishop of Valencia, in VENEZUELA, is to be deported for having condemned the system of civil marriage approved by the State.

By a collision on the mountain railway which runs between Siliguri and DARJEELING, one man was killed and 20 persons were injured on Tuesday. Most of the victims were Nepalese. One of the injured is a European nurse.

The Archbishop of Upsala, with the assistance of eight Bishops from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland, consecrated a chapel on Tuesday to St. Ansgar, the "Apostle of the North," near the spot where he built the first church in SWEDEN, 1,100 years ago. The King of Sweden delivered an address.

The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland and the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders yesterday listened to an address on the future of oil transport by Mr. John McGovern, president-elect of the latter body, at SCHEVINGEN, where they are holding their summer meeting.

Cardinal Rouleau, Archbishop of Quebec, has been nominated by the Pope as one of the members of the Sacred Congregation of Rites. Cardinal Rouleau has arrived in ROME in connexion with the canonization next Sunday of the eight Canadian martyrs who were murdered by North American Indians in the seventeenth century.

At a meeting of the Belgian National Chamber of Foreign Trade, the members deplored the destructive effects which the increased duties of the United States tariff would exert on the already unfavourable trade balance of BELGIUM and the United States. They urged the Foreign Minister to use all possible resources to obtain a revision of those duties which specially affected Belgium.

Our JERUSALEM Correspondent telegraphs that the Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the cessation of the locust campaign and the dispersion of *personnel* and the storage of material at strategic spots. A request has been sent to the Wahabi King for permission to conduct investigations into the conditions obtaining in Nejd and to inquire into the habits of the locusts there during the next two months.

GERMAN GREENLAND EXPEDITION

NEW GROUP PREPARING TO SAIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 24

The following telegram, dated June 16, has been received from Dr. Wegener, the leader of the German Greenland Expedition, through the steamer Andrae:—

The Wegener group, accompanied by seven Greenlanders and 49 dogs, pressed forward with a flat-bottomed boat across the ice barrier towards Kamarujuk Bay on June 5, having a difficult passage. The 10-ton motor-schooner Hvidfisken is endeavouring to-day to force the ice barrier with half the expedition.

Another (Eastern) group of the German Greenland Expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Kopp, will sail from Copenhagen to Greenland on July 5 and will be stationed at Scoresby Sound, on the east coast. The chief task of this group will be to study the meteorological conditions, which are of especial importance in connexion with future Transatlantic air services, and it also hopes to make zoological studies. In Scoresby Sound, which is practically unexplored, it is supposed that, owing to a hot spring, there is rich fauna, whereas the rest of Greenland is one of the poorest districts in the world from the zoological point of view.—*Copyright reserved.*

Other Foreign News on following page

"THAT'S A CHALLENGE" says OLD HETHERS

"—and I accept, madam. You'll admit that if you want something cool and cooling, long and lingering, there's nothing like barley water and lemon? Good. Now I maintain that Robinson's "Patent" Barley is cheaper and better than using old fashioned pearl. Why? First, because it's quicker. Very fine ground is Robinson's "Patent" and it mixes as quick as soft sugar, as you might say. Second, there's no waste—ground "Patent" barley means you get all the goodness into the drink. And you'd be astonished, madam, how far a tin goes. Third, you know it's pure—I mean there's no comparing a sealed tin with an open sack, is there madam? But need I go on? After all, it's the time argument counts in these days—I mean it's like the difference between making a pot of tea and boiling a meat pudding . . ."

Hethers' recipe is on the inner lid of each tin of

ROBINSON'S "PATENT" BARLEY

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO. LTD., CARROW WORKS, NORWICH

CVS.2.

THE INDIAN REPORT

OUTBURSTS BY LEADERS

"DO NOT READ IT"

NO REASONED CRITICISM

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 25

The expected storm duly arrived this morning, when the Indian leaders attacked the Statutory Commission's Report with a mixture of hostility and hysteria.

Mr. Jinnah refuses to attach any serious importance to it. "We will have nothing to do with it," cries Mr. Patel. Pandit Motilal Nehru thunders against the crime of buying the Report, and the greater crime of reading it. Sir Phiroze Sethna sees no peace ahead, while Sir Sivaswamy Iyer joins the chorus with an exhortation to throw the Report on the scrap-heap. These are only random quotations from a Press summary of Indian opinion, but they indicate that the pack is in full cry once again.

The trouble is that in scarcely a single instance has any leader taken the trouble to explain what he considers the defects of the Report. Some of them openly boast of their refusal even to open the document; others talk as if their method of studying the Report had been confined to learning the headlines in the Indian Press by heart. The Indian Press itself is little better, and, although fairly full summaries are printed, comment is restricted to shrill abuse.

While the country is still in this temper it is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the real opinion of its people.

A NEW DANGER

Ill-informed and ill-natured as criticism has been to date, it is no use disguising the fact that the reception of the Report by Indians of all communities has been even worse than expected by those who had made a fairly accurate guess at its contents. There is not a single comment in the news to-day that contains anything but hostility from the Indian Press or people.

More serious than the familiar cat-calls from Bombay is the news from the Punjab, where, in spite of the fact that its "War Councils" and Youth Leagues have been declared illegal associations, the Congress announces its intention of carrying on the fight. Feeling is very strained at Lahore, Amritsar, and elsewhere, and the authorities view the situation with some anxiety. Thus early another danger appears on the scene. Practically every outburst to-day makes some reference to the alleged effect of the Report in making the Round-Table Conference unreal. If the agitators succeed in inducing their followers to swallow this sort of stuff, public feeling may well be aroused to such a pitch as to make it difficult, if not dangerous, for the delegates actually to leave for London. Their own hesitation must inevitably be increased if intimidation from outside becomes a fresh factor. What is pretty certain is that the application to the coming session of the Legislative Assembly for the financial grant to cover the expenses of the delegation will be the occasion for a further display of hostility, not only in the Assembly itself but all over the country.

TWO GROUNDS FOR HOPE

Altogether, the outlook for the moment is not particularly cheerful. Hope lies in two directions. The first is that when the present wave of hysteria spends itself we may get something like reasoned criticism of the Report. Even if this be hostile, it will at least show whether the Indians themselves have anything better to suggest. The second is that the essential atmosphere of reality of the Report may eventually penetrate the dark places of Indian politics and bring the politicians out into the open. Once discussion gets under way, the sulky gentlemen who profess to refuse to read the Report may change their minds, if only for fear of being left out in the cold.

Meanwhile the best bit of news to-day does not directly concern the Report, but lies in the fact that the Haji of Turangzai and his son, Badshah Gul, have evacuated their positions. In other words, for the time being at least, the Mohmand movement has broken down. It was early in May when the Haji fell to the ingenuous invitation of Congress-inspired agitators, who persuaded him that the British Raj was on the point of going and that the loot of Peshawar City lay waiting for the asking. The old man's illusions died hard, and it has taken the combined resources of the Army and the Royal Air Force to shift him from his hiding-place at Ghalanai.

To be read in conjunction with this news is the fact that the banks of Peshawar City, which had been closed nearly two months, have now reopened. Altogether the situation on the Frontier seems to have taken a definitely healthy turn.

BOMBAY BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JUNE 25

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Acting President of the Congress, had a further discussion to-day with representatives of the Millowners' Association, and urged the supreme need for the millowners to make some sacrifice in the consumers' interests, and thereby make the campaign to boycott foreign cloth successful. The report that the Pandit had demanded that they should not aim at a higher profit than 5 per cent. is now denied. An agreement is reported to have been reached, according to which the millowners will not raise the price of cloth for a certain period.

The Bombay Government's recent leaflet on the boycott of British goods, in which a comparison was drawn between British and Indian banks, has been withdrawn from circulation so far as possible, and the remaining copies have been destroyed.

*** A report of Sir John Simon's second broadcast address on India appears on page 11.

CONSTABLE OF LANCASTER CASTLE

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has directed the preparation of letters patent granting to Mr. James Travis Travis-Clegg, of Ballrigg, Lancaster, the Office of Constable of Lancaster Castle, vacant by the death of Lord Ashton.

CONSTITUTION OF MALTA

AN IMPORTANT RULING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, JUNE 25

The Court of Appeal to-day, under the presidency of Sir Arturo Mercieca, the Chief Justice of Malta, ruled that the Governor had acted *ultra vires* in declaring the present crisis to be a "reserved matter" under the Letters Patent setting up the Constitution of Malta. The Court consequently ignored the recently enacted Ordinance II. of 1930 giving validity to the Acts passed by the Maltese Legislature, and declared Act I. of 1929, which amended the Constitution by limiting the power of the Senate, to be null and void. The Court found for the plaintiff, annulled the elections which formed the subject of the suit, and gave costs to the plaintiff.

Great interest is shown here as to the effect of this ruling on the British Cabinet's decision to suspend the Constitution, as it is considered to amount to a denial that any emergency exists to justify the Crown in having recourse to Section 41 of the Letters Patent setting up the Constitution, or Section 12 of the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. Consequently it would appear that not only are Ordinance I. of 1930, staying and postponing the General Election, and Ordinance II. of 1930, enacted last Saturday, as well as every Act passed by the Legislature since January, 1929, null and void, but also every future Ordinance which may be enacted by the Governor. It is widely felt that such a state of affairs calls for an immediate remedy.

MALTA, June 25.—It is understood that the Government is applying for leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the ruling of the Court of Appeal.—*Reuter*.

*** In this case, Micallef v. the Minister of Justice and others, the plaintiff sought the annulment of the election of a member of the Senate and of a member of the Legislative Assembly of the late Parliament, on the ground that they had been returned under an Electoral Law passed while two members of the Senate had continued to sit, after having been unseated by the Court of Appeal in Malta, pending the confirmation of that decision by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. By his Ordinance II. of 1930 the Governor of Malta declared that all the Acts of the Legislature of Malta should have full effect until the Legislature might re-enact, repeal, or amend them. The amendment of the Constitution which Act I. of 1929 purported to effect was one which enabled the Legislature, in a joint session of the two Houses, to pass a Bill by a bare majority, instead of a two-thirds majority, and empowered the Governor to summon a joint session to deal with any Bill which the Senate might omit, or refuse, to consider within one month of its being passed by the Legislative Assembly.

THE CRISIS IN MALTA

LORD CUSHENDUN AND THE VATICAN

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

In the Lords, LORD CUSHENDUN raised the question of the crisis in Malta, chiefly in order to be reassured that the suspension of the Constitution was not a stricture by the Government on Lord Strickland. In the course of a fiery speech, he charged the Vatican with having completely misunderstood the constitutional position in a British Colony. The Vatican had supported the insolent action of the ecclesiastical authorities in ordering a British subject to leave the island; it had accepted the offer to send an impartial investigator, only to see that the investigator—Monsignor Robinson—gave the impression to the Maltese authorities of having been satisfied, and then apparently inspired the insolent declaration of Cardinal Gasparri that Lord Strickland—a constitutional Prime Minister—was not *persona grata*. This confusion between moral duty and political interference could not be tolerated, and Lord Strickland must have the firm support of the British Government.

To LORD FITZALAN Lord Strickland appeared to have provoked the trouble by tactlessness and to be more to blame than the Vatican. He did not excuse the action of the ecclesiastical authorities in interfering with politics, except to say that circumstances were conceivable in which a warning that to support a politician would be sinful might be justified.

LORD STRICKLAND himself then declared that he was perfectly willing to consent to anything which did not involve dictation to a Minister of the Crown in political matters by an outside authority. He believed himself that the Vatican had suppressed a report of Monsignor Robinson in favour of a concordat, the terms of which had been agreed with him before Monsignor Robinson returned to Rome. He (Lord Strickland) was now willing to accept the position of adviser to the Governor, and only asked that a further paper should be published giving his defence in full.

This LORD PASSFIELD promised to consider, and meanwhile he supported Lord Strickland's claim that the Vatican's interference in the Maltese elections was quite intolerable. Anxious as he was to resume negotiations, nothing could be done until the Vatican withdrew its refusal to negotiate so long as Lord Strickland was in Maltese politics. The emergency régime decided upon by the Government must last until there was a possibility of free elections. Meanwhile he could say that there was no political significance in the Italian cultural movement in Malta, whose loyalty to Great Britain was unquestioned.

Finding the Government so much in agreement with his own views, LORD CUSHENDUN withdrew his demand for papers.

AN INNOCENT ABROAD

AMERICAN'S ADVENTURE IN MONTMARTRE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 25

Before paying a visit to various Montmartre night-clubs, Mr. James Hamilton, a citizen of the United States, took the precaution of handing over his money, 15 1,000f. notes, to his taxicab driver, with strict instructions that it was to be doled out to him one note at a time.

After spending 3,000f., Mr. Hamilton decided to go home, and asked for the remaining 12,000f. The taxicab driver, affecting a virtuous surprise, gave him a lecture on the distorting effects of champagne upon the human imagination and then drove off at full speed. Mr. Hamilton jumped into the nearest car, which happened to be a fast sporting machine, and gave chase. After a break-neck race he overtook his late driver, who leapt out of his cab and ran down a side street into the arms of a large negro, a Mr. Frank Buller, also a citizen of the United States, who sat on the culprit until the arrival of the police.

THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT

TEN HOURS IN FOG

A NEWFOUNDLAND LANDING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ST. JOHN'S (NF.), JUNE 25

The aeroplane Southern Cross landed at Harbour Grace, Conception Bay, at 10.57 a.m. to-day (Greenwich Mean Time), after a flight of some 31½ hours from Ireland, 10½ hours of which was through dense fog. The machine is being refuelled preparatory to taking off for New York.

Shortly after midnight here the Southern Cross was in the neighbourhood of Cape Race. The airport authorities at Harbour Grace received a message from Major Kingsford Smith saying that he had had a bad night in dense fog and some trouble with his compasses, and they sent a wireless message to him asking him if he was coming to Harbour Grace. He replied that everything was well with him and that he was pushing on to the United States. But later on another message was received from the aeroplane saying that Major Kingsford Smith was making for Harbour Grace, and ordering a supply of 500 gallons of petrol. The machine presently arrived over Harbour Grace. Owing to ground mist Major Kingsford Smith was unable to distinguish the landing ground, and the Southern Cross could not be seen clearly from below. The machine came low and alighted safely, Major Kingsford Smith flying blind. His fuel supply was running low, there being only enough left for four hours. Oil and petrol were ready for him.

Major Kingsford Smith and his companions are quite fit, although they were quite deaf on landing owing to the noise of the engines. Major Kingsford Smith says that the aeroplane behaved splendidly. They averaged 80 miles an hour until they were near Cape Race last night when they ran into thick fog. The airmen pay the highest tribute to the wireless directional signals which they received from Cape Race and Belle Isle stations. Without them, they say, they would have been helpless.

FLYING "BLIND"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 25

The effort of the Southern Cross to reach the United States in a non-stop flight was frustrated by fog, compass trouble, and shortage of fuel. She ran into heavy fog late yesterday afternoon, but rose above it before sunset. Several hours later she still hoped to reach United States territory before landing. After seeing the first streaks of dawn she again became lost in fog and began to fly in wide circles trying to pick up bearings from ground wireless stations or liners. For nearly an hour she was flying entirely "blind." At length Major Kingsford Smith decided to land at Harbour Grace after all. He took a long time to locate the landing field and up till the last moment was still in danger of a fatal crash in fog. Major Kingsford Smith paid a warm tribute to the skill and energy of Mr. Stannage, the wireless operator.

The exhausted airmen are sleeping to-day while the machine is being refuelled for continuing the flight to New York at daybreak to-morrow. They are expected to arrive to-morrow evening, and the traditional New York welcome is awaiting them.

Admiral Byrd and Mr. Fokker (who built the Southern Cross five years ago) are among those who have sent congratulations to Major Kingsford Smith.

Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, has sent the following message of congratulations to Major Kingsford Smith:—"On behalf of the Air Council I warmly congratulate you and your comrades in the Southern Cross on your splendid Atlantic flight."

DIFFICULTIES OF THE FLIGHT

NAVIGATION PROBLEMS

Though the Southern Cross has already done a longer non-stop flight than the one across the Atlantic, this has probably been the most difficult, and emphasizes afresh the peculiar troubles of such a crossing, particularly in the westerly direction.

In June, 1928, Major Kingsford Smith took only some 34 hours for the 3,100 miles' journey from Hawaii to Fiji on his Pacific crossing. In the present instance he has spent over 30 hours on a flight of about 2,200 miles, and the difference is almost wholly accounted for by Atlantic fogs.

The flight is, nevertheless, a notable achievement, for only one aeroplane has ever made the westerly journey across the Atlantic before, and both those flights have demonstrated the unusual problems in navigation offered by the Atlantic in comparison with other wide stretches of ocean. Flight on a compass bearing over long distances is complicated by changing winds, which make the calculation of drift of great importance. The frequent checking of the course by taking bearings is a necessity, and when this is impeded by fog a navigator's task becomes very difficult.

Through most of Tuesday night, the Southern Cross had to contend with such bad conditions, and evidently got off her course in consequence. It is clear, however, that her early promise of fast time was not maintained. An average of 90 miles an hour should have allowed her to reach Newfoundland in about 24 hours, but the fact that she occupied 36 hours was due no doubt to the extension of the flight by an indirect course, and to the wasting of an hour or more in ascertaining her position by wireless, and in making a landing at Harbour Grace in fog.

The aeroplane and her Wright engines are reported to have behaved well, and the flight has shown again that the main problems of the Atlantic crossing from east to west are much more meteorological than mechanical.

The following telegram was sent to Major Kingsford Smith yesterday by the Master of Sempill, president of the Royal Aeronautical Society:—"Earnest congratulations to you and your international crew on your magnificent east-to-west Transatlantic flight. We well remember your splendid flight across the Pacific, and felt sure in advance of the success of your latest venture."

GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME

DISAPPOINTED M.P.S

PLANS FOR AUTUMN SESSION

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

To say that the members of the Labour Party were disappointed with the Prime Minister's statement at question time concerning the Government's plans for the remainder of the Session is to put it mildly, but Mr. MacDonald had taken the precaution of breaking the news gently to them by attending the meeting of the party which was held before the House met.

The party meeting had been called to consider the resolution, which had the support of about 80 members, asking for a restatement of the Government's unemployment policy within the four walls of "Labour and the Nation," but when the meeting opened Mr. H. Snell, who presided, intimated that the Prime Minister desired to make a statement on the Government's proposals with respect to the business to be taken before the end of the Session. Members had expected that some of the Government measures would have to be thrown overboard, but they had not expected that the slaughter would be on such a serious scale. They were apparently too surprised to discuss the subject at any length, and the meeting adjourned after it had been agreed that the question of unemployment should be the first business at the party meeting next week.

The Prime Minister made it clear that the only major Bills which Parliament will be asked to pass before the prorogation at the end of July or early in August will be the Finance Bill, the Coal Mines Bill, concerning which there will be discussions with the executive of the Miners' Federation before future action is decided on, the Road Traffic Bill, the two Housing Bills, and the Land Drainage Bill.

DROPPED BILLS

"With great regret" the Government have decided to drop the Consumers' Council Bill and the Education Bill, though a promise is given that both these subjects will be tackled early next Session. Trade union members were wondering last night how they are to explain to their supporters the fate of the Bills in which they are interested. The Trade Disputes Bill has not been introduced, although the Attorney-General gave notice at the start of the new Parliament that he would present a measure to "amend the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927." The Hours of Industrial Employment Bill, which must be passed before the Washington Hours Convention Bill can be ratified, was not even mentioned by the Prime Minister in his statement yesterday. The Factories Bill, which was promised in the King's Speech, has not seen the light of day, and the Land Valuation Bill, though it has been given a formal first reading, has not yet been printed, and members are left to infer that the difficulties of setting up the necessary machinery are proving insurmountable. When the Budget was introduced, land taxers in the House of Commons protested that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plan to set up the land valuation machinery in a separate Bill would mean that no progress would be made this year, and their opinion is now shared on all sides of the House.

The dropping of the Consumers Council Bill was inevitable, as it has made no progress in Committee, but the Government are severely criticized for their handling of the Education Bill. They withdrew the original Bill, which provided for the raising of the school leaving age to 15 and a system of limited maintenance grants, in order to incorporate in a second measure the concordat which had been reached with representatives of some of the religious denominations on the position of non-provided schools. The Government, however, have found that their Roman Catholic supporters decline to accept the second Bill, and the decision to drop it has avoided a very awkward discussion which would have taken place at a special meeting of the Labour Party this afternoon. The Prime Minister has promised that a new Bill which will deal only with the school-leaving age and the maintenance grants shall be presented before the end of the year, but as it is desired to make the change next April it is clear that time is becoming dangerously short. The Bill will be one of the first measures of next Session, and the Government have no doubt that they will be able to pass it into law, especially as the Liberal Party's Advisory Committee on Education passed a resolution yesterday expressing the hope that the withdrawal of the Education Bill would not prevent the Government from taking the earliest possible opportunity to pass a measure through Parliament raising the school-leaving age to 15.

AUTUMN SESSION

The one point in the Prime Minister's statement which gives general satisfaction is that the new Session is to open in the autumn. This will enable the debate on the Address to be concluded, Supplementary Estimates to be disposed of, and the second readings of a number of Bills to be taken before the Christmas recess. It will also allow of the setting up of the standing committees so that they can settle down to work directly the House meets again in the New Year. The general impression last night seemed to be that the Government will have learned a valuable lesson from the experience of the first Session and that no attempt will be made in future to crowd into one King's Speech promises of sufficient legislation to occupy the House of Commons for a whole Parliament instead of a single Session.

FLIGHT OF SOUTHERN CROSS

WINDING UP THE SESSION

IMPORTANT BILLS TO BE DROPPED

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

Other answers paled into insignificance at question time to-day before the PRIME MINISTER'S announcement that he hoped to wind up the Session towards the end of July. He revealed that this programme implied the sacrifice of a host of Bills, including both the Consumers' Council and the Education Bills. He could only promise that a Bill to raise the school age (but, apparently, not to ratify the agreement for giving grants to non-provided schools) would be passed between the beginning of a new Session at the end of October and the end of the calendar year. The only survivors this Session would be the Coal Mines Bill—the treatment of the Lords' amendments to this measure was being considered—the Road Traffic Bill, the English and Scottish Housing Bills, and the Land Drainage Bill. There would also be time to pass a few non-controversial Bills, and time would be taken to pass emergency legislation, if any, decided on at the conference with local authorities on unemployment.

Socialist members appeared unconsoled by the prospect of the continuance in office of the Government revealed by this programme, and made various unsuccessful pleas for other Bills. There were further signs of unrest at MR. ALEXANDER'S announcement of the naval building programme for 1930, which is to begin in the last quarter of the financial year and is to cost £9,000,000 spread over three years. It will comprise three cruisers armed with 6in. guns, a flotilla of nine destroyers, three submarines, four sloops, and one netlayer. Mr. Alexander carefully explained that this programme had no reference to the building of other Powers, but consisted of replacements essential for the peace-time duties of the Navy.

A POINT OF ORDER

On resuming the discussion of the Finance Bill SIR DENNIS HERBERT raised a very serious point of order that the Budget resolutions did not warrant the clauses designed to prevent improper evasion of taxes by means of "one-man companies." He contended that the clauses applied to companies outside British jurisdiction, but that his point was not obstructive because the Government could either exclude foreign companies or bring in a new financial resolution.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that the Budget resolutions did cover foreign companies, but that, if not, the point ought to have been raised on second reading, and that the clauses, not having been printed in the type—italics—which shows that a financial resolution is necessary, could not be challenged now. Unlike Socialist back-benchers, who did not appreciate the importance of the constitutional practice of sanctioning taxing proposals by previous resolution, the Chairman gave full and patient hearing to the further statements of MR. CHURCHILL and SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON-EVANS; but he would not change his ruling.

The Opposition properly submitted for the moment, but intimated that they must submit their case to the Speaker. It was:—

(1) That the statutory meaning of "company" is a company subject to British jurisdiction.

(2) That even if a taxing clause is not printed in italics it must be preceded by a resolution—otherwise, as SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN observed, Ministers might evade challenge by changing the typography of Bills.

(3) That the failure to submit a point of order on second reading, when two previous Speakers had ruled that similar points should properly be submitted in Committee, did not invalidate the raising of that point in Committee.

PROPOSED SAFEGUARDS

MR. SNOWDEN then offered a "conciliatory" explanation of the amendments which he proposed in the clauses. They were designed to safeguard estates transferred to private companies paying in estate duty more than the proper proportion of the benefit enjoyed by the deceased, and to exclude from double duty the proceeds of a genuine sale by the deceased to a private company. The matter was technical and the explanation rather obscure, so that the Opposition had an excuse for obstructive tactics, which finally broke down MR. SNOWDEN'S good temper. He threatened them with the guillotine and complained of their "tomfoolery."

The threat of an awkward sitting was, however, finally averted by MR. SNOWDEN'S consent to withdraw the clauses and reprint them with his proposed amendments, and progress thereafter became brisk. A point of some interest in the later debate was LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY'S suggestion that bequests to the National Trust should be exempt from estate duty; and MR. SNOWDEN hinted that it might be favourably considered next year, after the Committee now sitting on the question had suggested means to overcome practical difficulties.

RAID ON NEW YORK RESTAURANTS

PROHIBITION AGENTS AT A DANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 25

Federal Prohibition agents last night raided two fashionable New York restaurants, the Central Park Casino, which is owned by the Municipality, and the roof garden of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. At the Casino they arrested nine of the patrons, in addition to the lessee and the *maitre d'hôtel* and eight waiters.

At the Ritz restaurant only employees were arrested—the manager of the roof garden, a lift operator, and six waiters. The manager was charged with permitting the waiters to serve intoxicating drinks, and the lift man with having sold the liquor. The agents alleged that in one of the rooms of the hotel and in the roof garden they were able to buy whatever they wanted. In a specific case they stated that they bought a bottle of champagne and a pint of whisky for $15 (£3).

The raid at the Casino occurred when there were about 500 guests present, including a number of Latin-American diplomatists. A dance was in progress when one of the patrons, a Federal agent, whispered in the ear of the leader of the orchestra, who instantly stopped the music. The agent quietly expressed his regret at interrupting the festivities, and asked everybody to resume their seats after explaining who he was. Then he and his assistants arrested the persons pointed out to them by other agents, who, in the guise of guests, had taken notes for an hour or more of those who had forbidden beverages on the tables or in ice-buckets beneath.

The Federal authorities will ask the Courts to direct that the Casino Restaurant and the Ritz-Carlton roof garden be padlocked for a year or more, as they alleged that the liquor was served in both places with the consent of the management.

WIMBLEDON

A GOOD DAY FOR BRITAIN

It was a good day for the British lawn tennis players at Wimbledon yesterday and six of them reached the fourth round of the competition for the Singles Championship. It is a long time since they have done so well. The finest victory was that of F. J. Perry over the Italian player H. L. de Morpurgo, who was the second of the eight seeded players to be beaten. Other good victories were won by G. P. Hughes, H. F. David, J. C. Gregory, and H. W. Austin, while H. K. Lester beat one of the veterans, J. B. Gilbert. The last of the Japanese and the Australian players were beaten during the day, and the 16 who remain include, beside the six British players, five Americans, two Frenchmen, a New Zealander, a South African, and a Hungarian. The one surprise in the women's matches was the defeat of Miss J. Sandison, of India, by Miss M. Slaney. The report of the play, results and programme for to-day will be found on page 8.

THE LORD'S TEST MATCH

Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower announced yesterday that invitations to be present at Lord's to-morrow, when the second Test Match against Australia will be begun, have been sent to J. C. White (Somerset) and G. O. Allen (Middlesex). This makes the number of players who have received invitations up to 13.

THE TIENTSIN CUSTOMS QUARREL

NORTHERNERS' SUCCESS IN SHANTUNG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JUNE 25

Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung, was occupied by Shansi forces this morning.

The commercial community here is much exercised by the situation in regard to the Customs at Tientsin, where, as matters now stand, duties on imports are payable to Yen Hsi-shan's nominee, while at Shanghai the Customs refuse to release goods for trans-shipment to Tientsin until the import duty has been paid here. This demand for payment, authorized by the tariff duties twice over, if maintained is regarded as certain either to kill trade with Tientsin through Shanghai or to divert the trans-shipment traffic between Shanghai and North China from Chinese ports to Japan, to the disadvantage in particular of British shipping interests along the China coast.

The diplomatic body in Peking have apparently taken the line that the direction of the Customs, formerly under international protection, is now a purely Chinese concern and that it is not their business to interfere if the Chinese quarrel among themselves about the revenue. That attitude may be diplomatically correct, but if maintained leaves the Customs at the mercy of military rivals and risks the break up of an administration which not only ensures the smooth working of foreign trade but is responsible for other essential services, such as the lighting of the coast and the conservancy of the rivers.

All informed Chinese recognize the special importance of the Customs, and it should not prove unacceptable to either side if, in the war now proceeding, the diplomatic body, in the interest of all concerned, proposed a *modus vivendi* to bridge the present crisis.

ECONOMIC POLICY FOR THE EMPIRE

T.U.C. COUNCIL AND NEED OF SECRETARIAT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress yesterday adopted its Economic Committee's report which recommends the development of an economic policy for the Empire. Tariffs are not discussed in the report, which is to be issued to-day for publication. The General Council and the National Executive of the Labour Party met jointly and decided to issue the reports on family allowances upon which opinion is sharply divided.

An official statement issued after the meetings was as follows:—

The General Council considered again the report of the Economic Committee dealing with the formation of economic groups of nations with an appendix amplifying and explaining the original reports. The General Council endorsed the two documents and decided to submit them to the forthcoming Congress at Nottingham in September.

Briefly, the original report set out the views of the Economic Committee on the formation of economic groups of nations, such as the suggested United States of Europe, and the economic unity of the British Commonwealth. The report favoured the development of closer economic relations between the constituent parts of the British Commonwealth. It is made clear in the appendix that the question of tariffs did not enter into the Committee's discussions.

As a first step the report suggests the formation of an economic secretariat for the British Commonwealth and the holding of periodical conferences to evolve an economic policy for the British Commonwealth independent of party politics. The text of the two documents will be issued to the Press to-morrow for publication.

At a joint meeting of the General Council and the National Executive of the Labour Party it was decided to publish the majority and the minority reports on family allowances. The text of these documents will also be circulated to the Press to-morrow.

THE NAVAL TREATY

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The debate in the House of Lords on Lord Beatty's motion calling attention to "the serious effects which will ensue to this country from the proposed Naval Treaty," which was originally fixed for this afternoon, has been postponed until Tuesday of next week.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Allied Ironfounders.
Bank of British West Africa.
Barcelona Traction, Light and Power.
Beechams Pills.
General Electric Company.
Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds.
Mexican Railway Company.
Poderosa Mining Company.
Smithfield and Argentine Meat.

U.S. AND NAVAL TREATY

DELAYING TACTICS BY SENATORS

PRESIDENT FIRM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25

The famous but mysterious round-robin to the President asking him not to call the Senate in Special Session for the consideration of the London Naval Treaty, but to allow the question to stand over until the December Session, made its appearance yesterday afternoon. It was signed by 23 Senators, and is understood to bear some terminological resemblance to the Declaration of Independence of 1776. The White House admits having received it, but reminds inquirers that a large majority of the Senate has already indicated to President Hoover its belief that the Treaty should be considered and ratified as soon as possible.

In the preparation and style of the round-robin can be discerned the fine Italian hand of Senator George Moses, of New Hampshire, who takes pride in his reputation as the greatest master of obstruction in the history of Parliamentary procedure. It is his boast that nobody—himself excepted, *bien entendu*—has ever realized what infinite possibilities of delay are concealed in the rules of the Senate, which are as a rock from which waters of confusion will gush out under the stroke of this later prophet. Doubtless this is so, but it might be dangerous to put the matter too severely to the proof. And there are not wanting those who think it ungracious of Senator Moses, who has just returned from six agreeable months of European wandering, to insist so soon on the adjournment of the body in whose labours he has had so little part.

Indeed, it was apparent this morning that the round-robin had not found favour with a good many Senators. There was even a suggestion that, by way of implied protest, the Treaty might be taken up before the adjournment, and there is word of the dispatch to the White House of a second round-robin, this one bearing 24 signatures, asking the President not to give way where the Treaty is concerned. President Hoover is not likely to yield in this matter. He has paid too heavy a price for compliance already, and to back down before a group of obstructionists when he knows that the Treaty will pass by a comfortable majority when, and if, it is brought to the vote would be nothing less than a confession that he has no leadership to give.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended June 14 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	184,100	48,300
Durham	542,000	136,300
Yorkshire	345,900	168,600
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales	208,400	89,100
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ..	261,600	116,500
Stafford, Worcester, Salop, and Warwick	132,600	73,400
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	375,800	171,500
Other English Districts*	76,700	24,700
Scotland	596,800	95,500
Total	2,723,900	923,900

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset; and Kent.

The output for the preceding week was 4,704,900 tons, and the number of wage-earners 927,200.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Covent Garden	ROMEO ET JULIETTE	8

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Daly's	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duchess	THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS	2.30 & 8.30
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Embassy	HAMLET	8.15
Everyman	LONG SHADOWS	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	THE JAPANESE PLAYERS	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LILAC TIME	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	KARSAVINA AND MARIE RAMBERT DANCERS	8.45
New	THE LAST CHAPTER	2.30 & 8.30
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.15
Prince of Wales	BADGER'S GREEN	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	ANGNA ENTERS HAMLET	2.45 8.15
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
Vaudeville	RUTH DRAPER	2.45 & 8.45
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Palladium		2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

Aeolian Hall	MME. ANNE THURSFIELD AND MISS MATHILDE VERNE	12
	MR. JACQUES VAN LIER	8.15
Grotrian Hall	MISS E. LUND	8.30
London Museum	MISS DOROTHY SILK AND PROFESSOR DONALD TOVEY	7.30
Wigmore Hall	MISS VERA DE VILLIERS	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Olympia	INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW	2 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m to 11 p.m

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	LADIES OF LEISURE	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	JOURNEY'S END	2 to 11
Capitol	THE BIG SHOT	12 to 11
Carlton	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
Empire	A LADY TO LOVE	12 to 12
Kensington	DARK RED ROSES	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2 to 11
New Gallery	THE ARIZONA KID	2 to 11
Plaza	BEHIND THE MAKE-UP	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	ROARING DUSK 2.30, 5.30, & 8.40	
Prince Edward	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30 & 8.30
Regal	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	PARIS	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	ON THE LEVEL	12 to 11

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Winds becoming moderate south-easterly or easterly; cloud increasing; perhaps some rain later; rather warm.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Rather unsettled, with a tendency for thunder developing in the South. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The King and Queen were present yesterday at the service of thanksgiving in St. Paul's which marked the reopening of those parts of the Cathedral which have long been closed during the work of preservation. As they entered the City at Temple Bar the Lord Mayor presented to the King the Pearl Sword of the City in accordance with ancient custom. (pp. 17 and 18)

After the reopening of St. Paul's yesterday Major Astor, on behalf of *The Times*, presented to the Dean and Chapter *The Times* book containing a complete list of those who subscribed to the fund raised by this journal for the preservation of the Cathedral. (p. 18)

Speaking to the Imperial Press Conference yesterday, on "England After the War," Mr. Baldwin said he was certain that those responsible for the Labour Party would be more frightened than any one in the country if in the near future they found themselves in command of a large majority in the House of Commons, because they knew the education of their party was not complete. That education, he added, would proceed, and he was not afraid of the future of our country. (p. 13)

A White Paper published yesterday contains a report on industrial conditions in the principal iron and steel areas of the Continent. The report was prepared by a delegation sent out by the Committee of the Economic Advisory Council appointed to consider conditions and prospects in the iron and steel industries. (p. 18)

The Government's new policy in relation to unemployment was outlined by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Transport at a meeting with representatives of local authorities yesterday. It involves increased help of various kinds for local relief schemes and in connexion with roads. (p. 11)

The Examiners in Zoology in the final Honour School of Natural Science at Oxford issued a Class List yesterday. Two elections to official Fellowships at Merton College are announced. (p. 10)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday discussion, in which Lord Strickland took part, arose on the position in Malta. (p. 9)

In the House of Commons further debate took place on the Finance Bill. Earlier the Prime Minister announced the Government intentions as to legislation before the Session ends. He stated that the Education Bill and the Consumers' Council Bill will be dropped. (p. 9)

Mr. Cook, the Conservative candidate in the North Norfolk by-election, made a statement yesterday on his position in regard to Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook. (p. 13)

Lord Elibank has written a letter to Mr. Baldwin taking strong exception to the Conservative leader's reference in his speech to the party meeting on Tuesday to a conversation in which the selection of Cabinet Ministers was discussed. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The official order of ceremonial for the visit of Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan, who will arrive in London to-day as the guests of the King and Queen, is issued. (p. 21)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Indian leaders have attacked the Statutory Commission's Report with a mixture of hostility and hysteria. Our Special Correspondent telegraphs that the reception has been worse than expected. Practically every outburst makes some reference to the alleged effect of the Report in making the Round-Table Conference unreal. (p. 16)

Sir John Simon last night broadcast the second of his talks on the Report of the Statutory Commission. He said he hoped the discussion on the Report, both in India and in Great Britain, would be not merely critical, but would be directed to facing the real difficulties of the problem and to framing positive proposals. (p. 11)

The aeroplane Southern Cross, having been delayed by fog, was forced to land yesterday at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland. It had taken nearly 32 hours in the flight from Dublin. (p. 16)

Twenty-three Senators have sent a round-robin to President Hoover asking him not to call the Senate in Special Session for the consideration of the Naval Treaty, but to allow it to stand over until the December Session. Our Washington Correspondent says that the President is unlikely to yield. (p. 16)

SPORT

Lady Ludlow's four-year-old filly Show Girl, ridden by Elliott and trained by Watts, won the Northumberland Plate at Newcastle yesterday by a neck from West Wicklow, with Luffness, third. (p. 6)

The names of J. C. White and G. O. Allen have been added to the list of players invited to attend at Lord's to-morrow for the second Test Match. (p. 7)

The Hurricanes beat the 17th/21st Lancers in the semi-final round of the Champion Cup at Hurlingham yesterday by nine goals to three. (p. 6)

The All-England Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Wimbledon yesterday, when six British players won their way into the fourth round of the Singles. (p. 8)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Buenos Ayres and Pacific Debenture Issue; Gilt-Edged Stocks; the White Star Preference Dividend; Australia and the Bank of England; General Electric Company Meeting; the Mexican Outlook; Problems of British Industry; and Life Assurance and Trade Depression. (p. 22)

In Lombard-street loans were in abundant supply at 1½ to 1¼ per cent. for the day, and 2½ to 3 per cent. into July. Three months bills weakened to 2½-2 5-16 per cent. Sterling on New York was firm. Spanish and Argentine currencies were weak, pesetas falling to a new low record. Silver rose ½d. to 15 9-16d. per oz. (p. 22)

THE REPORT AND AFTER

Though prudent critics have refrained from committing themselves after no more than a possible forty-eight hours' study, the main lines of attack on the Indian Report are becoming tolerably clear. Here in England they seem likely to concentrate on the proposal to transfer the maintenance of "Law and Order" to responsible Indian Ministers in the various Provinces. That was a bold and serious step to complete self-government, as the Commissioners themselves are manifestly conscious, and every one who cares to understand the reasoning which has led them to it will be well advised to ponder their dispassionate statement of the case both for and against the change. Briefly the argument, of which a good deal will be heard in this country, for retaining the Police as a "reserved" Department is based upon the fact that an Indian Minister of Police must almost of necessity be a member of one or other of the great religious communities whose incessant feuds are the principal menace to internal peace. It does not follow that his action would on that account be cramped or biased. The point is that it would inevitably be suspect—both to his own friends and to the general public. One of the supreme advantages of the British régime is its impartiality between rival Indian religions; and the value of this natural impartiality goes far beyond the actual suppression of a riot into the whole region of appointments, promotions, and discipline in which the capacity to suppress a riot is formed. Nevertheless the Commissioners are unanimous in their view that the time for the change has come. "Law and Order" is the first interest of every Indian citizen." "A continuation of the present situation leads "nowhere." With the logical consistency which marks the whole Report they point out that the reservation of the Police can only mean the perpetuation of dyarchy, and that they and all their witnesses have already condemned dyarchy for its "blurring" of responsibility. Responsible government in the fullest sense of the words—responsible government within areas that admit of it and with safeguards designed only to keep it in being—is the purpose they have in view. That is their case for the transference of Law and Order. There will be no true self-government without it. There will be no real sense of responsibility till it is possible to conceive of the day when the populace of the Punjab erect statues for suppressing and not for stimulating disorder, and an Indian Minister who has betrayed his trust is hanged by Indians from a banyan in Bengal.

Meanwhile criticism in India, so far as it is not mere prearranged abuse, seems to have settled on the phrase that the Report is "un-"imaginative" (as though constitution-making were work for a popular novelist). More precisely SIR JOHN SIMON and his colleagues are supposed to have run counter in some way to the repeated pledge that Dominion status is the goal of British policy. The critics who are taking that line may be recommended even more than the others to devote a little time to the document itself, and especially to the concluding sentences of the luminous statement of the case for a federal Constitution. They will find in that passage the most complete refutation of the theory that the change in direction suggested by the Report tends away from Dominion precedents.

"In Australia and South Africa, for example, unity "at a common centre was only brought about a "substantial time after each of the constituent units, "or at any rate most of them, had achieved self-"government. The same thing is, in substance, true "about the Dominion of Canada. The very name "of the United States illustrates the same sequence." There is a widespread and very natural desire on the part of Indian patriots that their own evolution should take the common course, that they should be regarded as belonging to the same line of succession as the existing Dominions and capable of the same destiny. They are complaining now that they are being offered something different. Yet the truth is that this desire to follow precedent is not merely recognized in the new plan of advance, but is recognized for the first time—since in many other directions besides that of Law and Order the present situation would "lead nowhere"—and is satisfied, as the existing Constitution could never satisfy it, by a definite plan for the gradual inclusion of the Indian States. The goal henceforth is a complete, not a truncated, Dominion. Nor is it without interest that the full significance of the federal solution (as the one practical line of approach to an All-India Dominion) should have been grasped and approved most firmly by those English newspapers which have inherited Liberal traditions. The *News-Chronicle* understands it. The *Manchester Guardian* goes so far as to hail the extended goal as something "greater than either Dominion "status or independence—a self-governing "federation unparalleled in the world's history, "free and strong to shape its own destinies." It would be well that the British Government, which has not been too intelligently served by its own supporters in the Press, should take some means of emphasizing the same truth about the Report, for it may become a matter of no little moment in India when the present phase of childish petulance has passed.

One further point for the consideration of the Government. The Statutory Commission, by common consent, have discharged their task to the full. The next landmark in the course laid down for British policy—laid down on the initiative of the Commissioners themselves and endorsed in this country by every party leader—is the meeting at the end of October, for free and informal discussion, between representatives of Great Britain, of the Indian States, and of British India. How is this Conference to be composed? How, in particular, is the British part of it to be composed? The question has been asked in these columns before, but there has been no indication so far, either in the House of Commons or elsewhere, of the direction in which the PRIME MINISTER's mind is moving. Meanwhile provision is already being made at Simla for the Indian delegations—to the extent, it is said, of some fifty spokesmen for British India, while a more modest dozen or so are expected from the States. When full allowance is made, as it has presumably been made, for an extensive boycott of the Conference, these projected numbers suggest something of the diversity of interests for which it is thought necessary to find representation. There is no reason of course, when there is no question of counting heads, why the British team should be commensurate in size. On the other hand it must at least be commensurate in authority, in intelligence, above all in grasp of the complicated subjects under discussion. The Government will make a profound mistake if they do not endeavour to constitute such a British delegation as will have the backing of all parties in Parliament and will consist of the best experts in the Indian problem in whatever quarter they can be found. It seems incontestable, for instance, that SIR JOHN SIMON and one or more of his colleagues of the Commission should take part in it, since no one else in England has so great or so recent a knowledge of the facts on which constitutional reform must be founded. The whole record of the Commission—its composition from men of all parties, its subsequent plea for the extension of its terms of reference, its joint suggestion of the forthcoming Conference, the final and most impressive unanimity of its recommendations—is an object-lesson in the proper method of procedure of which all parties alike may be proud. "There are subjects," wrote LECKY more than thirty years ago—when his statement was far less pertinent than it is to-day—"which cannot be introduced without the "gravest danger into the arena of party con-"troversy. Indian politics are a conspicuous "example." If this non-party dealing with India can be maintained to the end, then it will solve one half of the difficulties at once. What is more, it will have a very material influence on the other and more stubborn half, for Indian factions feed on British differences.

Lost Through Overloading

The news that the Education Bill has foundered through overloading will cause little surprise. It was a mistake to attempt to combine two Bills into one, and thus to strengthen the opposition to both. In principle the raising of the school age to fifteen is accepted, though the proposed provision of maintenance grants is highly controversial. The original Bill, it will be remembered, dealt with this subject only, and with persistence and statesmanship it might well have passed with some financial amendment. But before the Bill had made much progress the broad lines of an agreement on what used to be called the religious question were reached between spokesmen of the Church of England, the teachers' representatives, and the local authorities. Only last week this agreement was endorsed by a strong majority of the Church Assembly. At the same time it had become obvious that owing to sectarian opposition and the traditional difficulties of the problem more time than a bewildered Government could spare would be necessary before the concordat could be endorsed by Parliament. The Bill, therefore, in its present form, has been dropped, and it will be introduced in the autumn without the religious clauses.

So much that is vital depends on a sound settlement of both parts of the Bill that the decision will be accepted, though with regret. Tares sown by hurried legislation are not easily uprooted; and the Government have too much work on hand already. In the autumn, according to the present intention, the Bill will be reintroduced in its original form. In the meantime the clause relating to maintenance grants should be reconsidered. The delay will also give those responsible for Church schools time to digest the advice offered so emphatically by the Assembly. The schools of the National Church must take their place in the national system of education which is now under reconstruction—but only on terms which recognize that without the Church's contribution, both now and in the past, no such national system would be possible.

New Naval Construction

MR. ALEXANDER announced in the House of Commons yesterday the 1930 programme of naval construction. It includes three 6in. gun cruisers, a torpedo flotilla of a leader and eight destroyers, and three submarines, together with some minor vessels. In the ordinary course the programme for the year would have been made public in March, when the Navy Estimates were introduced and the FIRST LORD made his statement. At that time, however, the Naval Conference was still sitting, and the Government very naturally preferred to await its outcome before deciding what ships and how many should be laid down this year. If, for example, the Conference had agreed to the proposal made by Britain and the United States to abolish submarines, there would clearly have been no need to include any vessels of that class in this year's programme. If the announcement has been postponed for over three months, actual construction is to be still further delayed, for orders to lay down the ships are, MR. ALEXANDER states, not to be given till the last quarter of the financial year. The result and, of course, the object of this additional delay is to keep as low as possible the Supplementary Estimate which will have to be passed to cover this year's expenditure. Whereas the cost of the programme will be about £9,000,000, spread over three years, MR. ALEXANDER does not expect to have to ask the House for as much as £80,000 this year. In the original estimates he cancelled over half of the 1929 programme, and thus effected a saving for the current twelve months of over £4,000,000, so that the amount spent altogether on new construction this year will be considerably below normal. Not very much of this, however, is a real economy. Admittedly the cancelling of two cruisers and several other vessels of last year's programme had to be taken into account in fixing the present programme; and, if practically nothing is to be spent this year on the 1930 ships, it only means that more will have to be provided in the Estimates of 1931 and 1932. But that MR. ALEXANDER possibly thinks may be a problem for his successor—and for MR. SNOWDEN's.

One of the advantages which it was hoped the Naval Treaty would secure for the Navy and for the dockyards has not taken shape, at any rate not in MR. ALEXANDER's statement. The Treaty fixed the maximum number of ships in each category for each of the three Powers, and it was hoped that this standardization would enable programmes to be fixed for a term of years, not for a single year, and that the necessary construction could be spread out so that employment in the dockyards could be maintained at a constant level. The strength in cruisers and destroyers accepted by Britain is so meagre—so dangerously meagre—that there can be no question of our not building up to it. In these circumstances it was naturally expected when the Conference was over that the Admiralty would produce a programme, not for one year only, but providing, spread over a period, for all the construction necessary to keep the Fleet at the required strength up to December 31, 1936, the date fixed in the Treaty. That has, apparently, not yet been done; and the dockyards will still have to go on under the old system, making hand-to-mouth arrangements for plant and labour. It can scarcely be that the point has been overlooked, for in his speech of May 15, defending the Naval Treaty, the PRIME MINISTER went out of his way to dilate on the evil of a fluctuating demand for labour in the yards. By the Treaty Britain is allowed to complete 91,000 tons of new cruiser construction by the end of 1936. That is sufficient for fifteen ships of 6,000 tons, or a little more, and, since it takes between two and three years to build a cruiser, the whole of the fifteen should be laid down before the end of 1933, which is an average of five—not three—a year. What are the Government plans for construction between now and 1936 is a question that should certainly be asked in the discussion of the Treaty which LORD BEATTY proposes to raise in the House of Lords next week.

The Borrowers

The PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons yesterday that further legislation in connexion with the Unemployment Insurance Fund would be necessary before the recess. "Further "legislation" can only be a synonym for "more borrowing." The Fund is within £7,500,000 of the statutory limit of its borrowing powers, the number of the unemployed is over 600,000 above the point at which income would balance expenditure, and the deficit is increasing by about £500,000 every week. It must be particularly painful to Ministers to be thus compelled to offend their most cherished principles. MR. SNOWDEN, in particular, whose unswerving aversion from borrowing was, according to his own account, the main inspiration of his Budget, must feel very deeply the fact that by the end of the year a Fund to which he has already devoted annually an extra £12,000,000 of the taxpayers' money will have had to borrow in addition anything up to £20,000,000 more than was contemplated by his less conscientious predecessors. MISS BONDFIELD will have to find language to deplore the inevitability of borrowing even more strenuous than that with which she condemned the practice when she first resorted to it earlier in the year. MR. THOMAS will remember his suggestion that the state of unemployment in February, 1930, would compare favourably with that in February, 1929, and from the recesses of the Dominions Office there may come the cry of the stricken AGAMEMNON—Οἴμοι, οἴμοι, δεύτερον πεπλήγμενος.

It is the more astonishing that, with the stage set for such an Aeschylean outcry against Fate, the Government should have taken no steps to ward off the blow which is implicit in a policy of propping up the finances and simultaneously undermining the principles of the existing system of unemployment insurance. Their expensive stop-gap measures were supposed to last only for a year, and then to be replaced by a considered revision of the whole of the social services. But MR. GREENWOOD declared only last week that the preliminary survey was "going to require continuous consideration "from this and other Governments," and that he could name no date when it would be completed. Meanwhile MISS BONDFIELD is still so little conscious of the proper distinction between an insurance scheme and poor relief that she actually glories in the fact that "a very large "proportion" of the 150,000 persons who have ceased to draw outdoor relief "has been trans-"ferred to the live register"—to be supported out of money borrowed by the State instead of raised by the rates. Lastly the Government have invited local authorities to "conspire" with them to borrow more money for relief works, and are about to enter into conference with the Liberals, the essence of whose policy is borrowing. The "emergency legislation" at which the PRIME MINISTER hinted yesterday can only result in the more rapid fructification of this "conspiracy" into expenditure. In view of this record and of these prospects the public may be excused for thinking that the sorrow of Ministers at the thought of borrowing bears a strong resemblance to the sobs and tears of the Walrus as he sorted out the oysters of the largest size.

A Great Flight

After the Pacific, the Atlantic! MAJOR KINGSFORD SMITH, the first and, so far, the only airman to fly the Pacific, landed safely yesterday morning at Harbour Grace in Newfoundland, a little less than thirty-two hours after leaving Portmarnock Strand. Dense fog caused delay and compelled him to descend at the airport there instead of pushing on to the United States in a non-stop flight, as had been his intention. He goes on again almost immediately to New York, and thence to San Francisco to complete the circuit of the world in the Southern Cross, in which he made his famous flight from San Francisco to Sydney two years ago, and in which he flew last year to England. Even so far as it has already gone it is a great achievement, bringing honour to him and his companions. Australia, which has produced so many great airmen and holds so many of the great air records, is rightly hastening to do him honour.

It is not, of course, by any means the first time the Atlantic has been flown. That feat was accomplished ten years ago when the late SIR JOHN ALCOCK and SIR ARTHUR WHITTEN BROWN flew from Newfoundland to Ireland, and every one remembers COLONEL LINDBERGH'S famous flight from New York to Paris in 1927. Those, like others that followed, were West-East flights. It was not till April, 1928, that anyone succeeded in crossing in the contrary direction, though many tried and perished in the attempt. In that month a German, CAPTAIN KÖHL, with two companions succeeded in getting across from Ireland, but they were compelled to descend on a small island off the Labrador coast, from which they had to be rescued. To MAJOR KINGSFORD SMITH and his companions—an Irishman, a Dutchman, and a South African—it has been left to make the first East-West crossing without mishap. It is a success they have deserved, not only by their skill, their intrepidity, and their endurance, but by the care and foresight with which they prepared for the adventure. It has been a triumph of science and of organization as well as of courage.

THE PEKING SKULL

EARLY MAN IN CHINA

KINSHIP TO THE ANTHROPOID APES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The arrival of the official report on the Peking skull and the opportunity we now have of studying the undeveloped cast of it, which recently arrived in England, enable me to answer the many queries I have received as to the reasons for attaching to the discoveries in China the exceptional importance defined in my letter to *The Times* two months ago.

(1) *Sinanthropus* comes from a geographical area in which previously early man was unknown. While the remains are of approximately the same age as *Pithecanthropus* and *Eoanthropus*, the Man of Peking is generically distinct from both the Ape Man of Java and the Piltdown Man.

(2) The jaws and brain-case found at Chou Kou Tien reveal features some of which were hitherto unknown in any human skull except *Pithecanthropus*, while others were regarded as distinctive of the Piltdown skull. Hence the newly discovered specimens provide a link between these two types and reconcile what hitherto has been their puzzling lack of conformity with one another. Thus they give cohesion to our knowledge of the earliest human remains and add stability to our conception of the qualities likely to be found in the earliest common ancestor of all three, the as yet undiscovered Pliocene Man.

(3) The Peking skull was found, not in gravels where broken fragments were scattered and deposited by running water (as happened in the cases of the Java and the Piltdown skulls), but in the floor of a cave where the Man of Sin actually lived and died. Hence the association of the human remains with those of the early Pleistocene animals found alongside them is certain, and affords for the first time unquestionable evidence that the remains of Early Man do really belong to the Lower Pleistocene. Moreover, the conditions under which the bones were found suggest the probability that other parts of the same skeletons may be found during the further excavation of this site.

(4) The fact that the skull was found in an uncrushed state and in a form less incomplete than those of *Pithecanthropus* and *Eoanthropus* gives us a fuller and more convincing idea of the form of the brain-case in one of the earliest types of mankind, and corroborates the essential accuracy of the reconstruction of the Piltdown skull made by Sir Arthur Smith Woodward in 1912.

(5) The temporal region of the Peking skull presents features of quite exceptional interest and importance. It is much more primitive than that of the Piltdown skull, and reveals a striking resemblance to the condition that is normal in the adult anthropoid apes, and some analogy to that of the modern human infant. The features of this part of the skull (which unfortunately is unknown in the case of *Pithecanthropus*) afford new and emphatic testimony of the closeness of the kinship of man and the anthropoid apes.

(6) The fact that this skull was found in Eastern Asia does not settle the problem as to the original cradle of the human family. Long before the emergence of man, anthropoid apes (whose facilities for rapid migration were strictly limited by their lack of adaptability to new conditions) had wandered as far as Western Europe, South Africa and Eastern Asia. One can therefore assume that in Pliocene times primitive men, distinguished by the characteristically human qualities of greater adaptability and freedom of movement, had roamed throughout the same extensive territory as their less enterprising simian ancestors had previously explored. Hence the three widely differentiated genera of Early Pleistocene Man found respectively in Java, England and China represent the scattered descendants of ancestors who had already been wandering east and west throughout the vast Euroasiatic continent for hundreds of thousands of years before any one of the three genera left the skulls in the places where they have recently been found. Hence the evidence they provide has little relevance to the determination of the birthplace of the Human Family.

Yours, &c.,
G. ELLIOT SMITH.
University College, W.C.1, June 24.

WOLSEY AND IPSWICH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Ipswich readers of your paper have been intensely interested in Professor Pollard's scholarly summary of Wolsey's career in Monday's issue. So far as the Ipswich records are concerned, however, Professor Pollard does not appear to be acquainted with the local work that has been done since Gordy Jeaffreson made a cursory examination in 1883 for the Historical Manuscripts Commission and since the publication of Bacon's Annals in 1884.

About three years ago the Ipswich Corporation employed Mr. Vincent B. Redstone, F.S.A., to extract a summary of the records of the local courts preserved in the Muniment Room of the Town Hall. Mr. Redstone's researches are embodied in manuscript books which can be seen by students in our Public Library. It is enough to say that the mentions of the Wolsey family can be counted by the score. Wolsey's father appears as a "butcher and innkeeper," and is again and again presented at the Court Leet for breaches of trading rules. He was also churchwarden of St. Nicholas. The house acquired by the Wolsey family in 1472 can be identified by the abuttals given in the records. The second marriage of Wolsey's mother appears from local wills. While Wolsey was Dean of Lincoln he is associated in the foundation of a chantry to his father's memory in St. Lawrence Church. Wolsey's relatives, the Daundys, who had the contract for the stone for Wolsey's College, are frequently mentioned, and also Thomas Alvard. It is shown that the Wolseys' next-door neighbours were the Winters, which seems to suggest a reason for the name of Wolsey's "nephew" Thomas Winter.

All these Wolsey references and many others of historical interest, thanks to the careful work of Mr. Vincent B. Redstone, are now available for history students in the Reference Room of the Ipswich Public Library, and the chief librarian is only too glad to show them to visitors.

Yours,
W. ROWLEY ELLISTON
(Chairman, Ipswich Public Libraries).
Northgate-street, Ipswich, June 24.

BRITISH CARS AND BRITISH DRIVERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Britain's wonderful victory in the 24-hours race at Le Mans ought to be an excellent object-lesson to the peculiarly British species of pessimists which makes itself heard from time to time.

For the British cars to finish first, second, third and fourth in one of the greatest international road races is a striking enough tribute to the skill of British motor engineers and the quality of British workmanship and materials. But equally important, in my opinion, is the performance of the drivers, for it is not members of a decadent race who can control a leaping, roaring machine at a speed of 120 miles an hour on an ordinary road, or who can drive at the most remarkable speed of 76 miles an hour for 24 hours on end. Such a competition is the severest test of endurance for man and machine, and I think the result is symbolic not only of the capabilities of the British motor industry, but of the stuff that is in our race.

Yours faithfully,
H. B. MORGAN.
House of Commons, June 24.

A HINT FROM JOSEPH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter published yesterday Mr. Frank Alexander described Joseph as the most astute financier in the world. While I have no wish to decry Joseph's sagacity, it must not be forgotten that under Pharaoh's order he compelled the Egyptians to contribute to the stores of grain for seven fat years, and then proceeded to sell them back their own produce. It would surely have been difficult for the dullest not to have made a profit in these circumstances!

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
CHARLES RHYS.
14, Bryanston-street, W.1, June 24.

REOPENING OF ST. PAUL'S

THANKSGIVING SERVICE

THE KING AND QUEEN PRESENT

The hour between noon and 1 o'clock yesterday greatly enriched the history of St. Paul's. It was an hour of high thanksgiving for the preservation of what the Archbishop of Canterbury has called "the Parish Church of the Empire." The King and Queen, with many other members of the Royal Family, were among the great congregation, including Archbishops and Bishops from every quarter of the globe, which gathered for the service that marked the reopening of the Cathedral in its fullness after years of partial closing for its strengthening and repair.

While the congregation gathered under the Dome and in the transepts, one regret could not be stifled. What a pity that, owing to the Englishman's inveterate dislike of "dressing up," so few of the assembly had taken such encouragement as the cards of admission gave to the wearing of robes. The gowns of civic dignitaries on the north side of the church; here and there an academic robe or hood—these, with the subdued tones of the women's clothes, were the only breaks in the sombre neatness of conventional morning dress; and it was sad to see one after another eminent personage come in without adding a gleam to the lustre which St. Paul's—itself gleaming with sunshine and renewed splendour of substance—seemed to demand. St. Paul's Cathedral (as unlike Westminster Abbey as could be) is the church of the City of London: a proud assertion of the national—the Imperial—religion, and of its intimate connexion with trade, commerce, government, all the functions of man in organized community. It seems to ask of its very congregation, on such a day as yesterday, a corresponding assertion of power and pomp.

THE PROCESSIONS

Yesterday's, nevertheless, was not a ceremonial of full state. The King and the Princes were to attend it in morning dress; and indeed, when the time came, the Cathedral itself, its vast expanse of clear light, its gilding and carving and mosaic, painted glass and clean white stone, the robes of the ecclesiastics and the civic state of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, made splendour enough. At 11 o'clock, one hour before the service began, the great organ of St. Paul's made music for the public ear for the first time since it was restored. The pieces played by Mr. Douglas Hopkins, sub-organist, before the service, included the first movement of Elgar's Sonata in G, Bach's Prelude in E flat, and a movement from Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony. Not long afterwards the Bishop of London, all in white, was conspicuous at the foot of the Chancel steps, and evidently interested in the preparations and the arrivals. Just before half-past 11 the Prime Minister and others of his Majesty's Ministers were ushered up the Nave by one of the clergy to their places behind those reserved for the King, the Queen, and the Royal party. Then at half-past 11 came a procession which, though devoid of colour, was by no means the least important and interesting of the occasion: a procession of some 120 workmen, headed by the Clerk of the Works of St. Paul's. Of these men, whose skill had carried out the great labours of preservation, some few leaders took places facing the Chancel; the rest divided into two streams, of which one turned into the north transept, the other into the south. A few minutes later, preceded by a Cross borne high, the procession of Archbishops and Bishops assembled for the Lambeth Conference came from the crypt on the north side, and turned eastward under the Dome into the Chancel. From the seats allotted to the Press nothing of this procession could be seen except the backs—the scarlet of the doctors' robes, the many hues of the academic hoods—of the ecclesiastics as they went up the steps and into the Chancel; but even so the number—said to be about 160 in all—was impressive.

THE KING AND QUEEN

The next event was the long procession of choir and clergy to the West door, to await the coming of the King. The minor canons of the Cathedral wore gold copes; the Dean of St. Paul's and the canons residentiary wore red copes, and the Bishop of London, who was preceded by his chaplain bearing his pastoral staff, a red cope and a mitre. Those who, trusting to the printed order of service, looked in this procession for the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, were disappointed, but not for long. The Bishop of London's mitre and pastoral staff were brought back to await him at the Chancel steps. The Swordbearer, the Macebearer and the City Marshal conducted the aldermen and other City of London officers to their places. Certain members of the Royal party having already been conducted to their seats, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York slipped in so quietly as to be almost unnoticed. And then, to the sound of brass and the singing of "Blessed City, heavenly Salem," the great procession came up the Nave. First came the organist of St. Paul's, Dr. Stanley Marchant, in his Doctor of Music's robes of pink and white, conducting the wind instruments and the choir in the arrangement which his predecessor, the late Dr. Charles Macpherson, made of this hymn; then the Cathedral clergy and the Suffragan Bishops; the City Remembrancer, the Sheriffs, and the Lord Mayor of London bearing the Pearl Sword erect; and then the King, attended by the Bishop of London, and the Queen, attended by the Dean of St. Paul's. The King and the Queen took their places facing the Chancel steps, the King being on the Queen's left, and the Prince of Wales on her right, with the Duke of York on his other side. The Lord Mayor laid the Pearl Sword on the velvet-cushioned table before the King, and the whole great church, choir, congregation, organ, drums, brass, burst into the National Anthem.

Full details of the order of service were given in these columns on Tuesday, when occasion was taken to correct the error (which impairs the value of the printed order as a historical document) of assigning the address, the final collect, and the Blessing to the Archbishop of Canterbury instead of to the Bishop of London. The Dean of St. Paul's spoke the Bidding from the top of the Chancel steps. The prayers pronounced by the Minor Canon (but faintly audible at that long distance from his place in the choir) included a collect used on the occasion of the consecration of the Choir in 1710; and after the Grace came the hymn, "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven"—the words by H. F. Lyte, the tune by John Goss, himself long ago an organist of St. Paul's. This was the hymn which gave the congregation its best chance of gratifying its evident desire to join in the singing. The arrangement of the Old Hundredth by Dr. Edward C. Bairstow, the organist of York Minster, differed a little too widely from the familiar version to leave the congregation at home with it. But before that hymn came the address, spoken by the Bishop of London from the top of the Chancel steps.

BISHOP'S SERMON

The Bishop took for his text the words from Psalm 118, "This is the day which the Lord hath made. We will rejoice and be glad in it." After expressing the regret of all present that the Archbishop of Canterbury could not be there to give the address, he said :—

We are thankful, in the first place, to see our beloved St. Paul's restored, once again, in all its magnificent proportions and ready for Christian worship. We ought to pay a tribute here to those who, for many

years, have carried on so splendidly under great difficulties, especially to the Dean and Chapter, the choir and the vergers, who have never allowed to drop for an instant the daily offering of praise and thanksgiving in the nave; we ought to pay our further tribute to the great architects and engineers who, in most cases without fee or reward, have given the benefit of their experience and skill to the difficult undertaking; to the workmen who, for 17 years, have discharged a most delicate task with infinite patience and skill; to the generous donors in all parts of the world who have made the restoration possible—but, behind all of them, we should, indeed, be ungrateful if we did not give thanks to the Great God and Father of all, whose love and generosity, like the mighty dome under which we are met again, encircles and surrounds us all. And let me add that to our thanksgiving a crowning joy is given, in having our King with us to-day, surrounded by his family, and restored by God's mercy to health and strength again.

But, as so often happens, the troubles and anxieties which we have had about St. Paul's have revealed another cause of thanksgiving, and that is the hold which St. Paul's has upon the affections of the Church and nation. The realization that the Cathedral was in danger sent a shock through the whole British Empire, and beyond. When, three years ago, the Diocese of Toronto wished, in the kindness of their hearts, to make some offering in return for my visit to them, it was for the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral they unanimously wished their gift to be assigned; and so it was throughout the world. The money poured in from the rich; it even more touchingly trickled in from the poor, literally from every quarter of the globe; and what we are doing to-day is being seen and followed in all parts of the world—St. Paul's was found to be, not only the home Cathedral of the British Empire, but the central church of the English-speaking race.

Enumerating other causes for thanksgiving, the Bishop spoke of the place which, in the providence of God, seemed marked out for the Anglican Communion. He quoted from the last sermon of a great scholar and a great historian the words:—"Under the Church which has the historic Orders in one hand, and the open Bible in the other, Christendom will one day be reunited." In every part of the world, he said, this was coming true; in Corea, he found the Anglican Church friendly with the Roman Catholics on one hand, and the Presbyterians on the other; in the United States it exercised an influence out of all proportion to its numbers; in Japan it was so popular that the authorities there begged the Church of England not to withdraw her missionaries. No doubt there was something in its fearless appeal to the human reason, to history, and to Scripture which was slowly going home to the conscience of the world.

After the address, the Bishop, the Dean and the Canons and Minor Canons of St. Paul's went up to the Sanctuary and were there during the singing of the "Te Deum" to music composed for this occasion by Dr. Stanley Marchant. Then the Bishop of London spoke the final collect and gave the Blessing, and a form of the Dresden Amen brought the service to an end.

THE CONGREGATION

BISHOPS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

The company in the Cathedral was the most representative which has assembled there since the time of the Coronation. It included many members of the Royal Family. Both Houses of Parliament were largely represented. Other guests, in addition to the clergy, included representatives of the Government Departments, the Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force, the Universities, the banks, the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's, the Metal Exchange, the Baltic Exchange, the City Companies, and the London hospitals. Since the Cathedral accommodates only 3,500 in all, it was impossible to invite every subscriber to the Restoration Fund, but a selection as representative as possible was made. It included names picked out from those under each initial letter in the alphabetical list of subscribers.

The Archbishops and Bishops invited to the service included:—

The Bishop of Brechin (Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church), the Archbishop of Wales, the Bishop of Calcutta (Metropolitan of India), the Archbishops of Sydney, Cape Town, New Zealand, the West Indies, and Brisbane, the Bishops of North Tokyo, Winchester, Tennessee, and Rochester, Bishop Hine, Bishop King, the Bishop in the Argentine, Bishop Knight, the Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop Price, Bishop Price, the Bishops of Western Michigan, Milwaukee, Chester, and Fredericton, Bishop Lander, Bishop Palmer, the Bishops of Toronto, St. Albans, Sheffield, South Japan, Lichfield, Taunton, George, New Hampshire, Newcastle (Australia), and Uganda, Bishop Wood, the Bishop of Nelson, the Bishop in Mid Japan, the Bishops of Athabasca, Dornakal, and Jamaica, Bishop Shaw, the Bishop in North China, the Bishops of Edmonton, Mauritius, and Northern Rhodesia, the Bishop in Jerusalem.

The Bishops of Quebec, New Jersey, Kootenay, Goulburn, New Guinea, Stafford, Swansea and Brecon, Grahamstown, Connecticut, Madras, Newcastle-on-Tyne, British Columbia, British Honduras, Labuan and Sarawak, Gippsland, Woolwich, Newfoundland, and Trinidad, the Bishop in Fukien, the Bishops of Hereford, St. Arnaud, Cashel, Barbados, Barking, Tasmania, Southwark, Southwell, Kalgoorlie, Algoma, Pretoria, Victoria (Hong-kong), and Caledonia, Bishop Howells (Assistant Bishop on the Niger), the Bishops of Guildford, Buckingham, Ballarat, and Liverpool, the Bishop in Shantung, the Bishops of Guiana and Grafton, the Bishop in South Tokyo, the Bishop of Coventry, the Bishop in Western China, the Bishops of Johannesburg and Gloucester, the Bishop in Polynesia, the Bishop of St. John's, Kaffraria, the Bishop in Kwangsi-Hunan.

The Bishops of Rangoon, Bloemfontein, Whitby, St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, Sierra Leone, Windward Islands, Accra, Damaraland, Killaloe, and Colombo; Bishop MacKenzie (Bishop Coadjutor of Nova Scotia), the Bishop in Travancore, Bishop Trim (Coadjutor Bishop of Milwaukee), the Bishops of Bermuda, Zanzibar, Niagara, and Cariboo; the Bishop in Kobe, the Bishops of Riverina and Southern Rhodesia.

The Archbishop of Perth, the Bishop of Mexico, the Bishop in Madagascar, Bishop Heywood, the Bishop of Willochra, the Bishop on the Upper Nile, the Bishops of Massai, Waikato, Washington, Saskatchewan, Calgary, Kingston-on-Thames, Peterborough, Wangaratta, Portsmouth, Gibraltar, Singapore, and Malmesbury; the Bishop in Hokkaido, the Bishop of Dover, Bishop Wylde (Coadjutor Bishop of Bathurst), the Bishops of Bathurst and Sherborne, Bishop Hardie (Assistant Bishop of Jamaica), the Bishops of Sodor and Man, Lockonow, Tokyo, Kimberley, Nevada, and Maseno; the Bishop in Chekiang, the Bishops of Chelmsford and Mackenzie River, Bishop P. Lindel Tsen (Assistant Bishop in Hoxan), the Bishop in Tinnivelly, the Bishops of North-West Australia, Lebombo, Lewes, Bombay, Croydon, Nyasaland, and Alaska; Bishop Gore, Bishop Taylor Smith, the Bishop of Zululand, Bishop Beaven, and the Bishop of Armidale.

The Bishop of Fulham was unable to take part in the proceedings owing to his absence in Russia.

THE KING'S VISIT TO THE CITY

ANCIENT CEREMONY AT TEMPLE BAR

The Royal procession left Buckingham Palace at 11.30, and drove to the City boundary along the Mall and the Strand. The people were clustered closely round the railings of the Palace courtyard and on the steps of the Victoria Memorial, and they stood nowhere less than four or five deep on the fringes of the roads beyond. They and the police, mounted and on foot, who were stationed in varying strength along the route, enclosed the bright spectacle of the cavalcade within sober-coloured borders.

The carriages mounted the wide avenue of the Mall at a swinging trot, preceded by four police officers in line on their grey horses. In time with their approach a wave of fluttering handkerchiefs flowed along the ranks of the spectators, and with it a wave of cheering. Behind two outriders in scarlet coats came the Royal carriage, the horses ridden by two postillions in short blue jackets and white breeches. The Queen, in a dress and hat of delicate tones, and the King, who (like the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York in front of him) was in morning dress, were bowing in acknowledgment of their cordial welcome from the people. A second carriage followed with the ladies and gentlemen of the Court in attendance.

The City of London is ever ready to welcome a visit by the King, but none would wish the City to forgo its traditional ceremonies. So, when their Majesties approached Temple Bar, a crimson cord was drawn across the entrance to Fleet-street to symbolize the gate which in former days would have been closed until the Sovereign had asked leave to come into the Capital. The cord was withdrawn before even the outriders of the Royal procession reached the boundary, but just within the City the Lord Mayor stood in civic state to present and receive again the Sword, encased in a pearl-studded scabbard, which Queen Elizabeth gave to London when in 1571 she opened the Royal Exchange.

This was the first time the ancient ceremony had been enacted since the long illness of the King, and a large crowd had gathered to see the ritual that proclaims the independence of the City. A procession from the Mansion House reached Temple Bar shortly after 11 o'clock. There were five carriages with liveried coachmen, and footmen in blue plush and gold braid, and they brought the Lord Mayor, wearing the robe of crimson and ermine seen only on high occasions, and the following other civic representatives:—Alderman Sir Vansittart Bowater, Alderman Lord Wakefield, Mr. Alderman Collett, Mr. Alderman Howell, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Neal, Mr. Sheriff Bowater, Mr. F. E. Newson-Smith (Chief Commoner), Mr. Deputy Coates, Mr. Deputy Ellis, Mr. Deputy Smyth, the City Remembrancer (Mr. J. B. Aspinall), Major A. E. Wood (Swordbearer), and Mr. W. T. Boston (Macebearer), and Captain D. F. Massy (City Marshal).

The City Marshal, in uniform of scarlet and gold, came mounted. The civic deputation were received in accordance with long-established custom by Messrs. Child at their banking house, and remained within the bank until the King and Queen had left the Palace. A crimson carpet was then unrolled outside the eastern porch of the Law Courts, and the Lord Mayor took up a position a few yards within the boundary of the City. He had on either side of him the Swordbearer and the Macebearer. The Sword was held point upwards, with the hilt resting on the ground. Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commoners stood in line with the Lord Mayor.

Fifteen minutes before noon a murmur of distant cheering could be heard, and police officers swiftly suspended the crimson length of cord from pavement to pavement beyond the Griffin. The cheers became louder; the outriders cantered up, the cord was withdrawn, and almost immediately the King's carriage halted before the representatives of the City. The Lord Mayor and all the members of the deputations uncovered. The Sword and Mace were reversed. The City Marshal remained mounted a few yards away. Turning to the Swordbearer, the Lord Mayor took up the Pearl Sword, advanced to the carriage, lowered the point, and offered the Sword to the King. His Majesty laid a gloved hand on the blade and returned it, with the comment that the Sword was in safe keeping.

The ceremony, which had been brightened by sunshine, was quickly over, and while the crowd cheered the King and Queen, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commoners hurried to their carriages. Before 10 minutes to 12 the civic procession was proceeding to the Cathedral, and the Royal party moved down the slope of Fleet-street amid the acclamations of thousands of citizens who lined the route.

OUTSIDE ST. PAUL'S

Outside St. Paul's, long before the hour of the service, a big crowd had begun to collect. A foreigner observing the eagerness of everybody to get a good place at the edge of the pavement, the upthrown windows of offices and the evident suspension of work within, would have inferred that some great ceremony of State, with all the pomp and glitter of military display, was about to take place. And from the contrast between what the stir of preparation had led him to expect and the simplicity of the Royal procession—limited to two plain landaus with outriders—he might have learned how much the reopening of the church on Ludgate-hill meant to the imagination of Londoners.

The weather was all that it should be on a morning late in June, and it was pleasant to wait at some favourite position along the historic route from the Palace to the City for a glimpse of the King and Queen on their way to the service of thanksgiving. But had the clouds that now and then dulled the scene been darker and not so fugitive, and the wind tempering the heat of the sun much less kindly, they would surely not have caused the crowd to be appreciably smaller. Quite early in the morning hundreds of people assembled in St. Paul's Churchyard, many of them hoping to see from the foot of Queen Anne's statue the Royal carriages coming up Ludgate-hill and the reception by the Lord Mayor of the King and Queen on the ancient steps of St. Paul's. Their hopes were disappointed, for it had been decided that the church should for once recover the whole of its titular yard as an enclosed space. Beyond the barrier drawn across the top of Ludgate-hill only ticket holders and residents were allowed to pass. Every window was crowded with sight-seers, but the pavements encircling the church were empty. In place of the fierce tides of roaring traffic that St. Paul's, high above the City, rides at noon on week-days there was an orderly stream of private cars setting down those privileged to attend the service. The pigeons, disturbed more by these arrivals than by the every-day hurly-burly, deserted the forecourt and surveyed the scene from a ledge below the tympanum.

For some time after the ambulance men and the Boy Scouts had formed a guard of honour round and in front of the red and white striped awning the scene was eventless. Half an hour before the service began a procession of workmen, headed by the clerk of the works, passed from the engineering offices to their seats in the church. Shortly afterwards, while joyous music was issuing from the belfrey, the Duke of Connaught and other members of the Royal Family alighted from their cars and were escorted into the church. Then the resplendent black and gold coaches of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City were driven into the quiet enclosure at a smart pace, the harness of the horses blazing in the sunshine and the livery of the coachmen adding the first touch of real colour to the scene. The Lord Mayor took up his position at the foot of the steps and, leaning upon the great sword of the City of London, awaited the arrival of their Majesties. The sound of cheering from Ludgate-hill announced the approach of the Royal procession, and a few minutes later the Lord Major, with sword held upright, was leading the King and Queen up the steps

"THE TIMES" BOOK OF SUBSCRIBERS

GIFT TO THE CATHEDRAL

After the reopening of St. Paul's yesterday, there was given into the keeping of the Dean and Chapter a list of the subscribers to the Restoration Fund raised by *The Times*. The volume was handed over to the Dean by Major Astor, M.P., chairman of *The Times* Company. Its vellum pages, which contain the name of every subscriber and the amount of every gift, have been written and illuminated by Mr. Graily Hewitt and his assistants, and the binding is of tooled red leather. The original book was accompanied by a photostat reproduction, similarly bound. The title-page bears the following words in gold:—

"To the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. This book is presented by *The Times* as a perpetual record of the names and gifts of all those persons and bodies corporate throughout the world who contributed to the sum of £253,213 16s. 9d., collected by *The Times* in response to the appeal issued on January 8, 1925, by the Dean and Chapter for help in preserving the dome and other portions of the Cathedral."

The presentation was made in the Lord Mayor's Vestry of the Cathedral. The Dean was accompanied by Canon Alexander, Canon Elliott, the Archdeacon of London, Sir George Humphreys, Sir Charles Morgan, Sir Alfred Bower, Sir John Mullens, and Mr. H. T. A. Dashwood. *The Times* was represented by Major Astor, M.P., Mr. John Walter, Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, Mr. W. Lints Smith, Mr. G. Murray Brumwell, Mr. R. M. Barrington-Ward, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. P. J. Pybus, M.P., and Mr. C. S. Kent.

WORLD-WIDE RESPONSE

MAJOR ASTOR said:—It is my privilege on behalf of *The Times* to present to you this book, which contains the names of those who subscribed to the appeal made by *The Times* for the Fund for the Restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral. The efforts of the Cathedral authorities started as far back as 1913, and throughout they had the sympathy and support of *The Times*; but it was not until the emergency of 1925 that you and the Chapter addressed to *The Times* the letter which caused that journal to join you in endeavouring to safeguard the Cathedral for generations to come.

Led by their Majesties and Queen Alexandra, the nation and the British race all over the world responded to this appeal with generosity worthy of the cause. The amount raised came to £253,213 16s. 9d., as shown in the book. *The Times* felt that there should be a record of this public liberality, as dignified and as beautiful as human skill could make it. We therefore asked the greatest living master in hand-lettering, Mr. Graily Hewitt, with his assistants, to write and illuminate it. It contains some 23,000 names on 500 pages under three categories—individual donations, corporate donations, and church collections. Every contribution, down to the "widow's mite" of one penny, is entered on its pages. With it there has been made a photographic reproduction, in case any of the subscribers may desire to verify the inclusion of their names. This book *The Times* now presents to the glory of God and in thankfulness that it was permitted to render this service to the great Cathedral.

THE DEAN'S TRIBUTE

The Dean accepted the two volumes, and replied. He said:—On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I wish to express our very deep gratitude to the proprietors and the Editor and staff of *The Times*, both for this very beautiful present and also for giving us an opportunity, which we shall treasure, of preserving always a memorial of the splendid generosity which *The Times* newspaper showed at the time when we had to appeal for the Fund. Everyone knows that *The Times* is the leading newspaper in the world, and it has always shown great readiness to come forward in any great public cause; but I don't suppose any newspaper has ever done so much and so generously as *The Times* did in helping us to collect the money we wanted for our Fund.

The result was marvellous. It was a great pleasure to me that in the following year, when I was in America and sitting next to Mr. Rockefeller, jun., whom I found very sympathetic, I was able to tell him we had raised in about six weeks nearly double the amount we had asked for. We owe that very largely indeed to the generosity and kindness of *The Times*, and it will be a great pleasure to us all to have this permanently among our treasures as a memorial of all we owe to *The Times*—not that we are in any danger of forgetting it. These are most beautiful books. So, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I beg to thank you from my heart.

THE ST. PAUL'S FUND.—A page from the book containing the names of all the subscribers to "The Times" Fund for the Preservation of St. Paul's, which was presented to the Cathedral yesterday.

THE SERVICE BROADCAST

By broadcasting the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's to most of the B.B.C. stations, as well as to Chelmsford (G5SW), the B.B.C. enabled very large numbers of listeners all over the country, and far beyond, to take part in the service.

Though this was the first service that has ever been broadcast from the Cathedral, the proceedings lost little of their impressiveness in the transmission. The tone of the music was so clear and effective that it was difficult to realize that it was a reproduction and not the actual performance that the listener heard. The singing of the processional hymn, "Blessed city, heavenly Salem," came through well, while the zest with which the National Anthem was sung communicated itself to the listener far away. The measured periods of the address by the Bishop of London also rang out clearly from the loud-speaker, and hardly a word of the prayers was lost.

In addition to the opening of the experimental short-wave station at Chelmsford for reception overseas, the National Broadcasting Company of America also relayed the service to listeners in the United States by means of the Transatlantic telephone service.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPECTS

CONDITIONS ABROAD

REPORT OF DELEGATION

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Committee of the Economic Advisory Council which was appointed "to consider and report upon the present condition and prospects of the iron and steel industries and to make recommendations as to any action which may appear desirable and practicable in order to improve the position of those industries in the markets of the world," sent a delegation to investigate industrial conditions in the principal iron and steel producing countries of the Continent. The report of the committee was presented to the Government in May and, pending a decision as to whether or not the whole of it shall be published, there has been issued as a White Paper (Cmd. 3601; 9d. net) the section on Continental conditions. The members of the delegation were Mr John A. Gregorson, general secretary of the British Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, Mr. R. Dennison, assistant general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (the principal workers' organization in the British iron and steel industry), Mr. E. C. Ramsbottom, director of statistics, Ministry of Labour, and Mr. F. S. Flint, Overseas section, statistics division, Ministry of Labour.

A report of 46 pages is restricted to a presentation of the facts which the delegation found. It explains in a sentence that the committee of the Economic Advisory Council wanted first-hand information with regard to the industrial conditions in the iron and steel industry in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, and Czechoslovakia, and proceeds to set out in respect of each country the information obtained. Tables of production and export, wages and working times are appended. Returning to this country the delegation decided to visit several representative British works, and it records the general impression that "as regards efficiency and management and the modernity and equipment of certain units of plant they were equal to, and in some cases superior to, the iron and steel plants which had been seen on the Continent."

The non-existence in France of effective organization of the workers, or of collective agreements, and in Belgium and Luxemburg the non-existence of collective agreements, notwithstanding that there are workers' organizations, "leaves the employer free to make individual contracts of service and wages with each workman." In these three countries also "no such disparity as in Great Britain exists between the wages of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers." There is also little disparity between the earnings of corresponding grades of workers in each of the departments—blast furnaces, steel-melting shops, and rolling mills. The reason for this in each country was "to ensure the mobility of labour from one department to another throughout the whole works." It is pointed out moreover in regard to France and Luxemburg, that the situation of the works mainly in agricultural areas "leaves the employer considerable latitude in the fixation of wage rates and social allowances."

The following is a table of total normal weekly earnings, which include family allowances and other social allowances paid in cash, in France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Germany. There are no family allowances in Czechoslovakia.

	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
France	51 6	40 3	32 2
Belgium	53 9	38 10	30 10
Luxemburg	49 2	38 10	32 0
Germany*	68 6	52 10	47 0
Czechoslovakia	58 5	32 11	23 2

The total normal weekly earnings, inclusive of family allowances and other social allowances paid in cash, of all classes of workers in France was equivalent to 37s., in Belgium to 35s. 5d., in Luxemburg to 36s. 7d., and in Czechoslovakia to 30s. 5d.

* Men over 21 only and including all piecework earnings and output bonuses. Average normal weekly earnings of all classes of workpeople, 50s. 11d.

Normal weekly hours of effective work are shown below, the workers being classified as follows:—1, blast furnace; 2, steel melting shop, Bessemer converters and open hearth; 3, blooming mills; 4, rolling mills:—

	1	2	3	4
France	56	{51 2-3 / 48 2-3}	—	48
Belgium	56	52	—	48
Luxemburg	56	50	49 1-3	48
Germany*	56	52	—	48
Czechoslovakia ..	56	48	—	48

* The German hours of work cannot be represented quite accurately in this short table. Tilting furnace workers' hours are 52 a week to 56 according to the state of trade. In the melting shop the hours of preparatory workers may be 53 1-3.

From the summaries of observations in respect of the five countries the following extracts are taken:—

FRANCE.—"The iron and steel industry of France has considerably increased its capacity and become equipped with the most modern plant. The equipment and modernization of the plant have been carried out mainly by reparations, and assisted by the depreciation of the franc. In addition, the valuable ore fields of Alsace-Lorraine are now at the disposal of the industry. The post-War development of the industry has been so great that a serious shortage of labour had to be faced. This has been dealt with by a co-ordinated system of importing foreign labour, and such importation still continues.

The modernization and equipment of the works have resulted in a minimum of manning of the various units of plant.

France has established a great iron and steel industry, is determined to maintain it, and there is marked evidence of intention still further to improve the plants and equipment, and to increase the volume of output.

BELGIUM.—The iron and steel industry has considerably increased its capacity and become equipped with the most modern plant. The equipment and modernization of the plant has been carried out mainly by Reparations, State aid, and new capital issues. State schemes of social services have not been developed to the same extent as in Great Britain. Social allowances, however, exist in the form of company's houses at nominal rents, cheap food supply, stores, and clothing. It was evident that Belgium has re-established its iron and steel industry on a much larger scale than pre-War, is determined to maintain it, and still further to increase plant equipment and the volume of output.

LUXEMBOURG.—The iron and steel industry of Luxembourg has, since the termination of the War, increased its capacity and still further modernized and improved its equipment. The Germans kept the iron and steel works in a state of efficiency and used them to their utmost capacity. The development of the iron and steel industry has necessitated the importation of at least 40 per cent. of foreign labour.

With no unemployment, with the further development and improvement of plant, and the energy which managements and workers display a further development in capacity and output is to be expected in future years from the iron and steel industry of Luxemburg.

GERMANY.—There is a considerable degree of similarity between the German and the British iron and steel industry as regards the organization of the workers in trade unions and the existence of collective agreements. Despite the rehabilitation of the German iron and steel industry after the War, and the extent to which plants have been improved in their equipment, the industry is suffering from unemployment. Not only employers and their organizations, but the workers and their organizations emphasized the serious competition from the iron and steel industry of France, Belgium, and Luxemburg, both in the home market and in foreign markets. The high rate of interest charged for borrowed money is proving a serious handicap to the iron and steel industry of Germany.

Many of the social and industrial problems which face Great Britain to-day confront the German iron and steel industry.

It is clear that the loss to Germany of the valuable iron ore mines of Alsace-Lorraine has a serious effect upon the metallurgical industries of Germany. The determination, however, of the German iron and steel industry to overcome that situation was demonstrated.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—The visits to the works of one large company showed most up-to-date plant and equipment, and excellent works' organization. The interviews with the employers and the leading trade unionists in Czechoslovakia evidenced a cordial relationship existing between employers and workers and a common mind towards maintaining and developing the Czechoslovakian iron and steel industry.

ADVERTISING AND TRADE

DEVELOPMENT OF BUYING POWER

Competition as a means of stimulating trade was referred to yesterday by Mr. W. Buchanan-Taylor, publicity and advertising manager of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Limited, speaking at the concluding session of the Advertising Convention at Hastings.

Retailers generally, he said, were still a little old-fashioned, and were afraid of competition. They had yet to understand as a body that competition, even on their own door-step, was good for trade. What the average retailer did not realize, he added, was that the best way to get a purchaser to buy more was to imbue him with an enthusiasm for his goods, to create a definite desire and constantly let him see his particular goods displayed as attractively and as frequently as possible.

Mr. RUSSELL CHAPMAN, chairman of the association, said the convention had inaugurated a new period of development and growth, for advertising must always be in the forefront of progress and keep itself free from the shackles of precedent and prejudice. He mentioned the possibility of an Empire advertising convention and exhibition being held in London in 1932.

Mr. W. E. D. ALLEN, M.P., said that the power of advertising in creating buying power for goods could be unlimited. Advertising was the organizing brain of distribution. Vigorously applied to the purpose of distribution, and without the trammels which it had to-day, advertising could keep the wheels of industry in constant motion and ensure continuous prosperity upon a scale which the present generation, with its poverty complex, must find difficult to visualize. The creation of fresh buying power was the only guarantee against bad business, and it was extraordinary that business men should ever have got the idea that depression in business was as inevitable as cyclones. If the present policy of rationalization was to succeed it must be accompanied by a policy of increasing buying power. That could be done only by improving distribution through advertising, and by stimulating consumption through channels which afforded steady wage payments.

Mr. F. P. BISHOP, chairman of the advertising investigation department committee, said that it was their business to create and maintain public confidence in advertising by checking anything that might tend to destroy that confidence and so obstruct development. Definite standards had been laid down, and were almost unanimously adhered to. The percentage of fraudulent or improper advertising nowadays was almost negligible.

Mr. DALTON, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office, said that annually the sum of £180,000,000 was spent on advertising, or 1,800 times as much as the Government spent on the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, and the Permanent Court of International Justice, which existed in order to advertise peace and good will between nations. "I think we might take a lesson from you and be prepared to launch forth upon a bolder programme in that particular line of advertising," he added.

It was announced that the council of the association had accepted an invitation from the city of Glasgow and the Glasgow Publicity Club to hold next year's convention in that city.

S.R. ELECTRIFICATION

£600,000 SCHEME COMPLETED

The electrification of three more sections of the Southern Railway has been completed, and the new services will operate on and from Sunday, July 6.

The new extensions are:—Hounslow and Whitton Junction to Windsor; Dartford to Gravesend; and Wimbledon to West Croydon. The three extensions cover about 50 miles in all, bringing the mileage of the Southern Railway's electrified system to a total of 806 miles.

The approximate cost of the extensions is £600,000. It has been necessary to build new stations, to reconstruct others, and to lengthen platforms.

One of the new stations between Twickenham and Feltham will be named Whitton, and the name of the present Hounslow and Whitton Station will be changed to Hounslow. Another new station has been built between Mortlake and Richmond, and this will be named North Sheen.

DOCTRINE IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK'S REPLY TO AN APPEAL

Thirty young University men, including a number of Cambridge Blues and Commander R. G. Studd, D.S.O., secretary of the Polytechnic Institute, who are or have been leaders in Christian work at the Universities, recently addressed a letter to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York respecting various teachings in the Church of England and urging "that no action shall be taken at the forthcoming Lambeth Conference which shall jeopardize the reformed character of the Church or its national and established position in the State."

The Archbishop of York, replying to Mr. A. B. Buxton, who sent him the letter, says:—"The value of your jointly signed letter is (of course) reduced very considerably—in my own judgment to vanishing point—by your omission to specify what doctrines now occasionally taught in the Church of England are, in the view of the signatories, incompatible with its formularies. That such exist, I should agree, but for purposes of action all depends on the point where the line is drawn. As you write in the name of younger men, you will not mind my reminding you that there are also young men—apparently quite as numerous—whose concern for the Church of England is based on directly opposite considerations. But you will agree that it is not by reference to any 'constituencies' that we can hope to reach right decisions in these matters, but only by a united effort to be loyal to the mind of Christ."

In a further letter Mr. Buxton specifies "the Mass and devotions to the Virgin Mary" as being "two out of a number of graver matters by which the teaching and the whole position of the Church of England are being seriously threatened."

THE CHURCH OF INDIA

WELCOME TO BISHOPS IN LONDON

In the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London welcomed the Bishops of the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon at the Church House yesterday on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Indian Church Aid Association, which this year is celebrating the jubilee of its foundation.

The BISHOP of LONDON said that the Church in India was now independent, and there he might strike a cheering note. He had lately been visiting Wales, and he found the good old Welsh Church never so prosperous as since the Disestablishment. They had now a spirit and a power which they lacked before they were free. Indeed, he was rather sorry he had wasted so much breath fighting Disestablishment. Let that not be quoted against him, however, as being in favour of Disestablishment of the English Church, which was a different matter. At the same time, he did think that the Church in India had taken the right step, and he wished them success in the endeavour to make up the endowments.

Bishop Eyre Chatterton afterwards took the chair. A letter was read from the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing his hope that the meeting would stimulate the desire of Churchpeople in England to help forward the work among the people of India.

The CHAIRMAN said that the association was full of vitality. There was a great deal of love in the hearts of the people of England for the people of India.

The METROPOLITAN of INDIA rejoiced that they were now an autonomous Church, and spoke at length on some of the educational problems.

The BISHOP of MADRAS urged the people of this country, when reading of troubles in India, to remember its size and to keep a sense of proportion.

FIRST SCHOOL FOR FIREMEN

The first firemen's school in the country has been opened at Brighton by the corporation. The object of the school, which is under the direction of Mr. C. Birch, chief of the Brighton Fire Brigade, is to teach firemen from small towns and villages the most modern methods of fire-fighting. A fee of three guineas is charged for the course, which lasts for one week, and pupils have been booked from all parts. Mr. Birch said that owing to the enormous amount of money lost by fires during the past few months the Government had come to realize the value of the school, and had given it their full support.

THE WEATHER

RATHER UNSETTLED

Meteorological Office, June 25

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A complex depression lies between Iceland and Norway, and another disturbance near the Bay of Biscay is moving eastward. Weather will be rather unsettled generally, with occasional showers and bright periods in northern districts, and a possibility of rain later in southern ones.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Winds becoming moderate south-easterly or easterly; cloud increasing; perhaps some rain later; rather warm.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES, S.—Moderate easterly winds; cloudy; some rain; rather warm.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, N.—Moderate variable winds; cloudy and bright intervals; occasional showers; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Rather unsettled, with a tendency for thunder developing in the South.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (East) (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Moderate or fresh south-easterly or easterly winds; Cloudy, some rain; sea moderate.

STRAITS OF DOVER, ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL (crossing from Fishguard).—Winds becoming moderate, south-easterly or easterly, fresh at times; cloud increasing, some rain later; sea moderate to rather rough.

IRISH SEA (crossings from Holyhead, Liverpool, Heysham, and Stranraer).—Moderate variable winds; cloudy, with bright intervals; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam):—Winds variable, less than 15 m.p.h. at first; becoming south-easterly later. Fair apart from local showers, local mist early in N. France. Visibility 1,000 yards locally in N. France at first, improving to 6-12 miles generally.

Sun rises, 4.46 a.m.; sets, 9.19 p.m.
Moon rises, 3.54 a.m.; sets, 10.5 p.m.
New moon, 2.46 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 10.19 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 2.13 a.m. and 2.40 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JUNE 25, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1010.3mb. (29.83in.), steady; temp., 65deg.; humidity, 54 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, bright.

Tuesday, 7 p.m., to Wednesday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 51deg.; rainfall, nil.

Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 67deg.; rainfall, 1.6mm.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 6; Kingsway, 3; Clacton, 12; Lowestoft, 13; Margate, 8; St. Andrews, 5; Southport, 4; Torquay, 7; Ventnor, 11½.

GRAND DAY AT INNER TEMPLE

The Treasurer (Viscount Sumner) and the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple entertained at dinner yesterday, being the Grand Day of Trinity Term, the following guests:—The Spanish Ambassador, the Marquess of Londonderry, the Earl of Selborne, Viscount Hailsham, Lord Hugh Cecil, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Charnwood, Lord Carson, Lord Merrivale, Lord Bayford, Mr. Justice Eve, the Treasurer of the Middle Temple, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Sir William Malkin, Sir Owen Seaman, the Headmaster of Eton College, the Reader, and the Sub-Treasurer.

The following Masters of the Bench were present:—

Lord Darling, the Earl of Desart, Sir Francis Taylor, K.C., Viscount Ullswater, Mr. Justice Rowlatt, Mr. Howard Wright, Mr. Charles Gurdon, Lord Hanworth (Master of the Rolls), Mr. A. W. Bairstow, K.C., Mr. Alexander Grant, K.C., Mr. Justice Bateson, Mr. F. P. M. Schiller, K.C., Lord Macmillan (Honorary), Mr. Daniel Stephens, K.C., Sir Claud Schuster, K.C., Mr. R. F. Bayford, K.C., Mr. Francis A. Anglin (Chief Justice of Canada) (Honorary), Mr. A. T. Bucknill, Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. W. H. P. Lewis.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Hunstanton	11·2	—	50	67	Bright.
Cromer	9·2	—	49	70	Mainly fine.
Lowestoft	10·3	8	53	66	Mainly bright.
Walton-on-N	11·3	—	50	73	Mainly bright.
Maldon	8·9	—	48	69	Fine.
Southend	9·9	—	52	72	Fine, rain later.
Tunbridge W	11·2	1	49	65	Bright, shower.
Margate	9·0	—	52	67	Fine.
Ramsgate	9·7	—	52	64	Fine.
Deal	9·0	—	52	65	Fine.
Dover	8·8	—	54	61	Fine.
Folkestone	8·6	—	52	65	Fine, shower.
Hastings	9·8	1	53	63	Fine.
Bexhill	9·8	—	55	63	Fine.
Eastbourne

REST, Sea and Sunshine

The P. & O. VICEROY OF INDIA, "the most beautiful ship in the world," sails July 26 from Southampton on a 13-days' cruise around the British Isles.

Restful days on sunny summer seas, as the vessel slips through the clear, salt foam, with a landing ever and anon at some beauty spot on Britain's coast line.

In the VICEROY OF INDIA, 19,700 tons, are broad decks for sports and games, dancing, a first-class orchestra, Pompeilan swimming pool, excellent cooking unequalled service.

FARES FROM 24 GNS.

P&O CRUISES

For reservations and Cabin Plans apply P. & O. Cruises (F. H. Grensmer, Mgr.), 14 Cockspur St., S.W.1. (Tel. Regent 6960), or City Booking Office, P. & O. 130 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3 (Tel. Avenue 5514).

Spend Your Summer Holiday in the comfort of a 20,000 ton British ship among the beautiful FJORDS OF NORWAY

AND IN THE NORTHERN CAPITALS

Orient Line Cruises

Write for Programme to Managers: ANDERSON, GREEN & CO., LTD. 5 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3 West End { 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1 Office { No. 1 Australia House, Strand

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

WILL YOU SEND THEM HALF-A-CROWN TO FEED THE CHILDREN?

Please help her up a rung or two.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES are making their Annual Appeal for 400,000 Half-Crowns for food for the largest family in the world—it equals a town in size—over 8,000 boys and girls; 1,264 are helpless babies and toddlers under 5. Will you send Half-a Crown to feed the Children?

You always send to the Half-Crown Appeal.

400,000 Half-Crowns Required.

Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, may be addressed to "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

Reville SALE

now proceeding

MODEL GOWNS, COATS, HATS and FURS at BARGAIN PRICES.

Hanover Square, and Oxford Street, W.1.

Ask for *Apollinaris*

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JUNE 25

The King and Queen, who were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, drove to St. Paul's Cathedral this morning to attend a Service of Thanksgiving for the Preservation of the Cathedral.

Their Majesties were received at Temple Bar by the Lord Mayor, who, in accordance with ancient custom, surrendered to The King the City Sword which His Majesty returned.

The King and Queen were attended by the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the Lord Colebrooke, the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor and Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour.

The Prince of Wales was attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, and Mr. Patrick Hodgson was in attendance upon the Duke of York.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JUNE 25

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, was present at the Dinner of the Middlesex Regiment, which was held at the Junior United Service Club, Charles-street, this evening.

Lady Lilian Grenfell and Miss Iris and Miss Daphne Grenfell, have arrived at 45, Brompton-square, S.W. (Telephone, Sloane 6423).

The Earl of Dalhousie, who is in residence at Brechin Castle, expects to return to London about the end of July.

The Countess of Bandon will return to 23, Prince's-gardens on Saturday from Ireland, where she has been spending the last few weeks.

Dorothy Countess of Cranbrook expects to leave London about the middle of next month for Snape Priory, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

The Dowager Viscountess Portman has arrived from abroad and returns to Kensington Cottage, Newmarket, to-day.

Lady Margaret Hamilton-Russell expects to return to 3, Cambridge-gate at the week-end from Warren Wood, Crowborough.

Lady Winefride Elwes, who has been staying in Malta, returned to London yesterday morning.

Lady Lovat will return to 48, Bryanston-square on Tuesday from Beaufort Castle.

Baron Stackelberg returned to London yesterday from his South American tour, and is staying at the Park Lane Hotel.

Colonel the Master of Sempill has returned to London from Antwerp.

The musical party to be given by the Hon. Lady Lloyd-Mostyn and Mrs. Penry Vaughan-Morgan will be held at Mrs. Vaughan-Morgan's house, 5, Wilton-crescent, S.W., on Monday, June 30, at 10 p.m.

The Hon. Mrs. Henderson had a fairly comfortable day yesterday, though suffering a great deal of pain.

Sir Archibald and the Hon. Lady Langman expect to return to 10, Chester-square about the middle of next month from Canada.

Sir Egerton and Lady Hamond-Graeme returned to 48a, Curzon-street yesterday from Paris, where they have been staying for the last few days.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Fanshawe has left Little Park, Brimpton, Berkshire, for Dalveagh, Aberfoyle, Perthshire, which is now his permanent address.

Lady Lawford wishes to thank all the kind friends of the late Colonel F. B. Bunny for the very large number of flowers and many kind letters of sympathy.

Miss Bazley and Miss Rachel Bazley are staying at the Ladies' Carlton Club, 5, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1, which will be their address till the middle of July.

The Queen honoured Messrs. Bluett and Sons with a visit to their galleries, 48, Davies-street, W.1, to view the Wong collection of ancient Chinese jades.

The remaining tickets for the *matinée* performance arranged by the Hon. Mrs. Richard Hoare in aid of the Eleanor Wemyss Convalescent Home of the Evelina Hospital for Children will be available to-day at the box office of the Chelsea Palace Theatre.

A performance of the Dutch play *Insult* was given yesterday afternoon at the Apollo Theatre, in aid of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

LUNCHEONS

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress yesterday received at luncheon at the Mansion House:—

Alderman Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P., and Lady Bowater, Alderman and Lady Sir Charles and Lady Batho, Alderman and Mrs. Collett, Mr. Alderman and Miss Howell, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Bowater, Mr. F. E. Newson-Smith, Mr. T. H. Ellis, Mr. Rupert Smyth, Mr. S. David Caiger, Mrs. Ellison, the Hon. Gerald and Mrs. Gurdon, Mrs. Aspinall, the Rev. W. Stevenson Stuart, Major and Mrs. A. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Boston, Captain D. F. Massy and Miss Massy, Mr. and Mrs. S. Richards, Miss Murray, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, Mr. T. G. Waterlow, and Sir William Soulsby.

LADY NEWTON

Sir Francis and Lady Newton gave a luncheon party at the Carlton Restaurant yesterday. The guests included:—

Sir James and Lady Maxwell, Sir Herbert and Lady Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Fleming, Major and Mrs. Burton, Sir Drummond and Lady Chaplin, Captain the Hon. Bede and Mrs. Clifford, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Russell, Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Birney, Miss Marie Taylor, Mr. Noel Arnott, Colonel and Mrs. Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. L. Fyrn, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson Fox, Lady Northey, Sir Edward and Lady Harding, Sir Edward and Lady Dawson, Mr. C. W. L. Bulpett, Miss Alexander, Miss Cochrane, Major Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Goodenough, Mrs. Geoffrey Moore, Colonel H. T. Fenwick, Colonel Geoffrey Glyn, and the Hon. Henry Littleton.

FUNERAL

SIR MONTAGUE LUSH

The funeral of Sir Montague Lush took place at Stanmore, Middlesex, yesterday. The officiating clergy were the Rev. W. A. Hewett, rector of Stanmore, and the Rev. S. F. L. Bernaya, rector of Finchley, and Mr. R. E. H. Springett was at the organ. The burial was in the grave of Lady Lush in Stanmore Churchyard. The family mourners were Mr. Arthur Lush, Mr. Harold Lush, Mr. Maurice Lush, and Mr. Wilfred Lush (sons), Sir Herbert Lush-Wilson, K.C. (brother), Miss H. McNeile, representing Mrs. McNeile (sister), Mrs. Percy Lush (sister-in-law), Mr. R. T. Watkin Williams (nephew), the Misses Pearce Gould (nieces), Mr. and Mrs. Eric Pearce Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pearce Gould, Mr. V. Balfour-Brown, Mr. A. H. Lush, the Misses Lush, Sir Charles and Lady Locock, Miss Locock, Mrs. Shepheard-Walwyn, Mr. Morton-Evans, Miss Ruth Morton-Evans, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. LeQuesne, and members of the staff from Tanglewood.

Others present were:—

Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, representing the Benchers of Gray's Inn, Lady Ballhache, Lady Gilbert, Sir William and Lady Ussher, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ashley, Mr. H. C. Broadrick, Mr. C. Davies, Mr. Norman Ferguson, Mrs. Hewett, Mr. Gordon Latta, the Rev. F. McNeile, and Mr. R. J. Leversuch.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. A. R. C. FLEMING AND THE HON. CORA WEIR

The marriage arranged between Mr. Cecil Fleming and the Hon. Cora Weir will take place in St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street, S.W., on Wednesday, July 16, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. C. H. D. WILD AND MISS C. M. WATERHOUSE

The engagement is announced between Cyril Hew Dalrymple, third son of the Right Rev. H. L. Wild, D.D. (formerly Bishop of Newcastle), and of Mrs. Wild, of 11, Bradmore-road, Oxford, and Celia Mary, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Waterhouse, of 35, Beaumont-street, Oxford.

CAPTAIN V. COOPER AND MISS W. M. LEY

The marriage arranged between Captain Victor Cooper (late Ministry of Interior, Iraq) and Winifred Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Ley and Mrs. Ley, of Duncroft, Exmouth, Devon, will take place at Holy Trinity Church, Exmouth, on Wednesday, July 30, at 2 o'clock.

MR. D. J. H. ALLENBY AND MISS M. CHAMPNEYS

The marriage arranged between Mr. D. J. H. Allenby, 11th Hussars, and Miss Molly Champneys will take place at St. Michael's, Chester-square, on Thursday, July 10, at 2.30 p.m.

MR. N. STEER AND MISS J. DRAKE

The marriage arranged between Norman Steer, R.A., and Joan Drake will take place at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on July 17. Owing to a recent bereavement there will be no reception.

DR. C. W. L. DODD AND MISS WHITLEY

The engagement is announced between Christopher William Lumley Dodd, of Lindfield, elder son of the late Rev. A. Lumley Dodd and of Mrs. Lumley Dodd, Peterborough, and Katharine Joan, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Whitley, of Lindfield, Sussex.

MR. G. E. H. FOXON AND MISS J. BURLINSON

The engagement is announced between George Eric Howard, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas Foxon, of Knowle, Surbiton, and Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Burlinson, of 16, Parklands, Surbiton.

MR. S. J. HARRIS AND MISS S. C. BLOCH

The marriage arranged between Sidney J. Harris and Miss Suzanne Claire Bloch will take place at the West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley-street, on Tuesday, July 15, at 1 o'clock.

MR. G. N. PAXTON AND MISS G. E. WALDUCK

The engagement is announced between George Noel Paxton, only son of Mr. George Paxton, of Braemar House, Teddington, and Grace Evelyn Walduck, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Walduck, of Lower Woodside, Hatfield.

MR. P. SETHSMITH AND MISS B. GROVES

An engagement is announced between Mr. Patrick Sethsmith, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sethsmith, and Florence Brenda Groves, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Groves, of Herne Bay, Kent.

MR. E. THOMPSON AND MISS A. AMPHLETT

A marriage will take place in September between Edward, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Thompson, Gatacre Park, Bridgnorth, and Ann, daughter of the Rev. G. and Mrs. Amphlett, Four Ashes Hall, Stourbridge.

MR. A. S. HORSLEY AND MISS I. S. HOWITT

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. S. Horsley, Nigerian Administrative Service, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Horsley, The Lawn, Belper, and Miss I. S. (Pod) Howitt, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Seward Howitt and Mrs. Howitt, of Radcliffe-on-Trent.

MR. R. L. WORSLEY AND MRS. WALTER MIDDLETON

The marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Jerusalem, between Robert Lewkenor Worsley, fourth son of the late Canon and Mrs. Worsley, and Joyce Marjorie Comyns Middleton, 52, Paulton's-square, Chelsea, widow of Major Walter Middleton, and daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Cheales and the late Mrs. Cheales.

M. P. DOMANGE AND MLLE. D. FAUL

The betrothal of M. Paul Domange, son of M. and Mme. Eugène Domange, and Mlle. Denyse Faul, daughter of M. and Mme. Valentin Faul, is announced from Paris.

GARDEN PARTIES

LADY LEE OF FAREHAM

Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham gave a garden party yesterday afternoon at White Lodge, Richmond Park, to members of the British Indian Union and of the East India Association. The large number of guests accepting the invitation included:—

Lady Aitken, Dame Adelaide Anderson, Sir Dhunjibhoy and Lady Bomanji, the Maharajah of Burdwan, and the Kumaas, the Dowager Lady Boyle, Lady Bennett, Sir George and Lady Barnes, the Chief of Bhor and the Yuvaraj, Sir Basil Blackett, General Sir George and Lady Barrow, Sir Cyril Butler, the Earl and Countess of Birkenhead, Sir Albion Banerji, Sir Edward and Lady Chamier, Major and Mrs. Thomas and Lady Carey-Evans, Sir William and Lady Clark, Sir Peter and Lady Clutterbuck, Sir Alfred and Lady Chatterton, General Sir Philip and Lady Chetwode, Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, Sir Manekji and Lady Dadabhoy, Sir Henry and Lady Davenport, Sir Henry Dobbs, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Lady Duveen and Miss Duveen, Sir James and Lady Doyle, Sir James and Lady Donald, Sir William and Lady Davison, Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh, Sir Howard D'Egville, Sir David and Lady Ezra, Sir S. and Lady Fremantle, Sir Edward and Lady Forbes, Sir Godfrey and Lady Fell, Sir William and Lady Foster, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Mr. and Mrs. Goodenough, Sir Albert and Lady Gait, Sir Hamilton and Lady Grant, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, the Hon. Mrs. A. C. Gupta, Sir Philip and Lady Hartog, Sir Clement and Lady Hindley, Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, Lady Hamilton, the Earl and Countess of Inchcape, Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Colonel Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, and Sir Arthur and Lady Knapp and Miss Knapp.

Sir Louis and Lady Kershaw, Major-General Sir Alfred and Lady Knox, Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. H. A. F. Lindsay, Sir H. Lawrence, Sir Austin and Lady Low, Lord and Lady Lamington, Lady and Dr. Lukis, Dr. and Mrs. Lambah, Sir Alexander and Lady Murray, Lady Mackenna, Lord and Lady Meichett, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan, Sir Basanta and Lady Mullick, Sir Thomas and Lady Middleton, Sir Reginald and Lady Mant, Sir John and Lady Maynard, Sir Robert and Lady McLean, Lady Cynthia Mosley, M.P., Sir Binod Mitter, Major-General Sir Charles Macwatt, Sir Samuel O'Donnell, Lady Pinhey, Sir Theodore and Lady Piggott, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Paddon, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. S. B. A. Patterson, Earl and Countess Peel, Sir William and Lady Phillips, Sir Philip and Lady Pilditch, Sir Stanley and Lady Reed, Sir Ponnambalam and Lady Ramá Nathan, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, Sir Sydney and Lady Robinson and Miss Robinson, Sir Benjamin and Lady Robertson, Sir Ibrahim and Lady Rahimtoola, and Miss Rahimtoola, the Marquess and Reading, Sir Ganendro Lady Roy, and Miss Roy, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Leopold Savile, Major V. E. Simpson and four Indian Orderly Officers, Sir John and Lady Simon, the Maharajah Sherkot, Sir J. and Lady Stanley, Lady Sydenham, the Hon. S. and Mrs. Sinha, Sir Thomas and Lady Smith, Viscount and Viscountess Sumner, Mr. Justice B. N. Srivastava, Sir Hajl Ismail Sait, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Lady Ratan Tata, Major-General and Mrs. Tate, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert and Lady Uniacke, Sir William Vincent, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, Mr. Waddington, Mr. and Mrs. Wardlaw Milne, Gwen Countess of Wemyss, Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler, Sir James and Lady Walker, Sir Walter and Lady Willson, Sir Guy Fleetwood-Wilson, and Lady (Hilton) Young.

MRS. WALLROCK

Mr. Samuel Wallrock, president of the National Sweet Pea Society, and Mrs. Wallrock gave a garden party at the Manor House, Stanmore, yesterday. The guests, numbering over 700, were received in the Great Barn, which was decorated with sweet-peas. The string band of the Honourable Artillery Company played. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

Viscount and Viscountess Ullswater, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord and Lady Swaythling, Lady Glanusk, the Dowager Lady Glanusk, Lady Hewart, Lady Hanworth, Lady Dawson of Penn and the Hon. Rosemary Dawson, Air Vice-Marshal Borton and Mrs. Borton, Brigadier-General Abbot-Anderson, Sir William and Lady Lawrence, Sir Edward Mountain, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Lady Sassoon, Sir Claude and Lady Mallet, Sir Samuel Faire and Miss Faire, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Pinkham, the Chairman of the London County Council and Mrs. R. I. Tasker, the Mayor and Mayoress of Marylebone, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Montesole, Sir Otto and Lady Beit, Sir Robert and Lady Waley Cohen, Sir Stanley Hewett, Sir Percy Simmons, Lady Yule and Miss Yule, Lady (Walter) Kent, the Hon. Jean Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, Colonel and Mrs. W. M. Orr, Colonel and Mrs. Rogers, Colonel and Mrs. F. R. Durham, Colonel and Mrs. Philip Carlebach, Colonel and Mrs. H. L. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Voelcker, Dr. Graham Little, M.P., and Mrs. Little, Major and Mrs. T. H. Sebag-Montefiore, Mrs. Cecil Sebag-Montefiore, Major A. M. Sassoon, Mr. Gerald Lodge (president of the Royal Horticultural Society), Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bredi-Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Mrs. Hilton Phillipson, Mrs. L. A. Blackwell, Mrs. Guy Dawber, Mrs. Jack Courtauld, Mrs. John Tweed, Miss de Winton Corry, and the Misses Gurgisberg.

In the cemetery at Folkestone yesterday 3,500 children from the district placed flowers on the graves of Canadian soldiers who died at Shorncliffe during the War. A service was held at the memorial, round which a detachment of the 1st Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, stood with arms reversed. Colonel A. Hamilton Gault, representing the High Commissioner for Canada, expressed the sincere gratitude of the people of Canada for the care lavished on the graves.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 21

MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN H. H. GEDDES AND MISS C. M. BAKER

The marriage took place yesterday at Cobham Church, Kent, of Captain Hubert Henry Edye Geddes, Royal Army Service Corps, only surviving son of the late Mr. William John Geddes, of Liverpool, and the late Mrs. Geddes, of Worth, Sussex, and Miss Constance Mary Baker, younger daughter of the late Major H. E. Baker, The King's Own Royal Regiment, and Mrs. Baker, of Bracknell, Berks. The Rev. K. Flinch officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Sir Herbert Baker, wore an ankle-length gown of white satin with a close-fitting bodice and long sleeves. Her train was of old lace, and her pink-tinted tulle veil was held in place by a halo headdress of orange-blossom. She carried a bouquet of Madonna lilies and white heather, and wore a diamond necklace, the gift of her mother. Miss Paddy Cox was the trainbearer, and there were two other little girl attendants—Miss Janet Baker and Miss Ann Baker (cousins of the bride). There were also two grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Muriel Geddes (sister of the bridegroom) and Miss Sylvia Baker (cousin of the bride). Miss Paddy Cox wore a crinoline frock of sprigged organdie muslin over pale blue, with a cape to match, and all the other bridesmaids had dresses of yellow chiffon with contees of sprigged taffeta of a deeper shade. The little girls wore chaplets of flowers and tulle, and the others had yellow bankok straw hats trimmed with velvet. They all carried bouquets of deep cream roses and wore cornelian necklaces, the gifts of the bridegroom.

Captain Stephen Cox was best man and, like the bridegroom, wore full dress uniform. Mrs. Baker held a reception at Owletts, Cobham, lent by Sir Herbert and Lady Baker, and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Baker, Mr. Charles Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Baker, Mr. Arthur Baker, Miss Baker, Mr. A. Baker, Mr. John Baker, Mr. Ambrose Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George Cradock, Mrs. Edye, Miss Edye, Mrs. Arthur Geddes, Mrs. Geddes, Miss Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mitchell, Major and Mrs. E. Edmeades, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. Edmeades, Mr. and Mrs. Edmeades, Mrs. Judith Edmeades, Miss Beaumont, Mrs. J. Edye, Mrs. L. Cradock, Mrs. Wittington Ince, Major Kirkpatrick, Mrs. E. C. Baker, Lady Hutchins, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Arnold, Miss Stephen Cox, Commander and Mrs. Stopford, Mrs. North, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Colonel and Mrs. Haworth, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Forbes, Colonel and Miss Keane, Miss Tyrman, Mr. and Mrs. Bonar Morris, Captain and Mrs. Cork, Captain Gally, Mrs. F. B. Barager, Major and Mrs. Trevor, Miss Macdonald, Miss Staines, Miss Strachan, Miss Townsend, Captain and Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Morris Wood, and Mrs. Christopher Powell.

CAPTAIN C. H. TURNER AND MISS LLOYD-GREAME

The marriage took place quietly yesterday at St. John's Church, Sewerby, near Bridlington, of Captain Charles H. Turner, 13th/18th Hussars, second son of the late Mr. John Turner, D.L., and Mrs. Turner, of Turnerhall, Aberdeenshire, and Miss Nancy Lloyd-Greame, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yarburgh Lloyd-Greame, of Sewerby House, Bridlington. The Rev. E. Rigby and the Rev. T. Perry (cousin of the bride) officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of parchment-tinted satin beauté. Her train and veil were of old lace, lent by the bridegroom's mother, and she carried a bouquet of yellow roses. She was attended by two little girls, Miss Rosemary Bell and Miss Margaret Perry, who wore frocks of blue organdie muslin, with wreaths of buttercups in their hair. The gifts of the bridegroom were amber necklaces.

Captain D. ffrench Blake, 13th/18th Hussars, was best man. A reception was held at Sewerby House. Among the guests were:—

Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, Colonel and Mrs. Hannay, Mrs. J. Egerton, Miss Egerton, and Miss R. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Lady Macdonald of the Isles, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and Miss Atkinson, the Rev. G. and Mrs. Cobham, Mr. and Mrs. V. Cobham, Mrs. Cunard, Mr. H. Cunard, Mrs. R. Clarkson, Captain and Mrs. F. C. Wickham-Boynton, the Hon. Lilla and the Hon. Hylda de-Yarburgh-Bateson, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Gane, Mr. and Mrs. Jopes, Miss Knowles, Miss Kitchen, Captain and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Rodney Lloyd, Mrs. Middlewood, Mr. and Mrs. Meggison, Mr. Y. Meggison, Mrs. Meggison, Dr. Morton, Mr. H. P. Marriott, Colonel and Mrs. L'Estrange Malone, Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. St. Maur Palmes, Captain W. Palmes, the Rev. T. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. St. Quintin, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Reynard, Mr. and Mrs. Rounding, Mr. Rounding, Miss Rounding, the Rev. E. and Mrs. Rigby, the Misses Rigby, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Raper, Mr. R. Raper, Colonel and Mrs. Rickaby, Mr. Rickaby, Mrs. Rickaby, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbings, Mr. and Miss Shipley, Major and Mrs. Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stubbings, Mr. and Miss Stephenson, Mrs. Stephenson and Mr. F. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen White, Mr. and Mrs. H. Woodmancy, Mr. and Mrs. R. Barnes, Mrs. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. E. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Warnes, Miss Watson, Miss A. Watson, the Hon. Tatton and Mrs. Willoughby, Major and Mrs. Walker and the Misses Walker, Mrs. and Miss Wright, and Commander and Mrs. Woods.

CAPTAIN C. E. F. TURNER AND MISS SWIFT

The marriage took place on Tuesday at St Olave's Church, Yorkshire, of Captain Charles Edward Francis Turner, Royal Engineers, elder son of the late Mr. Arthur Edward Turner, Royal Engineers, and of Mrs. Turner, of Wadhurst, Sussex, and Miss Mary Victoria Swift, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Leeds Swift, of Sunnybank, Clifton, York. The Archdeacon of York officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Scott, R.N. (uncle of the bridegroom), the Rev. W. J. M. Coombs, and the Rev. W. Hollis.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin, the long, close-fitting bodice having a bolero effect and the flared skirt falling to the ground. Her train of old Honiton lace was mounted on satin, and her net veil was held in place by a headdress of orange-blossom and white heather. She carried a bouquet of cream roses and was attended by two little pages, Master Newton Stanford and Master Nicholas Sandford, who wore knickers of old-gold face cloth with white silk shirts. There were also three grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Helen Swift (sister of the bride) and Miss Joan and Miss Judith Gutch. They wore dresses of gold net, the close-fitting bodices having capes at the back and long tight sleeves, and the full skirts falling in an uneven hemline. They had hats of gold crinoline straw and carried bouquets of yellow gladioli. Captain Laurence Grand, Royal Engineers, was best man, and a reception was afterwards held at Sunnybank, Clifton.

MR. E. ESCHAUZIER AND MISS V. STUART

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, of Mr. Edward Eschauzier, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Eschauzier, of The Hague, and Miss Victoria Stuart, youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. J. C. Stuart and Mrs. Stuart, of "Westover," Hampstead Heath, N.W.3. The Rev. H. Cavalier, vicar of St. Stephen's Church, St. Albans, officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Arnold Stuart, wore a gown of cream-coloured silk net, and her long tulle veil was held in place by a narrow wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a graceful bouquet of pale pink roses and white heather. Her four bridesmaids, Miss Francis Eschauzier (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Nancy Godwin, Miss Noreen Elliot, and Miss Jean Stewart, wore long gowns of shaded blue chiffon, and carried blue wands with bouquets of pink carnations and sweet peas. The child attendants were Miss Anne Woolcombe-Boyce and Master Ian Riversdale-Elliott.

Mr. Edward Playne, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Grosvenor House. The honeymoon will be spent abroad. The bride went away in a beige lace *ensemble*, and a straw hat to match.

MR. J. P. HIPPISLEY AND MISS S. B. GORHAM GEE

The marriage took place at St. John the Baptist Church, Leicester, on Tuesday, of Mr. John Preston Hippisley, elder son of Commander R. J. B. Hippisley and of Mrs. Hippisley, of Ston Easton Park, near Bath, and Miss Sybil Barbara Gorham Gee, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gorham Gee, of Granville House, Leicester. The Rev. C. H. K. Boughton officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Cooper.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin and tulle. The long tulle skirt was embroidered with lovers' knots, and edged with pearls. Her train of Brussels lace was carried by Master David Clarke, and Miss Karin Murray was the little girl attendant. They both wore white satin. The grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Betty Hippisley (sister of the bridegroom), Miss G. Hyde, Miss Sheelagh Pratt, and Miss Ruth Lancaster—wore oyster-coloured satin gowns, with wreaths of green leaves in their hair, and carried bouquets of red roses. Mr. Claude Francis Hippisley (brother of the bridegroom) was best man, and a reception was held at Granville House.

MR. D. A. F. HOME AND MISS JOHNSON

The marriage took place at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Warwick-street, on Tuesday, of Mr. Douglas Archibald Frederick Home, Coldstream Guards, only son of Brigadier-General and Mrs. Home, of Cavenham Park, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and of 16, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, and Miss Francis Constance Grace Johnson, elder daughter of Mrs. John Johnson, of Pinewood Lodge, Stourwood, Bournemouth, and of the late Dr. Johnson. Father John Talbot officiated, assisted by Father Martin Edwards.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. George Johnson, wore a flowing gown of white chiffon, with a train of old Brussels lace, and a seed pearl brooch and necklace. The trainbearer, Miss Rosemary Cox, wore a white chiffon Kate Greenaway frock, and the grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Rosemary Johnson and Miss Miriam Emery, wore gowns of flowered chiffon, with shoes and hats to tone, and carried bouquets of gladioli and carnations. Mr. J. Campbell, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, was best man.

RECEPTIONS

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Sir Ernest and Lady Rutherford received the guests at the conversazione which was given by the Royal Society at Burlington House yesterday. Among those present were:—

The Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Austrian Minister, the Earl of Ivengh, Lord Inverforth, Lord Moynihan, Lord and Lady Rayleigh, Mr. and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Foxley Norris, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Eyrie, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, the Agent-General for New South Wales and Lady Fuller, the Agent-General for Ontario and Mrs. Noxon, the Agent-General for Tasmania and Mrs. Addison, the Agent-General for Western Australia and Mrs. Angwin, the Master of the Leathersellers' Company and Mrs. Simpson, the Master of the Drapers' Company, the Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster, Sir Lynden and Lady Macassey, Colonel Sir Thomas and Lady Purves, Sir Lawrence Jones, Lady Evelyn Jones, Colonel Sir Henry Lyons, Colonel Sir Herbert Jackson, Sir William Marris, Major Sir William Prescott, the Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, Sir Basil Blackett, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. de Laszlo, Mr. F. Montague, Dr. Thomas Jones, Professor and Mrs. Abetti, Professor and Mrs. Laby, Lady Barrett, Dame Alice Godman, and Mrs. Holman Hunt.

MRS. ERNEST FARQUHAR

Mrs. Ernest Farquhar gave a dinner party and reception at the Hyde Park Hotel on Monday evening. The Russian dancers from the Champs Elysées Theatre, Paris, performed during the evening. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

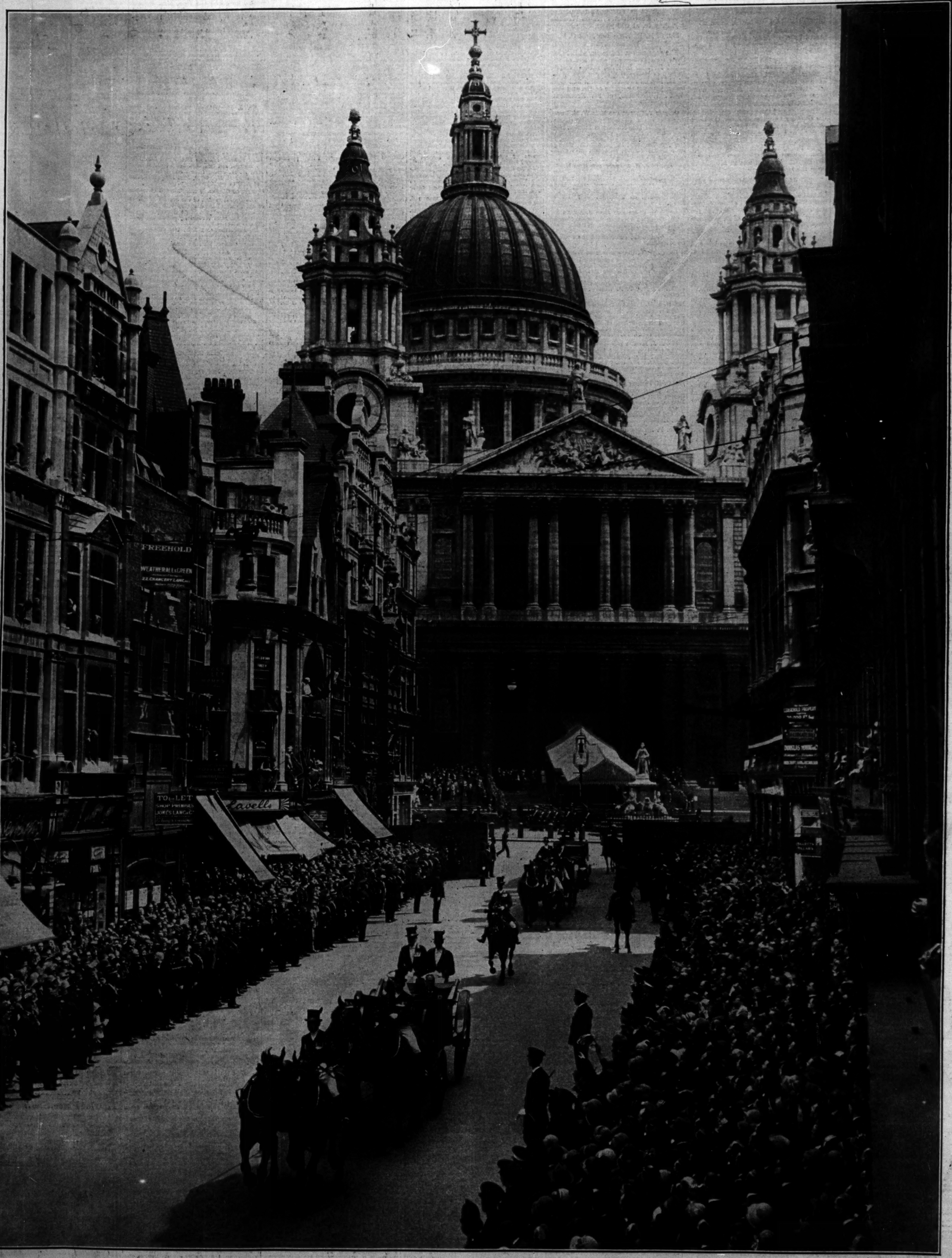
The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Italian Ambassador, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, the Maharajah of Tripura, Comte and Comtesse di Sant' Elia, Commander and Mme. Hemeleers-Shealey, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de la Panouse, Princess Ottoboni.

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle, Viscount and Viscountess Allendale, Lord and Lady Ampthill, the Hon. Phyllis Russell, the Earl and Countess of Antrim, Lady Rose McDonnell, the Marquess and Marchioness of Aberbury, Countess Amherst and Lady Joan Amherst, Lord and Lady Askwith and the Hon. Betty Askwith, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Andrea, the Hon. Benjamin and Mrs. Bathurst, the Hon. Alexander and Mrs. Baring, Lord and Lady Biddulph, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Viscount Bury and the Hon. Cecilia Keppel, Mr. and Lady Ada Boyd, General and Mrs. Clifton Brown, Lord and Lady Bayford and the Hon. Dorothy Sanders, Lord and Lady Brownlow, Baroness Beaumont and Lord Howard of Glossop, Earl and Countess Buxton and Lady Alethea Buxton, the Hon. Kenneth and Mrs. Campbell, Lady Capel Cure and Miss Capel Cure, Viscountess Chelmsford, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, Sir George and Lady Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Christie Miller, Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Cecil, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Colonel and Mrs. George Windsor Clive, the Earl and Countess of Courtown, Lady Cory.

The Countess of Clanwilliam and Lady Mary Meade, General and Mrs. Cooper, Julia Countess of Dartrey, Lady Dalhas, Lady Bertha Dawkins and Miss Dawkins, Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen, the Hon. Harold and Mrs. Denison, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Lord and Lady Dynevor, Captain Sir George and Lady Duckworth-King, Major-General Sir John and Lady Duncan, the Earl and Countess of Dunraven, Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger, Mr. and Lady Annie Paine, Brigadier-General and the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Ferguson, Earl and Countess Grey and Lady Mary Grey, Captain and Mrs. Harry Graham, Dame Alice Godman and Miss Godman, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Glasgow and Miss Glasgow, Brigadier-General Sir Frederick and Lady Gascoigne, Admiral Sir William and the Hon. Lady Goodenough, Viscountess Harcourt, Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, Lady Holford, Mr. Justice and Lady Horridge, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt-Smith, Mrs. Hartman and Miss Hartman, Viscount and Viscountess Hereford, Lady Howard-Stepney and Miss Howard-Stepney, Lord and Lady Jessel, Brigadier-General Sir David and Lady Kinloch, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Lister.

The Earl and Countess of Listowel, Colonel and

ST. PAUL'S REOPENED: THE KING ATTENDS THANKSGIVING SERVICE



The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, attended the special Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday to commemorate the reopening of the Dome and Choir. Their Majesties drove in semi-state from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's, and the progress of the Royal procession was watched by many thousands of the general public. Our photograph, taken by a staff photographer of *The Times*, shows the Royal procession driving down Ludgate-hill after the service, with Wren's stately pile, "the Mother Church of London," in the background.

Obituary

THE NAWAB OF TONK

DOYEN OF THE INDIAN PRINCES

News reached London yesterday of the death of another of the Moslem rulers of "Indian India," his Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur of Tonk, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., in his 81st year.

Born on November 8, 1849, he had long been the *doyen* of the Ruling Princes of India, for he was a few weeks senior to the Maharana of Udaipur, whose death was recently recorded. They had in common an attachment to the old ways and a settled determination not to travel far from their dominions; but, while the Hindu Maharana belonged to one of the most ancient of surviving Indian dynasties, the Moslem Nawab came of one of the most recent additions to the ruling families. They are Pathans of the Buner tribe, and the founder of the State was the famous warrior Amir Khan, who, linking forces with Jaswant Rao Holkar in the closing years of the eighteenth century, shared in the joint conquests. When British supremacy was established in Malwa in 1817 a treaty was made with Amir Khan, under which, while many of his claims were disregarded, he was left in possession of six districts, partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, separated from each other by distances varying from 20 to 250 miles.

It is a remarkable fact that the late Nawab was only the fourth occupant of the *masnad* of this scattered State, and ruled it during more than half the period of its existence. His father, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, was deposed for oppressive and treacherous conduct at the close of 1867, and after two years of administration by a Council of Regency, controlled by a British officer, the late Nawab was given full power early in 1870. His reign of 60 years made him the senior Indian Prince in exercise of rule as well as in years.

There was a great famine in Malwa when he came to the throne, and another (1899-1900) in the middle period. These visitations took heavy toll on the people, but were encountered resolutely, and his Highness effected some important reforms, such as a complete revenue survey and settlement, and the establishment of regular courts of justice. A State Council was set up in 1887 and has continued on the basis of the responsibility of members for various departments. Many public works were undertaken, and the Nawab gave every encouragement to industrial and commercial activity, as, for instance, in the establishment of ginning and cotton presses. In the Great War his Highness gave every assistance to the British Government open to the head of a scattered and not very affluent State. A recruiting board was established and supplied a good number of recruits to the Indian Army. His Highness was created G.C.I.E. in 1890, and G.C.S.I. in 1913.

The Nawab was widely read in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu. His dignified courtesy and simple habits won him great esteem and were combined with a shrewd judgment. The dynastic salute, reduced in the time of his father to 11 guns, was restored to 17 many years ago. His Highness had a large family, and the succession passes to his eldest son, Sahibzada Abdul Hafiz Khan.

MR. RALPH NEVILL

Mr. Ralph Henry Nevill, who died in a London nursing home on Tuesday in his 66th year, was a son of the late Lady Dorothy Nevill and the author of several books of reminiscences of society and travel.

He was born on February 4, 1865, and educated at Eton, where he was in Mr. H. W. Mozley's house from 1879 to 1883, and at Magdalene College, Cambridge. In 1887 he obtained an appointment as honorary attaché at the British Legation in Teheran, and remained there till 1889. In 1892 he filled for some months a similar post in Madrid. He served in the Intelligence Department of the Admiralty from 1916 to 1919. He was unmarried.

Mr. Nevill, as a writer, was agreeable rather than penetrating. He was fond of a conversational style and wrote for the man of the world. His reminiscences of club life in London, of Eton, of the many persons of celebrity he, like his mother, had met, made entertaining reading both for those who knew the world which he described and those who liked to follow the gossiping reflections into which his dislike of modernity and regret for the passing of the more urbane age of the Georges led him. With a book on French prints of the eighteenth century and two others on English sporting prints and pictures he entered a different field. Collecting was one of his occupations, and he edited these collections with taste and discrimination. His other writings included descriptions of Paris and Parisian life, his "Romance of Paris" having been published as late as 1928. He was also the editor of Lady Dorothy Nevill's three books of memoirs.

COLONEL BENCE-LAMBERT

Colonel Guy Lenox Bence-Lambert, C.M.G., of Dernasliggan, Leenane, Co. Galway, and Thorington Hall, Suffolk, died suddenly in Dublin on Monday, at the age of 73. The eldest surviving son of Mr. A. C. Lambert, J.P., D.L., of Brookhill, Claremorris, by Emma Maria, daughter of Mr. Guy Lenox Prendergast, M.P., he married, in 1884, Ida Millicent, daughter and co-heir of Mr. H. A. Starkie Bence, J.P., D.L., and took the additional name of Bence. Educated at Cheltenham College, he commanded the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, The Connaught Rangers, till 1905. In 1915-16 he commanded the 2/4th Suffolk Regiment, and in 1917-18 he was Inspector of Quartermaster-General's Services, Horse Guards. Colonel Bence-Lambert was an alderman of the East Suffolk County Council and a deputy lieutenant and magistrate for Suffolk. He was made C.M.G. in 1902.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. C. TURNOR

Lieutenant-Colonel Algernon Corbet Turnor, who died at St. Stephen's Hospital, Fulham, yesterday, at the age of 41, from injuries received in a street accident in London on Tuesday, was in command of the Royal Horse Guards, at present stationed at Windsor, and a keen all-round sportsman. He was a follower of the Household Brigade Drag Hunt and played cricket and polo. During the War he served in France and Belgium, was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Military Cross.

Born in 1889, the son of Colonel W. W. Turnor, of Pinkney Park, Malmesbury, he went to Eton in 1902 and was in Miss Evans's house. His first commission was as second lieutenant in the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars. He joined the Royal Horse Guards in 1910, and succeeded Lord Alastair Innes-Ker in the command in February last. He married in 1912, Beatrice Mildred, daughter of Mr. Conyngham Denison, of Bracknell, Berks, and leaves one son and three daughters.

MR. REES PRICE

Mr. Rees Price, F.S.A., whose death at Broadway was recently announced in *The Times*, was well known both as an antiquary and as a collector of glass in Worcestershire and the adjacent counties. He had worked much upon the history of Broadway, to which village he had retired after a busy professional life in Glasgow, and he was also an authority on the Sheldons and their tapestries. Especially, however, his name will be associated with that magnificent collection of English glass which he and Mrs. Rees Price presented to the nation in 1925. This collection, which represents many years of their patient research and accumulated learning, is now to be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum. It consists of nearly 500 specimens of rare glass, many of them of unique interest. The collection is fully representative of the historical development of glass-making in England, and includes fine examples of all periods from the end of the seventeenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

MISS MAY HARVEY

Mrs. Charles Hunt Helmsley died last week in a nursing home at Shanklin. She was a sister of Sir John Martin-Harvey, whom she was visiting at Bonchurch when seized with her last illness, and the wife of Captain Helmsley, for many years manager of the Strand Theatre for Mr. Arthur Bouchier, and before that general manager for Sir George Alexander at the St. James's. Professionally, Mrs. Helmsley was known as Miss May Harvey, and 30 years ago she was a well-known actress. She appeared in Manchester in a number of noteworthy Shakespearean revivals, notably *Much Ado About Nothing*, in which she played Beatrice, and *The Merchant of Venice*, in which she played Portia. She made her London début at the old Opera Comique as Mildred in Robert Browning's *Blot on the Scutcheon*. Later she became a member of the Lyceum Theatre company under Sir Henry Irving, and afterwards she was leading lady with Sir John Hare, with whom a good deal of her London work was done. Since the War she had not acted much, and a few years ago she definitely retired. She was a gentle, lovable lady, and will be much missed by her family and friends. She leaves no children.

DR. KRISTIAN ERSLEV

Our Copenhagen Correspondent telegraphs:—

Dr. Kristian Erslev, one of the leading Danish historians and an authority on Danish medieval history, died on June 20 at the age of 77. Himself trained in the German critical school and a pupil of von Ranke, Erslev as a professor in the University of Copenhagen introduced his pupils to the critical study of the value of historical sources, and his teaching was of the greatest importance for the younger generations of Danish historians. After he had retired from the university Erslev was for some time head of the Danish State Archives and director of the Carlsbergfund.

The Rev. Edward Sanderson, who died at Uckfield on Tuesday at the age of 90, was a Cambridge rowing Blue of 1862. He had been rector of Uckfield from 1880 to 1927 and a prebendary of Chichester from 1903 to 1927. He was educated at Lancaster Grammar School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

A LINK WITH NELSON

Miss Ada Louisa Rolles, of Walsingham, Evesham-road, Cheltenham, who died on April 18, aged 82, daughter of the late Rev. E. Rolles, M.A., of Cheltenham, and great granddaughter of Captain John Cooke (who served at the Battle of Trafalgar and was in the Victory when Nelson fell), left property of the gross value of £9,716, with net personalty £9,246. She left:—

Her interest in the silver vase and gold medal "of my great-grandfather, Captain John Cooke, R.N." to her sister, Caroline, for life and "afterwards to the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom on behalf of Greenwich Hospital."

£100 each to the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, the Mission to Lepers, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Anti-Vivisection Society, the Dogs' Home, Battersea, and the Cats' Home, Camden Town; £50 to the Cheltenham General Hospital; £200 to Rosetta Berry, and £100 each to Alice Winstone and Emily Salter, if respectively in her service at her death.

Sir John Esplen, first baronet, K.B.E., of Kensington-court, W., and of Liverpool, consulting engineer and naval architect, chairman of Messrs. Esplen and Sons, Limited, of Liverpool, London, Cardiff, New York, Buenos Aires, and elsewhere, and of Messrs. Esplen, Son, and Swainston, Limited, of London, chairman, manager, or director of some 30 other companies, mainly concerned with shipping and shipbuilding, and during the War Director of the Overseas Ship Purchase and Sale Department at the Ministry of Shipping, who died on February 7, aged 66, left estate of the gross value of £38,551, with net personalty nil. He left:—

£2,000 to Nurse Eileen Pemberton Pigott "as some recognition to her of her devoted service throughout my long illness"; £500 to his secretary, Mrs. Jacobs ("Miss Sinkler"); and £200 to his chauffeur, Eckhart.

Mr. John Pearce, of Abbotswood-road, Streatham, S.W., formerly of Haddon Lodge, Thurlow Park-road, West Dulwich, lately chairman and managing director of J.P. Restaurants, Limited, and a director of the Associated Hotels, Limited, founder of Messrs. Pearce and Plenty, and of the British Tea Table Company, Limited, who died on March 25, aged 84, left estate of the gross value of £51,073, with net personalty £30,862. He left:—

£500 to the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, E.; £200 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £200 to the Stockwell Orphanage for Fatherless Children (Spurgeon's Orphanage); and £100 to his gardener, Joshua Lewis, whether still in his service or not.

Miss Louisa Lilley, of Westlands, Wellingborough, Northants, who died on May 4, aged 91, left estate of the gross value of £34,132, with net personalty £30,938. She left:—

£100 in trust for the Wellingborough Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association; £100 each to the National Orthopædic Hospital for Crippled Children, the Northampton General Hospital, the vicar and churchwardens of St. Barnabas Church, Wellingborough, the Young Men's Christian Association, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £50 to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; £100 to the Wellingborough Cottage Hospital £100 to Charles Andrew Gibson, if manager or a director of L. Lilley, Limited; £100 each to Henry Foster, gardener, and Maud Oram, if still in her service.

The residue of the property in trust for the purchase of lands and premises at Wellingborough or Irthlingborough for the purposes of almshouses, to be known as the Louisa Lilley Almshouses, and for the upkeep thereof, and the benefit of the inmates.

If by reason of future legislation in respect of Old Age Pensions, or otherwise, the executors should consider a charity of this description had been rendered of little or no value to poor persons, or not suitable to the wants or requirements of such persons, they are authorised to cease carrying on the almshouses and to apply the residue for such other purposes for the benefit of poor persons as they may think proper.

Mr. Richard Wilson Booth, of Victoria House, Dalkey, Co. Dublin, founder of Booth Brothers, Limited, machine tool manufacturers, of Stephen-street, Dublin, one of the original directors of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Limited, who died on April 11, left personal estate in England valued at £11,599. He left:—

£1,000 for distribution among such charities as he may direct in any memorandum left by him, or in default of such memorandum to such charities as the executors may determine; and £1,000 to the executors for distribution among such members of the staff of Booth Brothers (Dublin), Limited, of not less than five years' service, as they may think fit.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Barratt, Dame Milly (65), of Totteridge Park, a social worker in North London, and associated with the British Women's Temperance Association, wife of Sir A. Barratt (unsettled) (net personalty £12,216)	£14,829
Black, Mr. Robert, of Netherwells, Jedburgh, Scotland (personal estate in Great Britain)	63,969
Blandy, Mr. John Ernest, of Funchal, Madeira, and of Blandy Bros., Limited, bankers, steamship agents and general merchants (estate in this country, net personalty £1,031)	25,083
Dandy, Mr. Thomas Wilson (72), of Cadogan-gardens, Chelsea, S.W., solicitor (net personalty £21,159)	21,870
Glover, Mr. Edward (63), of Minster Lodge, Ormskirk, Lancs, formerly of Redgate, Parr-lane, Aughton, Lancs, a principal of E. Glover and Co., cotton brokers, of Liverpool (net personalty £17,472)	24,127
Harrison, Mr. William Cornhill, of Shaun, Bowhills-road, Blundellsands, director of a limited company (net personalty £10,138)	14,047
Isaacson, Mr. Henry de Stuteville (93), of St. James's-court, Buckingham-gate, S.W., late Colonel on the Staff Commanding the Royal Artillery, British North America (net personalty £1,917)	2,057
Jolly, Mrs. Eliza Ann, of Monkhams-avenue, Woodford Green, widow of C. Jolly, of Heathersdale, Woodford Green (net personalty £14,266)	16,968
Lowe, Mr. Charles William (58), of Malone, South-avenue, Littleover, near Derby, mineral water manufacturer (net personalty £19,171)	20,148
Mayne, Dr. William Harlot, M.D., of Warrenpoint, Co. Down (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	3,655
Patterson, the Rev. Charles Moray Stuart, of Chebsey, near Eccleshall, Staffs, Rural Dean of Eccleshall and for 39 years vicar of Chebsey (net personalty £3,617)	3,793
Pendell, Mr. Frederick, of Windy Brow, Marine-parade, Clacton-on-Sea, master steveedore (net personalty £7,471)	25,270
Pitt, Mr. William Alfred (77), of St. Erme, Wells-road, Bath, formerly of Gloucester-row, Clifton Down, Bristol, solicitor (net personalty £1,110)	2,915
Preston, Mr. James Guy Houlbrooke, of Bubspool House, East Coker, Yeovil, son of the late J. F. Preston, of Llwynpynn, North Wales (net personalty £24,340)	38,972
Radcliffe, Colonel Nathaniel Robert (59), C.I.E., D.S.O., late 4th Battalion The Devonshire Regiment, of Windade, Clyst St. Mary, Devon, who saw service in Egypt, India, South Africa, and during the Great War, son of General G. T. Radcliffe, Madras Cavalry (net personalty £4,135)	4,177
Read, Mr. George (76), of The Mount, Malton, Yorks, formerly manager of the Westminster Bank, Malton branch, for some years secretary of the Malton Cottage Hospital and the Malton Dispensary	2,433
Scott, Mrs. Helen (75), of Mayfair, Oak-drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, wife of Canon J. J. Scott, Canon Residentiary of Manchester Cathedral (net personalty £7,172)	8,298
Shippam, Mr. Charles Russell, of Sea Marge, Aldwick, near Bognor, Sussex, managing director of C. Shippam, Limited (net personalty £64,776)	77,192
Slade, Mr. Edward, of Easton-road, Bristol, accountant, hon. treasurer of the Bristol and West Property Owners Association (net personalty £2,946)	6,993

JAPANESE ROYAL VISIT TO-DAY

ORDER OF CEREMONIAL

The following particulars of the ceremonial to be observed on the occasion of the visit of Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan have been issued from Buckingham Palace:—

To-day (Thursday) a special train will leave Victoria Railway Station, No. 7 Platform, at 10.45 a.m., to convey His Royal Highness The Duke of Gloucester to Dover, arriving there at 12.25 p.m.

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu and Suite wil leave Calais in the T.S.S. Maid of Kent at 12 noon, and arrive at Dover at 1.10 p.m. As the vessel approaches Dover Harbour salutes will be fired by the Shore Batteries. On the arrival of the T.S.S. Maid of Kent His Royal Highness The Duke of Gloucester will go an board to welcome Their Imperial Highnesses on behalf of The King and Queen. His Royal Highness will be accompanied by His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador, and will present the British Suite specially attached to Prince and Princess Takamatsu during the period of the State visit:—

Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the King; General Sir Walter Braithwaite, A.D.C. General to the King; Captain Lord Claud Hamilton, Equerry to the King; Mr. Noel Charles, First Secretary in the Dipiomatic Service.

The following are the names of the Japanese Suite in attendance on their Imperial Highnesses:—Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo; Mr. Yoshiatsu Hori, Counsellor of Embassy; Commander Takeo Yamagata, Master of Ceremonies; Mr. Iwakichi Ishikawa, Comptroller of the Household; Dr. Tsuneo Sakamoto, Physician; Lieutenant-Commander Kyosuke Midzuno, Aide-de-Camp; Mme. Otchiai, Lady-in-Waiting.

At 1.20 p.m. their Imperial Highnesses will be conducted on shore by the Duke of Gloucester, and will be received by the Marquess Camden, H.M. Lieutenant for the County of Kent, and Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Bt., the Commander-in-Chief, the Nore. A guard of honour of the Royal Navy will be mounted on the pier. An address will be presented to Prince and Princess Takamatsu by the Mayor and Corporation of Dover on the station platform. A special train will leave Dover Marine Station at 1.30 p.m. to convey Prince and Princess Takamatsu to London.

Their Imperial Highnesses, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, will arrive at Victoria Railway Station (No. 2 Platform) at 3.15 p.m., and will be met by His Royal Highness The Duke of York, Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and other members of the Royal Family. There will also be present the Marquess of Crewe, H.M. Lieutenant for the County of London; the Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister; the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Right. Hon. J. R. Clynes, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Major-General C. E. Corkran, General Officer Commanding, London District; and General Viscount Byng of Vimy, Commissioner of Police. Levée dress will be worn. A guard of honour of the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, with the colour and band of the regiment, will be mounted at Victoria Railway Station.

Their Imperial Highnesses will be conducted to a State carriage by the Earl of Granard, Master of the Horse, when, accompanied by the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester, they will proceed, escorted by a Captain's Escort of Life Guards without standard, via Wilton-road, Victoria-street, and Buckingham Palace-road to Buckingham Palace. The Procession will leave Victoria Railway Station at 3.22 p.m., arriving at Buckingham Palace at 3.30 p.m.

CARRIAGE PROCESSION

First Carriage

H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu.
H.I.H. Princess Takamatsu.
H.R.H. The Duke of York.
H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester.

Second Carriage

Madame Otchiai.
H.E. The Japanese Ambassador.
Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo.
The Master of the Horse.

Third Carriage

Mr. Yoshiatsu Hori.
Commander Takeo Yamagata.
Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander Sinclair.
General Sir Walter Braithwaite.

Fourth Carriage

Mr. Iwakichi Ishikawa.
Dr. Tsuneo Sakamoto.
Lieutenant-Commander Kyosuke Midzuno.
Captain Lord Claud Hamilton.

The King's Guard, formed by the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, completed to 100 rank and file, with the King's Colour and band of the regiment, will be mounted in the Quadrangle of the Palace. Their Imperial Highnesses will be received at Buckingham Palace by The King and Queen, who will be attended by the Great Officers and the Household in Waiting. The Suite of Prince and Princess Takamatsu will be presented to The King and Queen in the Bow Room. His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu will deliver to The King a verbal message from the Emperor of Japan. Levée Dress will be worn.

At 4.45 p.m. Prince and Princess Takamatsu and Suite will leave Buckingham Palace in motor-cars to visit the Cenotaph and the Grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey; arriving at the Cenotaph at 4.50 p.m., where their Imperial Highnesses will be received by the Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty, the Quartermaster-General to the Forces, and the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff. Prince and Princess Takamatsu will be received at Westminster Abbey at 5 p.m. by the Very Reverend the Dean. Undress uniform will be worn. Afterwards their Imperial Highnesses will visit members of the Royal Family.

In the evening there will be a State dinner at Buckingham Palace in honour of Prince and Princess Takamatsu. Full dress will be worn.

To-morrow (Friday), at 12.50 p.m., Their Imperial Highnesses, attended by the Master of the Horse and the members of the suite, will leave Buckingham Palace on a visit to the Mansion House, where they will be entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. A guard of honour will be mounted in the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace, and a Captain's Escort of Life Guards without standard will escort Their Imperial Highnesses to and from the Mansion House. The route of the procession from Buckingham Palace to the Mansion House will be:—

The Mall	Ludgate Hill
Admiralty Arch	St. Paul's Churchyard
Strand	Cheapside
Fleet-street	Poultry

CARRIAGE PROCESSION

First Carriage

H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu.
H.I.H. Princess Takamatsu.
The Master of the Horse.

Second Carriage

Madame Otchiai.
H.E. The Japanese Ambassador.
Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo.
Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander Sinclair.

Third Carriage

Mr. Yoshiatsu Hori.
Commander Takeo Yamagata.
Mr. Iwakichi Ishihawa.
General Sir Walter Braithwaite.

Fourth Carriage

Dr. Tsuneo Sakamoto.
Lieutenant-Commander Kyosuke Midzuno.
Captain Lord Claud Hamilton.
Mr. Noel Charles.

A guard of honour of the Honourable Artillery Company (Infantry), with Colour and band, will be mounted at the Mansion House.

The route of the procession on its return from the Mansion House will be:—

Poultry	Victoria Embankment
Cheapside	Horse Guards Avenue
Queen-street	Horse Guards
Queen Victoria-street	The Mall

Levée dress will be worn.

In the evening Prince Takamatsu will be entertained to dinner at the Foreign Office by the Prime Minister at 8.15 p.m. Levée Dress.

On Saturday, June 28, the visit of Prince and Princess Takamatsu to the King and Queen concludes.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The Bishop of Chester writes in his *Diocesan Gazette*:—"This fine weather and these long days make us think whether we might not, in the arrangement of our services, make some change to correspond with these conditions. Nothing unsettling or disturbing should be done. But I think that some of us might find that perhaps a later hour for our Sunday Evensong might meet the wishes of those who want to come to church, and yet might wish to enjoy in the open air what is so often the most beautiful time of the day. It is one of the things which a vicar might consider with the help of his Parochial Church Council."

What is Purity?

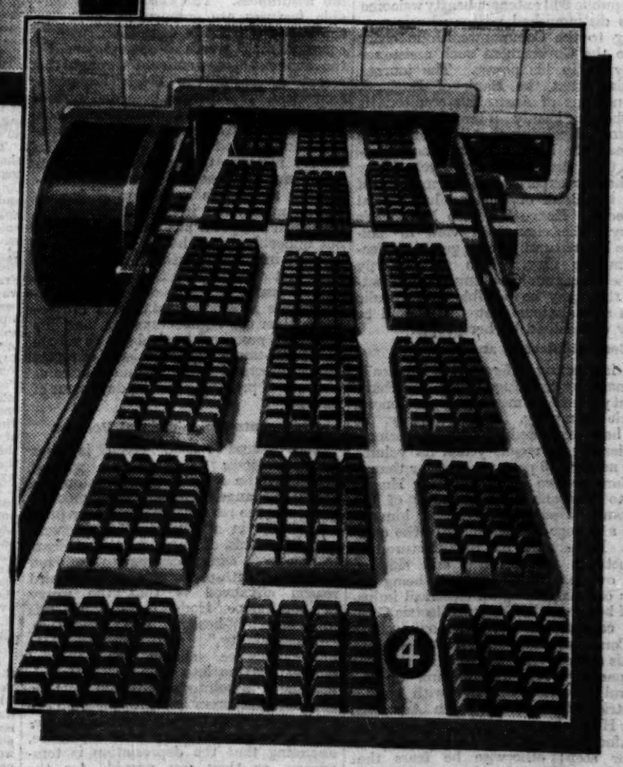
For 24 years the answer has been 'Bournville Chocolate'

(1) *First the beans. Bournville takes only the cream of the cocoa crop—known on the plantations as "Cadbury Quality."*

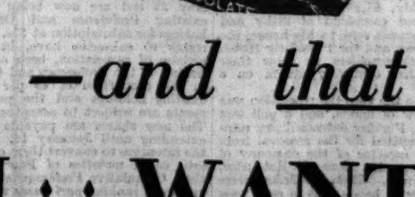
(3) *A battery of grinding machines in which the cocoa beans mixed with the purest sugar are ground and crushed automatically for a day and a night: this process gives that velvety smoothness.*

(2) *Making assurance doubly sure. At Bournville the cocoa beans are subjected to strict tests for condition and flavour by Cadbury's experts.*

PURITY has become an exact science at Bournville. Cadbury's analytical chemists are for ever making searching tests of ingredients that have in the first place been selected for their purity and goodness. Throughout that vast "factory in a garden" the most scrupulous cleanliness is observed, and mechanical methods that eliminate handling are adopted at every stage of manufacture. "Absolutely pure" is Bournville's motto. The price of the half-pound block of Bournville Chocolate has now been reduced from 1/- to 10d. The quality, of course, remains the same.



(4) *The never-ending line. Blocks of Bournville Chocolate, untouched by hand, are carried on a conveyor to the wrapping machine. Recent experiments in grinding this chocolate have produced a still smoother texture and an even finer flavour.*



—and that's why you'll say

'I · · WANT · · CADBURY'S'

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

ARGENTINE RAILWAY ISSUE

THE WHITE STAR DIVIDEND

Arrangements are being made for an issue early next week of £1,000,000 of Five per Cent. (1912) Debenture stock of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway. The price of issue has been fixed at 82½. The stock will rank *pari passu* with the existing 1912 Debenture stock, which was quoted in the Official List yesterday at 83½-85½ x.d. Ranking in front of the 1912 Debenture stock are issues of Four and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stocks amounting to £12,942,000, while behind it stands £14,200,000 of Preference and Ordinary stock. Including the new issue, there will be £5,000,000 of the 1912 stock in existence; the amount which the company may issue is limited to the total of the existing paid-up Ordinary capital, which is at present £10,000,000. The Debenture stock is redeemable at the option of the company at 110 after June, 1950, but no final date for its redemption has been fixed. The last issue of this stock was made in July, 1914, when £1,000,000 was sold at 97½ per cent.

Gilt-Edged Stocks Better

Sentiment in the market for gilt-edged securities has improved in the last few days, and yesterday it was distinctly better. Naturally, dealers have kept short books recently, and a little demand has found prices sensitive. The reduction in the New York Bank rate at the end of last week helped to produce a change of sentiment, for it has had a strengthening effect upon the dollar-sterling exchange. The lowering of the Bank rate has been followed by a movement of funds, partly British and partly American, from New York to London, owing to the greater attractiveness of rates here; hence the improvement in the exchange. But the latter is still below parity. Most of the principal exchanges, in fact, stand at a premium over sterling, and in view of the fact that the Bank's gold stock is appreciably lower than it was a year ago it is hardly to be expected that the rate here will be reduced. Other markets remain dull, home railway stocks being depressed by the continued fall in receipts, the inevitable result of trade depression. The aggregate loss of gross receipts varies from £101,000 in the case of the Southern to £1,458,000 in the case of the London Midland and Scottish.

The White Star Preference Dividend

The announcements made yesterday by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the White Star Line, which it controls, are in accordance with expectations. The directors of the Royal Mail have resolved not to pay the dividends for the current half-year on the company's Preference stocks on July 1. It will be remembered that the directors came to a similar decision last December. The dividend on the £900,000 of Five per Cent. stock is non-cumulative, but that on the £2,900,000 of Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference stock is cumulative, so that there is now one year of arrears of dividend on this stock. The decision not to make any payments has been arrived at in order to conserve the cash resources of the company. The directors of the White Star Line announce that the profits for the current half-year being insufficient to provide the half-yearly dividend on the £5,000,000 of Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will provide, under their guarantee, the necessary funds to enable the dividend to be paid on the due date.

Australia and the Bank of England

The Melbourne *Age*, which at first made rather strange comment on Sir Otto Niemeyer's visit to Australia for the purpose of conferring with the Commonwealth Government in regard to the financial situation, has since published an article viewing the matter in an entirely different light. Having read Mr. Scullin's explanation of the objects of Sir Otto's visit, the paper now states that the Australian public will extend a hearty welcome to this distinguished visitor who is proceeding to the Commonwealth in order to give the Government such assistance as may lie in his power. The journal recognizes that the Bank of England, while not one of Australia's creditors, is nevertheless keenly interested in her problems. Realizing that her difficulties are great, the Bank has let it be understood that Australia may freely draw upon her for expert advice in matters of which the Bank of England has special knowledge. Hence Sir Otto Niemeyer's journey. The change of view in Melbourne has naturally given great satisfaction in the City, which is not only genuinely desirous of giving every assistance that may be possible to Australia but is also anxious that this should be clearly understood by her people.

General Electric and Australia

An interesting reference to Australia was made by Sir Hugo Hirst, the chairman, at yesterday's meeting of the General Electric Company. The company, he said, had expanded its export business considerably in recent years, its volume being nearly 100 per cent. greater than it was four or five years ago. Sir Hugo's visit to Australia as a member of the Economic Mission has caused him to make a change in the policy of the company. Hitherto, it has manufactured its products in this country and shipped them overseas, but, Australia being desirous of establishing an electrical industry of her own, the General Electric Company contemplates establishing itself in the Commonwealth. An announcement on this subject may be made shortly. It is apparently intended to link up the General Electric Company with certain industries already existing in Australia. In Sir Hugo's opinion certain other British manufacturers should contemplate a similar step; otherwise he fears that their place will be taken by manufacturers from other countries. It may be advisable, however, to point out that it would be more economic for Australia to continue to import manufactured goods until her market is sufficiently wide to make it possible to establish an economic unit of production. Even then it might be advisable to continue importation, if there is any scarcity of labour or any doubt as to Australia's capacity to produce economically. A too rapid development of manufacturing capacity might simply result in distorting wage levels and rendering not only the new industry but other industries uneconomic, and therefore inefficient in the broad sense of the term.

The Past Year's Results

The results of the General Electric Company last year were very satisfactory, the profit being over £90,000 higher at £1,179,000. But Sir Hugo explained that the bulk of this increase was obtained in the earlier months of the year, the trend of events in later months being unsatisfactory. Incidentally, he remarked that efforts to preserve British control of the company had met with practical sympathy which had contributed to last year's progress. The company, he disclosed, now has a wages and salary list approaching £4,000,000 annually. It spends between £100,000 and £200,000 annually on research and development work, and this expenditure is dealt with in the balance-sheet under the heading of "goodwill and patents."

The Mexican Outlook

The finances of the old Mexican Railway—in common with those of the National lines—have for so many years been in a waterlogged condition that public interest in the company is nowadays small. Yet the line continues to struggle against severe odds, performing valuable services to the Mexican people, and according to the chairman, Mr. Vincent Yorke, there are indications of a better economic order, which may incidentally lead to improvement in the company's revenues. Mr. Yorke told stockholders yesterday that for the first time since 1920 he found on his recent visit to Mexico tranquillity prevailing in every part of the Republic. The settlement of the religious difficulties last year was largely responsible for this happy state of affairs, while great confidence was felt in the new President, Señor Ortiz Rubio, and in the composition of his Cabinet. Mr. Yorke referred to the conference now taking place in New York between the Mexican financial delegate and the international committee of bankers, and said he understood that not only the question of the Mexican debt but also the questions of the future administration of the National Railways and the adjustment of their finances would be considered at this conference. The Mexican Railway itself stands to benefit from any general settlement of claims against the Government, the balance outstanding for indemnity, damages, and services being in the neighbourhood of £1,500,000.

Problems of British Industry

Lord Gainford's speech, which was read in his absence at Tuesday's meeting of Pease and Partners, included some pertinent comments on so-called "social expenditure." He pointed out that the competitive countries which were forging ahead were those that were run with lower wages than prevailed in this country. That statement could scarcely have been controverted had Lord Gainford mentioned "lower wages costs" instead of "lower wages." As he went on to state, no one wants to see either a lower standard of living or lower wages, but this country cannot go on indefinitely dispersing its wealth by collecting death duties, surtax, and income-tax to maintain persons out of work. Wealth, he rightly stated, ought to be producing wealth by being invested in industry and giving employment. To dissipate wealth because it appeared to have been accumulated in the hands of a few only resulted in the long run in poverty, misery, and disaster to the many. Contributions by the State to social amelioration, while admirable in themselves, had advanced more rapidly than the creation of wealth through productive enterprise, which alone could have justified them. Lord Gainford does not believe that interference by the alteration of laws by any party can do much to help the trade position: he puts more trust in the innate ability and effort of the people. Sir John Beale, who presided at yesterday's meeting of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds, another company engaged in the heavy industries, pointed out that Great Britain was the only country with an established steel industry which allowed every competing country free access to its home market. A modern iron and steel plant had to be operated on a large scale to produce at competitive prices, and a manufacturer in any part of the world who could not sell his full economic output in his own home market found it paid him to sell his surplus in this country at just under the British manufacturers' bare cost of manufacture, without including either interest or depreciation charges. In fact, he mentioned that Indian pig iron was at present being sold in South Wales at below the British cost of manufacture.

Life Assurance and Trade Depression

Unsatisfactory economic conditions are discussed by the National Mutual Life Assurance Society in a new pamphlet as cogent reasons for the effecting of further life assurances. The existing unfavourable features are enumerated as being the increase in trade depression, with a corresponding growth of unemployment; the financial losses suffered through the recent severe fall in Stock Exchange securities; the disturbances and unrest in India and Egypt; and the general lack of confidence resulting from an unfavourable Budget and higher taxation. The society remarks that it is not easy, in such circumstances, to produce convincing arguments in favour of further life assurance, but it has attempted the task with skill, and has set some of them out under five main headings. First, the increase in direct taxation is held to have the effect of increasing the attractiveness of life assurance, since dividends on investments in stocks and shares are received less the higher taxation, and life assurance premiums are subject to rebate of income-tax, while the raising of estate duties directs attention to life policies as a means of providing for the duties out of income.

Arguments for Additional Policies

The second reason given is that financial losses "should have warned people of the folly of gambling on the Stock Exchange," while an investment in life assurance remains unaffected by price movements in the market for general securities. This, of course, applies at least to non-profit assurances and to the fixed portion of with-profit policies. The third reason advanced is that the worry of continuous trade depression tends to cause ill-health, and, therefore, "uninsurability," and so adequate life assurance should be effected before it is too late. Under the fourth heading it is pointed out that merchants and manufacturers left with large stocks of diminishing value can cover the depreciation by means of a term assurance, assuming that the depreciation is temporary, or they can provide for the recovery of the depreciation by an endowment assurance maturing at the end of a few years, or at previous death. The last reason offered is that bad debts and slow payment of accounts must be features of trade at the present time, and that as it may not be advisable for a creditor to press a debtor in the present conditions, arrangements may be made between them, provided a policy on the debtor's life is taken out by, or assigned to, the creditor. After having thus described the case for further assurances the society proceeds to point out how additional assurances could be arranged under one of the tables carrying low rates of premium which could be payable monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly, and, with the idea of easing the way of the proposer, it suggests that, for the purpose of the premium on additional policies, temporary loans could be secured on existing assurances.

STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER RISE IN THE FUNDS

RHODESIAN SHARES LOWER

Apart from British Funds, which were again strong owing largely to the influence of cheap money, the stock markets were rather depressed in the earlier dealings yesterday. Towards the close, however, a firmer tendency became apparent, and in many instances prices closed above the lowest points touched. Tuesday's rally in Home Railway stocks was cut short by the publication of poor traffic returns, but Argentine Railway stocks, in spite of bad traffics and a further fall in exchange, had a rather better tone. In the Oil market Attock was weak, owing to the passing of the dividend. International shares were marked down in anticipation of adverse New York advices, but New York in fact came over stronger, and prices enjoyed a rebound. In the Mining market Rhodesian shares were depressed, but they also closed above the worst.

In the GILT-EDGED market the Funding Loan and Four per Cent. Consols were again strong, the former rising ¼ to 89½ and the latter 7-16 to 88½. The War Loan also was a good market, and closed 3-16 higher at 102 15-16. There were rises of ¼ to ½ in the other loans, while the "shorts" finished ¼ higher. A number of Australian loans weakened. The HOME RAILWAY traffic returns were not very encouraging. Reductions were reported of £105,000 on the L.M.S., of £90,000 on the "Berwick," of £34,000 on the Great Western, and of £19,000 on the Southern. Great Western Ordinary lost ½ to 80½ and Southern Deferred fell ¼ to 27½.

The FOREIGN market was quiet. The reparations loan finished rather lower at 1½ discount. There was inquiry for Russian bonds, which were marked up ½ generally. Mexican bonds advanced, the "Fives" rising to 18 and the "Sixes" to 22. The City of Riga loan reacted to 33. The leading ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks closed ½ to 1 higher in spite of poor traffics and an adverse movement in the exchange. Cordoba Central was in demand up to 17, and the buying was thought to come from Argentina. The traffic returns showed decreases of £93,000 on the Central Argentine (the aggregate decrease of which rose above £2,500,000), £39,000 on the B.A. Great Southern, £43,000 on the B.A. and Pacific, and £22,000 on the B.A. Western. The Entre Rios reported a slight decrease and the Argentine North Eastern an increase of £1,800. There was a reduction of £16,349 on the United of the Havana. The Leopoldina had a decrease of £16,927, and the stock fell ½ to 44. San Paulo, whose traffic decrease amounted to £44,395, relapsed to about 16½.

FALL IN ATTOCK

The feature in the OIL market was Attock, which fell 7-32 to 1 1-32 on the passing of the dividend. Anglo-Persian rose 1-16 and Royal Dutch hardened to 31½, but Eagle shares were lower. The price of RUBBER rose slightly, and the shares had a better tendency. Rubber Trusts rose 9d. to 30s. 9d., and there were gains of 6d. each in Anglo-Dutch (26s. 6d.) and Allied Sumatra (12s.). TEA shares were steady.

In the MISCELLANEOUS market International shares closed well above the worst points touched. Thus International Nickel, which was at one time offered at 23, rallied to 23¾, showing a net fall of ¼, and Brazilian Traction recovered to 40⅞ after falling to 39½. Hydro Electric finished at 38. Columbia Graphophone fell 5-32 on balance to 3¾, having been sellers at 3¾, and Gramophone, which at one time fell to 3½, recovered to 3 9-16, a net fall of 5-32. United Molasses fell 1-16 to 2 15-16. Kreuger and Toll was ½ lower at 26½. Unilever shares reacted slightly. In the textile group Bradford Dyers, Coats, and Fine Spinners were easier. Patons and Baldwins, at 16s., lost 1s. 6d. Courtaulds weakened. Imperial Chemical Ordinary opened slightly higher at 23s. 4½d., but went back to 23s. Marconi Marine lost a little ground. Motor shares were weaker, Dennis falling 1s. 3d. to 38s. 3d., Austin declining 6d. to 19s., and Leyland closing without change on balance at 67s., after being 67s. 6d. bid. Thornycroft fell 2s. to 59s. The brewery group was firm, Guinness rising to 105s. and Watney Deferred to 63s. 9d. In the store group John Barker recovered 9d. to 61s. 3d., but falls were shown in Harrods and Whiteley. Home and Colonial and International Tea fell back slightly.

In the MINING market Rhodesian shares were depressed, but final prices were above the lowest. Bwana M'Kubwa closed 7½d. down at 13s. 1½d., having been 12s. 6d., and N'Changa, which touched 2⅞, finished with a net decline of ¼ at 2½. Congo Border were a point lower at 14s., having touched 14½, and Selection Trust rallied to 1⅞ after touching 1½. South African shares had no decided tendency. Sub Nigel was again higher at 2 11-16. Potgietersrust rose to about 2s. 3d. Tin shares were idle, but firm. Burma Corporation fell to 10s. 9d.

R. E. JONES, LIMITED

SHAREHOLDERS AND THE DIRECTORS

A largely attended meeting of the shareholders of R. E. Jones, Limited, was held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, London, W.C., for the purpose of considering extraordinary resolutions for the removal of four of the directors of the company from their seats on the board, and for the passing of ordinary resolutions for the election of two new directors.

Mr. ALEXANDER BATCHELOR, who presided, detailed the proceedings which had taken place at recent meetings of the shareholders of the company, and intimated that the meeting that day had been called in pursuance of an order of the Court.

There was considerable interruption by shareholders during the speech of the chairman, who stated that the Judge of the High Court had directed that there should be a new and clear decision on the part of the shareholders. The matter, he said, had been complicated by an additional circular which had been sent out by Mrs. Elizabeth Jones. The majority of the directors had set out their policy in a circular in which reference was made to Sir Francis Towle and the Gordon Hotels. He was satisfied that the guarantee which had been offered would enable from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. to be paid to the Preference shareholders as a dividend. After that amount had been paid, but not before, would there be any payment to the Gordon Hotels and Sir Francis Towle for the services they rendered. Proxies for use at that meeting had been lodged the previous day at the office at Swansea and the total in favour of the majority directors was 371,877. The proxies in favour of Mr. John Moxon numbered 947,033. A three-fourths majority was required, and on the figures he had given Mr. Moxon was short by 168,598.

Mr. J. MOXON said he thought the time had come when the shareholders should get down to what was best for R. E. Jones, Ltd. There were 950,000 votes against the policy of the majority directors. He declared that it was the desire of the shareholders that Mr. R. A. B. Field should be appointed chairman and managing director, and that there should be a reduced board. He concluded by proposing that Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle, M.P., should be removed from his office as director of the company.

Mr. T. BICKERTON seconded the motion.

SIR NICHOLAS GRATTAN-DOYLE, M.P., stated that the Preference shares of the company were standing at a little over 7s., and the Ordinary shares at about 1s. 6d. He believed that if he remained on the board, within a reasonable period he would be in a position to work out a scheme that would give the shareholders 20s. in the pound. He had an offer for the Piccadilly Hotel of £1,150,000. That was without the furniture, stock, or fittings, which could be put in at £100,000. He was not without hope that the offer would be increased. Almost on a break-up realization they would obtain for the assets of R. E. Jones, Limited, including the Piccadilly Hotel, a sum of, roughly, £1,830,000. There had been an organized campaign of filthy and abominable post-cards sent to his house, the House of Commons, and the Piccadilly Hotel. He asked the shareholders to show their resentment to that dastardly attack on a public man.

On being put to the vote the resolution was carried on a show of hands, and a poll was then demanded. Further extraordinary resolutions were submitted for the removal from their office as a director of the company of Sir Thomas G. Jones, Mr. Alexander Batchelor, and Mr. A. J. Howell. These resolutions were carried on a show of hands, but in each case a poll was demanded. It was stated that the result of the poll would be announced later. Resolutions were also carried on a show of hands for the election of Mr. David Williams and Mr. R. A. B. Field as directors of the company.

MONEY MARKET

COMPETITION FOR BILLS

NEW RECORD FOR PESETAS

Market supplies of credit were increased yesterday by the borrowing of a further large sum from the Bank of England and by the release of funds on the part of the clearing banks that took place as a result of their purchases of July bills. The banks bought running July bills at 2½ per cent., and also took parcels of early and late July paper—the former at 2⅝ per cent. and the latter at 2½. Day-to-day loans were freely offered at 1½ per cent., and some business was done at 1¼. The clearing banks made no change in their rate for the renewal of weekly fixtures, but for new loans over the half-year borrowers readily offered 3 per cent. Under the influence of renewed competition for bills, discount rates experienced a further fall. The fine rate for three months spot bills was scarcely better than 2½ per cent. There were buyers of September bills to arrive in July at 2½ per cent., the forward rate for October drafts being 2½ per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1¼—3	2½—3	2⅜	2¼—2⅝	2⅜—2⅞	2½—2⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2¼—2⅜	2¼—2⅜	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3½—4

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The National Bank of Czechoslovakia has reduced its rate of discount from 4½ per cent. to 4 per cent.—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

A further recovery took place in the dollar sterling exchange; the rate rose to $4.80 1/16c, closing at $4.86 2/32c. Forward dollars were in good demand at premiums of 1/16c. one month and 3/32c. three months. The Canadian exchange was quoted on a parity with New York, which means that the premium that has for some time existed on Canadian currency has disappeared. Little change occurred in the French exchange, the rate fluctuating between 123.76f. and 123.79f. Rates on Belgium, Italy, Holland, and Switzerland were also steady. Spanish pesetas were again weak; the rate on Madrid touched 42.52p.—the highest ever recorded—closing at 42.20p., in comparison with 42.15p. Berlin exchange was a quieter market; the rate moved during the day between 20.37½m. and 20.38½m., closing at about 20.38¼m. A further fall, to 40.27 32d., occurred in the Argentine peso, but the Brazilian milreis hardened slightly to 5 19 32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	June 25	June 24
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.85 31 32—4.86 1 16	4.85 7 32—4.86 1 32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.85 4 32—4.86 1 32	4.85 1 32—4.85 7 32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.75-123.79	123.76-123.79
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.91¼-92⅜	34.91 16—92 1 16
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.75-92.78	92.74-92.77
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.07 1 16-07 1 16	25.07-25.07 1 16
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 3 4-375 1 4	374 1 2-375 0
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192 7 8-193 1 8	192 7 8-193 1 8
Madrid	Pes. to £	25.2215	42.00-42.20	41.90-42.15
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1 8-108 3 8	108 1 8-108 3 8
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09-09 1 8	12.09 1 8-09 3 8
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37 1 4-38 1 4	20.38 1 4-39 1 4
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58 1 2	34.42-34.45	34.41-34.44
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76-27.79	27.75-27.79
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163 5 8-163 7 8	163 5 8-163 7 8
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.33-43.38	43.32-43.37
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-818	817-819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.025 1	1.025 1
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274 1 2-275	274 1 2-275
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	485 1 2-487 1 2	485 1 2-487 1 2
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.21-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.14 3 4-15 1 4	18.14 3 4-15 1 4
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08 1 4-09 1 4	18.08 1 4-09 1 4
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 1 2-18.16	18.15 1 2-18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1 2	97 1 2-97 3 4	97 1 2-97 3 4
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/51 15 32-52 32	1/51 15 32-52 32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/51 15 32-52 32	1/51 15 32-52 32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/51 15 32-52 32	1/51 15 32-52 32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3-1/3 1 16	1/3-1/3 1 16
Kobe	Per yen	24/58d.	2/01 31 32-1 16	2/01 31 32-1 16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/51 1-1/61 8	1/51 1-1/61 8
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/32 11 32-33 32	2/32 11 32-33 32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07 3 4-08 1 4	12.07 3 4-08 1 4
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0 9 16	2/0 9 16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 9 16-5 11 32	5 17 32-5 19 32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40 15 16-41	41-41 1 4
V'paraiso†	$ to £	40	39.94	39.93
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	43-43 1 2	43 1 2-43 1 2
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	13.12 1 2	13.12 1 2
Mexico	Pesosto £	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 2	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 2	92 15 0	92 2 9
Africa & Rhodesia	95 15 0	98 2 0	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

No GOLD movements were reported at the Bank of England yesterday. For the week ended June 25 there has been a net influx of £237,586, as shown below:—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
June 19—		June 19	Nil
Sovs. released	250,000		
June 20	Nil	June 20—	
		Bar gold ..	3,442
		Sovs.	2,000
June 21	Nil	June 21—	
		Bar. gold ..	3,501
June 23—		June 23—	
Bar gold ..	23	Bar gold ..	3,503
June 24—		June 24	Nil
Foreign gold coin ..	9		
June 25	Nil	June 25	Nil
		Net influx ..	237,586
Total ..	£250,032	Total ..	£250,032

Net influx for 1930 to date, £10,399,656; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

BAR GOLD was quoted in the bullion market 1d. per oz. lower at 84s. 11½d., the amount available being considered too small for shipment to Paris.

SILVER recovered ¼d. to 15 9 16d. per oz. for cash and 15¾d. for forward delivery. The movement was due to Chinese support, but the market again relaxed into dullness before the close.

The Reichsbank Return appears on page 23

TIN PRODUCTION

TWO MONTHS' SUSPENSION

The Executive Committee of the Tin Producers' Association, following the report of the Special International Committee meeting in Paris, have resolved to recommend a uniform regulation of output and to be under the control of the special committee. The basis of regulation upon which they are agreed is 20 per cent. of the 1929 output, to be carried through on a quarterly quota, the actual production of all members of the Tin Producers' Association, as well as that of the Billiton Company and producers in Bolivia, being published at regular intervals.

The Executive Committee have also recommended that all production should be suspended for two out of the next three months.

TRUST COMPANY'S SHARE ISSUE

The directors of the London and Provincial Trust announce that the 200,000 new shares of £1 each created at the meeting held on May 22 last are now being offered to the existing Preference and Ordinary stockholders for subscription at 21s. per share. The rights to subscribe have, in terms of the articles of association, been allocated to the holders of the Preference and Ordinary stocks in the proportion of 40 per cent. of their existing holdings and the provisional allotments are subject to acceptance by July 12. The new shares are payable in instalments extending until January 15, 1931, and it is the intention to convert them on April 2, 1931, into equal moieties of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock and Ordinary stock ranking *pari passu* with the existing stocks, except that they will not be entitled to participate in the final dividends to be declared in respect of the financial year ending March 31, 1931. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the instalments to March 31, 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

TRADING MORE ACTIVE

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Stock Exchange and the Curb Exchange will be closed on July 4 and 5.

The market to-day was irregular under a larger volume of trading, sales being returned at 3,389,000 shares. Shorts were aggressive at times, but showed more disposition to reduce commitments whenever support appeared, and closing levels were about the best of the day.

Yesterday's establishment of a new low level in railroad stock averages since March, 1927, together with reports of the liquidation of investment holdings, was taken to indicate that outsiders were endorsing the professional contention that lower price levels were warranted. This helped to stimulate fresh "bearish" activity at the opening, especially against the railroad group, which was not helped by the publication of the loaded car statistics for the week ended June 14 showing a decrease of 7,893 cars. However, the recurrent outbreaks of professional selling of Steel Common failed to force the stock to below 150, the price fluctuating narrowly around 152¼. A better feeling was created by this show of resistance, and a sharp rally resulted later from "bear" covering and scattered "bull" support. The weekly report on the iron and steel trade was more favourable than expected, and an important banker's forecast of a sustained rise shortly had some effect, but towards midday the market weakened owing to the resumption of professional selling drives, chiefly directed against public utility and amusement issues.

Dullness prevailed during the early afternoon and the failure of reduced selling pressure to attract support subsequently prompted a renewal of professional selling on a rather extensive scale. But the declines again attracted buying of a good character, and in the latter part of the session the whole list moved upwards under a general covering movement. The easiness of money, call loans being available on the floor at 2 per cent. and at 1½ per cent. on the outside market, encouraged some new buying and the close was firm.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	June 25	June 24
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86	4.85 4
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 8	4.85 31 32
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86	4.86
60 days' cables	£1	—	4.83 9 16	4.83 19 32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 1 16	4.85 3
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 1 8	4.85 1 16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92 3 8	3.92 3 8
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.23 7 8
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.14 1 2	40.14
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77 1 2	26.77 1 2
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86 1 2	26.86 1 2
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76 1 2	26.76 1 4
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96 1 4	2.96 1 4
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.84	23.84
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96 1 2	13.96
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.38	19.38 1 4
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	11.53	11.52
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.11 1 4	14.11 1 4
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50 1 4	17.50 1 4
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77 1 2	1.77 1 2
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29 3 4	1.29 3 4
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.24	36.46
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.30	11.32 1 2

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices June 25	Closing Prices June 24
Atchison	198	198
Atl. Coast	152½	153½
B. & O.	100¾	98¼
Can. Pac.	80½	81¼
Brooklyn M. T'sit	61	61
Can. Pac.	188½	188½
Cent. N.J.	227	230½
Ches. & O.	170¼	171
Ch. G.W.	8¾	8½
Do., Pref.	29¼	27½
Ch. N.W.	66	68¾
Ch.Mil.St.P.	12½	13¼
Ch.Rock I.	96	96¼
Del. & Hud	145¾	146
Del., Lack.	112¼	111½
Erie	36½	37
Do.,1st. Pf.	53	54½
G.N., Pref.	71½*	70
Ill. Cent.	114	115
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	22½	22½

—	Closing Prices June 25	Closing Prices June 24
Int.C.Amer	20⅞	22
KansasCity	58	59
Louisville	126	125
Mo.Pac.	—	20
Miss., Pac.	56	53
Do., Pref.	118¾	120 1 2
N.Mex.1Pf.	1¼	1¼
Do., 2 Pf.	¾	¾
N.Y. Cent.	153½	152⅞
N'fk. & W.	215	220
N. Pacific	68	69
Pennsylv'a	70¼	70¼
Reading	100	102
S.L. & S.F.	88½	91½
S.L. & W.	55	58
S. Pacific	109½	110⅛
Southern	96½	96⅝
Do., Pref.	96⅝	96¾
U. Pacific	202½	205
Do., Pf. A.	70	72

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	118	116	Int. Paper	16	19¼
Allied Chem	245	256	Int. Tele.	41½	40⅞
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	23⅝	24⅛	Kennecott	37⅜	37¾
Am. and F. Pwr.	62	60½	Kresge S.S.	27	26⅝
Am. Can.	113¼	110¾	K'ger, and P.	26⅝	26
Am. Loco.	48⅛	49⅛	Liggett&M.	86	86
Am.Rolling Mills	53⅛	51¾	Loose Wile	55¼	54
Am. Smelt.	53¾	53½	Mack Trcks	51	50¼
Am.Sug. R.	46½	48	Monty'g W	32⅝	33⅛
Am. Tel.	204	203	Nash Mtrs	30½	30¼
Am. Tob.	217	212	Nat. Bisct.	74	73
Am. Wool'n	11¼	11¼	Nat.Cash R.	47	47½
Anaconda	46¾	45¾	Nat. Dairy	46⅛	47⅝
Armour B.	76	76	N. Amer.	95½	96
As.DryGds.	32½	32½	Packard	12⅞	13
At'tic Ref.	35	33½	Pan A. Pet.	55½	55½
Baldwin	20⅛	20⅛	Pub. Ser. N.J.	90¾	88
BarnsdallA	21	21¼	Pullman	62¼	62½
Beth. Steel	77⅝	76	Radio Corp.	35¼	34¾
Cde Pacace	44	44¼	R'm'g'n Rd	24⅜	24⅞
Chile Copp.	50	50	Ryl. Dutch	51⅜	50¾
Chrysler	25⅜	25	Sears R'b'k	62⅛	63
Col. Fuel	45	45	Shell Trans	44¼	44⅛
Colum. Gas	60⅝	60⅛	Shell U.S.	18⅝	18⅝
Col. Graph.	18¼	18¼	Sloss S. Stl.	22	22
Cons. Gas	101	99½	Sto.Brands	18	18
Cont. Can.	51¼	51¾	Std. Gas.	88¾	86½
Cont. Oil	18⅝	19⅛	Std. Oil Cal.	58⅝	58
Cor

COMPANY RESULTS

BEAU SEJOUR RUBBER

CONTINUOUS COAL CARBONISATION

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Bell and Co. ..	Int. 3½	Same	—	—	—
Brit. Oxygen Co.	Fin. 6¼	Same	July 17	10	Same
Hardy's Crown Brewing ..	Fin. 3½	2½	—	9	10
J. F. and H. Roberts ..	Int. 3¼	Same	—	—	—
Romney Trust ..	Int. 3	Same	July 1	—	—

Beau Sejour Rubber.—In consequence of the prevailing depression in the rubber market the directors do not feel justified in paying the dividend on the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares for the half-year ended June 30, 1930.

SUNGEI SAYONG RUBBER

The accounts of the Sungei Sayong Rubber Company disclose a profit of £3,305 for 1929 (against £1,436 for 1928), and £2,562 was brought forward. Debenture interest requires £1,393 and income-tax £75, leaving £3,399, which it is proposed to carry forward. No dividend has been paid since the 5 per cent. for 1926. The crop amounted to 308,864lb. (against 267,936lb.) which realised 9d. per lb. (against 9⅛d.). Meeting, July 9.

ASSAM COMPANY

As announced in our issue of June 22, the net profits of the Assam Company for 1929 amounted to £60,685 (against £157,637), and £21,310 was brought forward. The final dividend is 5 per cent., making 7½ per cent. for the year (against 15 per cent.). The sum of £3,301 has been placed to the special provident fund, which has been on deposit in India, no profit and loss consequent on the establishment of a pension fund in England. The balance carried forward is £19,296. In 1928 a sum of £10,000 was placed to general reserve. Meeting, June 30.

RALPH ALCOCK AND SONS

In the first report of Ralph Alcock and Sons, manufacturers of Raco springs, the directors state their operations for the latter part of last year and for a considerable portion of the present year were seriously impaired by a fire at the Colnbrook factory. The new buildings were not completed ready for the installation of the new plant until well on in the current year. The accounts show a loss for the 15 months to March 31 of £11,366. Nothing is carried forward. Messrs. W. Alcock and Reginald Alcock retire from the board, in accordance with the articles of association, but do not offer themselves for re-election. Meeting, July 10.

SCOTTISH GENERAL TRANSPORT

The report of the Scottish General Transport Company for 1929 states that the revenue, comprising dividend and interest on investments and net receipts from the company's omnibus business, amounted to £37,376 (against £35,515 for 1928). After deducting administration and general expenses, interest on loans, and placing £17,500 (against £7,000) to depreciation reserve, there is a profit of £113 (against £60), which with £141 brought in is carried forward. The last dividend was 5 per cent. paid in respect of 1924. Particulars of the results of the subsidiary companies, the Greenock Motor Service Company and the Rothesay Tramways Company, are included in the report. Meeting, July 2.

CICELY RUBBER

The net profit of the Cicely Rubber Estates Company for the year ended March 31 amounted to £24,961 (against £37,303 for 1928-29), to which is added £4,267 brought forward. Dividends have already been paid amounting to £7,122. It is now proposed to pay further dividends of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year (against 22½ per cent.), and 7½ per cent. on the Preference shares, making 15 per cent. for the year (against 27½ per cent.), while, in addition, £4,000 is to be placed to reserve account (against nil last year, when £4,000 was placed to amortisation reserve). The balance of £10,944 is carried forward, subject to directors' commission. The output amounted to 1,989,966lb. (against 1,482,090lb.). Meeting, July 7.

GRANGE TRUST

The net revenue of the Grange Trust for the year to May 31 rose from £35,089 in 1928-29 to £38,334. The directors recommend a final dividend of 3½ per cent., again making 6 per cent. for the year, £4,000 (against £3,750) is transferred to reserve, and £2,000 (against nil) is provided for depreciation and contingencies, leaving £1,814 to be carried forward (compared with £2,245). The net capital appreciation realised upon the sale and redemption of investments has been applied to writing down the cost of investments. The report states that a valuation of the investments as at May 31 shows an amount equivalent to that at which they appear in the balance-sheet (£804,177). A list of investments is appended to the report. Meeting, July 3.

CONTINUOUS COAL CARBONISATION

The report of Continuous Coal Carbonisation states that owing to the unfavourable state of affairs in the City it has not been possible to conclude arrangements for the provision of the further working capital required by the company. Consequently it has been unable to proceed with the construction of the new plant referred to in the progress report issued in November, and it has not been able to conclude the rearrangements made with the Incandescent Heat Company. Negotiations are proceeding for the sale of the Canadian patent for the Continuous Straight Line Carbonising machine, and the directors hope that the contract may be signed before the annual meeting, when full details will be given. The accounts show that the expenditure for 1929 amounted to £17,281, which increases the debit to development and general expenditure account to £51,137. Meeting, June 24.

STRAITS PLANTATIONS

The last report of the Straits Plantations was for the nine months to March 31, 1929, and the accounts covered a period of nine months in respect of Bagan Datoh estate and 12 months in respect of the four estates acquired by the amalgamation with Coconut Plantations of Perak. In view of this no strict comparison is possible between the report now issued, which covers the year to March 31, 1930, and the previous statement. The cocoanut crop for the year was 26,790,335 nuts (against 24,744,823 nuts for the previous period), from which 6,392 tons of copra were manufactured (against 5,862 tons), at a cost of £9 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. (against £9 12s. 10d.). The average net price realised for the copra was £17 14s. 3d. (against £19 17s. 2d.) per ton. The net profit for the year was £56,606 (compared with £60,860 for the previous period), to which is added £16,754 brought forward. The directors propose to maintain the dividend at 10 per cent. and the allocation to general reserve at £5,000, but nothing is to be placed to taxation reserve, which received £2,000 last time, and after providing £2,581 for directors' extra remuneration a balance of £24,379 remains to be carried forward. Meeting, July 9.

AUSTRALIAN FREIGHT RATES

THE QUESTION OF INCREASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JUNE 25

"Published reports that an increase in overseas shipping freight rates is likely compels me to ask the Australian Oversea Transport Association to interview me as head of the Ministry before any action is taken," said Mr. Scullin in the House of Representatives to-day after his attention had been directed to a statement by Mr. Brigden, the economic adviser to the association, that increased freight rates were inevitable owing to the difficulties created by the heavy tariff duties and the adverse exchange position.

Mr. Scullin added that the association had undertaken not to increase rates for a year in consideration of legislation permitting agreements between the shipper.

REICHSBANK RETURN

(000's omitted)

—	June 23	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Reichsmark	Reichsmark
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,618,921	+ 134
Of which deposited abroad ..	149,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies ..	457,372	+ 35,166
Bills of exchange and cheques ..	1,348,070	— 195,755
Silver and other coin	170,835	+ 18,837
Notes of other German banks ..	21,410	+ 4,396
Advances	55,281	+ 217
Investments	101,922	— 4
Other assets	620,500	+ 549
LIABILITIES		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued) ..	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,139	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,037,982	— 240,826
Other daily maturing obligations	648,632	+ 111,257
Other liabilities	212,870	— 6,901

—*Reuter.*

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅛-2⅜	1½-2
New York	2½	2-2½	2
Paris	2½	1⅝	2
Berlin	4	2⅛	1½-4
Swiss Bank rates ..	2	2¼	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1⅝	½
Brussels	3	2¼	1½

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, June 25.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87.25 (previous, 87.55); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.35 (101.45); 4% 1917, 101.35 (101.30); 4% 1918, 101.60 (101.60); 5% 1920, 135.95 (135.95); 6% 1920, 101.47 (101.50); 6% 1927, 105.05 (105.35); 5% Credit National, 1919, 622 (624); 5% 1920, 546 (548); 6% 1921, 545 (545); 6% 1922 (1st), 532 (532); 6% 1923, (1st), 555 (556); 6% 1924, 557 (557); 4% Egyptian Unified, 367 (377); 3% Italian Rentes, 92 (—); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 369 (373); 5% Russian, 1909, 5.10 (5.20); 4½% Russian, 1906, 5.20 (5.10); 4% Turkish Unified, 50.60 (50.50); Banque de France, 22,515 (22,160); Banque de Paris, 2,820 (2,775); Banque Parisienne, 1,854 (1,845); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,900 (1,900); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,535 (3,535); Credit Lyonnais, 3,105 (3,070); Banque d'Orient, 340 (340); Banque Ottomane, 1,023 (1,005); Suez Canal, 17,990 (17,800); Chargeurs Reunis, 667 (665); Messageries Maritimes, 220 (220); Transatlantique, 781 (765); Raffinerie Say, 1,855 (1,840); Sucreries d'Egypte, 705 (726); Wagons-Lits, 515 (508); Thomson-Houston, 655 (645); Lautaro Nitrate, 405 (405); Ford of France, 273 (269); Rio Tinto, 4,230 (4,255); Tharsis, 479 (478); De Beers Deferred, 942 (940); De Beers Preferred, 1,490 (1,492); Jagersfontein, 210 (207); Central Mining, 2,035 (2,025); Chartered, 210 (212); Brakpan, 366 (375); Crown Mines, 438 (444); East Rand, 627 (615); Geduld, 463 (458); General Mining, 86 (86); Consolidated Goldfields, 211 (208); Johannesburg Consolidated, 240 (241); Randfontein, 44 (44); Rand Mines, 384 (384); Tanganyika, 283 (285); Transvaal Consolidated, 167 (166); Union Corporation, 401 (400); Mozambique, 59 (58); West Rand Mines, 40 (41); Caoutchoucs, 154 (149); Eastern International, 103 (100); Gula Kalumpong, 139 (135); Kuala Lumpur, 171 (159); Malacca, 185 (167); Mexican Eagle, 145 (146); Royal Dutch, 39,600 (39,500); Shell Transport, 586 (587); Platine, 1,824 (1,805); Ocean Consolidated, 13.50 (13.50). Exchange on New York, 25.46⅛ (25.47½); on London (official average), 123.77½ (123.79); cheques, closing market rate, 123.77 (123.78). Private discount rate, 1⅞ per cent. (1 15/16); Short Money, 2 per cent. (2).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, June 25.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¼ (previous, 103 15/16); 5% Dutch, 1923, 102⅝ (102); 2½% Dutch, 65 7/16 (66 7/16); 3% Dutch, 79¾ (79¾); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 49⅛ (49½); Peruvian, 7⅜ (7 15/16); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 44½ (44½); Ulm, 38½ (39½); New York Ontario, 11 (10⅞); United States Steel, 154⅛ (157¾); Southern Pacific, 111⅛ (—); Union Pacific, — (214); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 388½ (386½); Anaconda, 94⅛ (100⅜); Deli Batavia Rubber, 76⅛ (74); Deli Batavia Tobacco, — (321); Deli Mij. — (327); Senembah Mij. (340¼); Amsterdam Rubber, 119 (120); Margarine Unie, 264½ (265); Philips Lamps, 357¾ (359). Exchange on Berlin, 59.32½ (59.31); London, 12.09⅝ (12.09¼); New York, 2.48 15/16 (2.48⅞); Paris, 9.77 (9.79).

BERLIN, June 25.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 90.10 (previous, 91); Dynamit Nobel, 80.10 (81.10); Industrie Kessel, 185.50 (185.50); Salzdetfurth, 366.50 (371.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 214.50 (217); Rhein. Westfael Elekt., 168 (167).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.75 (9); Mexican Consols, — (17-12); Reichsbank, 258.25 (263); Berliner Handels Ges., 158.50 (161); Commerz and Privat Bank, 141.25 (142.25); Darmstadter and National Bank, 208.75 (211.50); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 133 (134.50); Dresdner Bank, 133 (134); Gebenkirchen Bergwerke, 128 (129.25); Harpener, 120.50 (—); Allgemeine Lok., 147.50 (150.50); Farbenindustrie, 159.50 (158.60); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debentures, 106.37 (106.25); Hamburg Amerika, 102.60 (103.25); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 103.10 (103.75); A.K.U., 86 (88.25); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 87 (88); Svenska Tandsticks, 300 (303); Polyphon, 219.50 (223.50); Siemens and Halske, 211.60 (218); Schuckert, 161 (165). Exchange on London, 20.38½ (20.38¾); on Paris, 16.46½ (16.47); on Amsterdam, 168.55 (168.60); on New York, 4.19½ (4.19¾). Short term money (30-55 days), 3½% (5½%); long term (55-90 days), 3½% (5½%); call money, 14⅜-4% (14⅜-4⅝).

FRANKFURT, June 25.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 133¼ (previous, 134); Reichsbank, 259½ (260); Frankfurter Hypothekan Bank, 149 (149); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 115½ (114); Farbenindustrie, 158¼ (158⅝); Harpener Bergbau, 120 (122); Mannesmann, 94½ (94½); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 109¼ (110); Phönix Bergbau, 67½ (86½); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 157 (156); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 159 (158½); Siemens and Halske, 214 (217½); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 143 (145); Philipp Holzmann, 90 (90¼); Zellstoff Waldhof, — (157½); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 103¼ (104); Hamburg Amerika, 102½ (103½); Deutsche Zucker, 156½ (156¼); German Liquidation Loan, 58⅜ (58⅝); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 94 (94); German Protectorate Loan, 3⅝ (3⅝); Anatolian Railway Loan, 14½ (14¼); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 9⅝ (10).

VIENNA, June 25.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107.98 (previous, 107); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn (formerly Sudbahn), 11.90 (12); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn (formerly Sudbahn), Pref., 92.80 (92.80); Oest. Nationalbank, 316 (319); Wiener Bank-Verein, 18.20 (18.20); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 47.60 (47.60); Niederoest Eskompte-Ges., 159.50 (159); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Ges., 25 (25); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 22.90 (22.70); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 169 (169.25); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 167.80 (188.25); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner, Steinkohlen, 45.55 (46.25); Ungar. Alg. Kohlen, 665 (—); Oest. Alpin-Montan, 23.60 (23.80); Berg and Huettenwerke, — (669); Felten and Guilleaume, 58.50 (57.80); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 5.40 (—). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.70 (284.68); on London, 34.42⅝ (34.42¼); on New York, 684 (685); on Paris, 27.81 (27.81½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, June 25.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.75½; Consolidato 5%, 85.80; Banca d'Italia, 1,890; Banca Commerciale, 1,418; Banco di Roma, 111; Credito Italiano, 800; Cosulich Navigazione, 87; Meridionali, 1,230; Navigazione Generale, 503½; Canton Coats, 615; Soie Chatillon, 251½; Snia Viscosa, 50½; Ilva, 205; Monte Amiata, 273; Montecatini, 221; Fiat, 320; Adriatica, 220; Edison, 699; Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 104½; Terni, 365; Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 820; Adamello, 295.

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MINERAL OUTPUT

The British South Africa Company announces the following mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during May, comparative figures being given in parentheses for the preceding month:—Gold, 47,645oz. (45,806oz.); silver, 5,802oz. (5,989oz.); coal, 90,680 tons (88,808 tons); chrome ore, 22,983 tons (21,357 tons); copper, 128 tons (143 tons); asbestos, 2,762 tons (2,516 tons); mica, 19 tons (1 ton); diamonds, 18 carats (nil). The number of producers is 126. The value of the gold produced last month was £201,101.

The following table shows the value of each month's output since January, 1927:—

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£
January ..	206,094	217,027	195,481	194,953
February ..	195,996	196,640	191,786	185,987
March ..	213,708	204,000	200,435	192,392
April ..	204,876	206,234	203,780	193,522
May ..	207,818	200,130	203,798	201,101
June ..	223,418	218,745	204,605	—
July ..	207,448	206,877	196,016	—
August ..	199,860	214,077	196,528	—
September	193,646	201,825	190,354	—
October ..	197,501	182,052	198,308	—
November	200,481	201,689	195,886	—
December	208,016	180,519	197,884	—
Total gold	2,458,862	2,438,404	2,374,559	—

MINING AND OIL NEWS

MOUNT LYELL MINING AND RAILWAY.—During the four weeks ended June 18 the mill treated 17,982 tons of ore producing 3,872 tons of concentrates.

SELUKWE GOLD MINING AND FINANCE.—B.C. Silver Mines.—During May all work was confined to No. 6 Level. Drift 648, the north-easterly drive on the zone, was advanced 196ft., thus bringing the face to 374.5ft. from 676 Crosscut. This advance was all in medium-dark coloured porphyry. No commercial values were found. Three short crosscuts were driven off the main shaft. These all showed the same porphyry. A total of 248ft. of drifting, crosscutting and sidewinding was done during the period.

RHODESIAN CONGO BORDER CONCESSIONS.—Additional results obtained from Diamond Drill Hole N.E.26 are as follows:—From 588ft. to 851ft. (63ft.) the ore recovery averaged 59.7 per cent. and the assays averaged 7.7 per cent. copper; the sludge recovery averaged 50.1 per cent., and the assays averaged 4.7 per cent. copper. The manager states that there is apparently no ore below 851ft.

LAKE VIEW AND STAR.—Development report to May 21:—LAKE VIEW GROUP.—300ft. Level.—The Tributers' winze 15ft. south of the west crosscut, 635ft. south of the main shaft, has been sunk 12ft., making a total depth of 31ft. The average value of the extension was 33s. per ton. IVANHOE GROUP.—1,371ft. Level.—The south drive on No. 3 lode was advanced 6ft. to a total distance of 701ft. from the main shaft. The average value of the extension was 58s. per ton over a width of 60in. This drive has now been driven 36ft. into the Horseshoe mine, the average value for the whole distance being 64s. per ton. CHAFFERS GROUP.—2,780ft. Level.—The winze on the No. 4 lode 50ft. south of the Chaffers-Horseshoe boundary was sunk 20ft. to a depth of 95ft. The average value of the extension was 72s. per ton over a width of 46in. The erection of the oil flotation pilot plant is expected to be completed by the middle of July.

SERVICE PETROLEUM.—The production from the wells at Gura Ocnitzei, Capturn and Moreni for the week ended June 8 was 3,740 tons (28,243 barrels), and for the week ended June 15 3,704 tons (25,028 barrels). The reduction in the output is due to the temporary lack of storage accommodation at Gura Ocnitzei.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—WHEAT closed easy and 3c. to 1c. lower.

CLOSING PRICES		To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—			
Wheat,	August delivery ..	9.64	9.67
	September delivery ..	9.73	9.74
Maize,	July delivery ..	5.70	5.74
	August delivery ..	5.62	5.69
Oats,	August delivery ..	4.20	4.25
Linseed,	July delivery ..	18.52	18.86
	August delivery ..	18.62	18.97
	September delivery ..	18.70	19.06
Rosario:—			
Wheat,	No. 2, August delivery	9.70	9.70
Maize,	August delivery ..	5.60	5.60
Linseed,	August delivery ..	18.55	18.85

(Prices in Paper currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) Paper = about 1s. 5¾d.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 24.—EXCHANGE on London advanced ½d. to 5 11/32d. The Correx market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. Standard unchanged at 198600. Receipts were 10,030 bags, making 2,995,000 bags for the season to date against 2,957,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were all to the U.S., 4,000 bags to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 313,000 bags which compares with 286,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. Standard quoted 218000. Receipts were 28,000 bags, which makes 9,511,000 bags so far this season against 8,753,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 26,000 bags to the U.S. The stock is estimated at 1,208,000 bags and compares with 1,168,000 bags a year ago.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), June 25.—WHEAT.—Owing to the sharp decline in closing advices from North America holders of cargoes again reduced their quotations for 4d. to 1s. per quarter, but found no response from buyers. Pacific (half soft and half Western white), June to Aug., was offered at 35s., No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), July, at 33s. 9d., and No. 2 at 33s., while for Australian, on the way, 37s. 6d. was asked and 36s. 3d. for choice white Karachi, July. Rosafe, 42½lb., afloat, was obtainable at 35s., and 62lb. at 44s. 9d. Parcels were weak and 9d. to 1s. per quarter lower to sell. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), per Minnewaska, to sail July 5, and per Alaunia, sailing July 4, sold at 38s. 6d. and 38s. 4½d. net respectively and June-early July at 38s. 6d.; No. 1 (Vancouver), per Canada, sailed June 22, at 36s. 3d., net, and No. 6 Manitoba (Atlantic), July, 1-15, at 29s. 4½d. and 28s. 6d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, per Minnekahda, sailing June 28, made 36s. 6d. Hull paid 36s. 1½d. to 36s. 9d. for No. 1 Northern Manitoba per Theodore Roosevelt, expected to load July 9; 32s. 3d. for No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), July-Aug. 15, and 32s. 9d. for No. 2 (Gulf), July.

The wheat futures market closed fairly steady at 4d. to 5d. under yesterday's levels. Business was done in Manitoba grade, Aug., at 34s. 3d.; and Nov. at 35s.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		MANITOBA GRADE			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	34 0	34 1	34 3	34 3	34 8
Aug. ..	34 0	34 1	34 3	34 3	34 8
Nov. ..	34 10	34 11	35 2	35 0	35 6
		LONDON GRADE			
July ..	32 6	32 7	32 9	32 8	33 0
Sept. ..	32 9	32 10	33 0	32 11	33 3

MAIZE.—Cargoes were inactive, and prices marked scarcely any change. For a part cargo of 3,000 tons, per Southlea, clearance July 5, Antwerp paid 22s. 4½d. For La Plata, July 1-15, 23s. 6d. was asked, and 23s. 3d. for July and Aug. Danube-Galats-Foxanian, loading-loaded and Aug., was offered at 22s. 3d. Parcels were in moderate demand and closed rather better on balance. La Plata, May-June, sold at 22s. 4½d. and 22s. 9d.; June-July, 22s. 6d., 22s. 7½d. and 22s. 9d.; July-Aug., 21s. 9d. and 21s. 10½d.; and Aug.-Sept. at 21s. 10½d. Liverpool paid 22s. 3d. for May-June.

BARLEY was quiet at recent quotations. Russian, Aug. and Sept., was offered at 14s. 6d.; and Oct. at 14s. 9d.

OATS were quietly steady. La Plata, June, 11s. 8d.; and Aug., 11s. 6d. For Danubian, June-July, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. was asked.

AT MARK-LANE business was quiet at generally lower prices. English wheat was obtainable at 35s. to 37s. per 504lb. Imported wheat was quiet and 6d. to 1s. 6d. lower to sell. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 39s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 39s.; No. 2, 38s. 3d.; (Atlantic), 38s. 6d.; No. 3 (Vancouver), 37s.; No. 4 Manitoba, 35s. 6d.; No. 5 (Atlantic), 34s.; No. 6, 29s.; No. 2 mixed durum, 32s. 6d.; No. 2 hard winter, 35s. 6d.; Rosafe, 42½lb., 36s. 9d.; Barli, 62½lb., Australian, 29s.; and choice white Karachi, 37s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at 6d. decline. London straight run, 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. and country straight run, 28s. to 29s. per 280lb. Maize was steady for near, but rather easier for distant. La Plata, Argentine, mixed, 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. for June (new), 22s. 3d.; and Bessarabian, 23s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley quiet and occasionally easier. English malting, 29s. to 34s.; English feed, 24s. to 28s. 6d.; Californian, 34s. to 40s.; and Chilean brewing, ex store, 23s. to 27s., per 448lb. Persian, loaded, 15s. 6d.; Russian, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; and ex ship, 15s. 3d. per 400lb. Oats were unchanged. English, 17s. to 20s. 6d.; and Scottish, landed, 21s. per 9 cwt. La Plata, landed, 18s.; ex ship, 12s.; mixed feed, landed, 12s.; Chilean tawny, 15s.; Chilean white, 19s. 6d.; and German, ex ship, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 3d. per 320lb. Beans and peas quiet. Flour was quiet and 6d. to 1s. 6d. lower to sell. Hull paid 36s. 1½d. to 36s. 9d. for No. 1 Northern Manitoba per Theodore Roosevelt, expected to load July 9; 32s. 3d. for No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), July-Aug. 15, and 32s. 9d. for No. 2 (Gulf), July.

The wheat futures market closed fairly steady at 4d. to 5d. under yesterday's levels. Business was done in Manitoba grade, Aug., at 34s. 3d.; and Nov. at 35s.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		MANITOBA GRADE			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	34 0	34 1	34 3	34 3	34 8
Aug. ..	34 0	34 1	34 3	34 3	34 8
Nov. ..	34 10	34 11	35 2	35 0	35 6
		LONDON GRADE			
July ..	32 6	32 7	32 9	32 8	33 0
Sept. ..	32 9	32 10	33 0	32 11	33 3

MAIZE.—Cargoes were inactive, and prices marked scarcely any change. For a part cargo of 3,000 tons, per Southlea, clearance July 5, Antwerp paid 22s. 4½d. For La Plata, July 1-15, 23s. 6d. was asked, and 23s. 3d. for July and Aug. Danube-Galats-Foxanian, loading-loaded and Aug., was offered at 22s. 3d. Parcels were in moderate demand and closed rather better on balance. La Plata, May-June, sold at 22s. 4½d. and 22s. 9d.; June-July, 22s. 6d., 22s. 7½d. and 22s. 9d.; July-Aug., 21s. 9d. and 21s. 10½d.; and Aug.-Sept. at 21s. 10½d. Liverpool paid 22s. 3d. for May-June.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

GUEST, KEEN AND NETTLEFOLDS

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

GREAT AND INTERESTING DECISIONS

LARGE-SCALE REORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITIES AT THE VARIOUS WORKS

THE RATIONALIZATION SCHEMES

SIR JOHN FIELD BEALE'S ADDRESS

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Limited, was held yesterday at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham.

SIR JOHN FIELD BEALE, K.B.E., chairman and managing director, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. H. Jolly, A.C.A., F.C.I.S.) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—This meeting has been summoned half an hour earlier than has been our custom because, on this third occasion on which I have the privilege of addressing the shareholders of our important company as chairman, there are very numerous happenings of great interest to report and explain to you in detail.

NEW DIRECTORS

In the first place, I would ask you to extend a welcome to your two new directors. Mr. William Simons is no stranger to you; he has been general manager of our Cardiff works for the past 10 years, and two years ago he took over the management of our Dowlais works in addition. He is now deputy managing director of the new company recently formed to take over these works, and the comparable works of Messrs. Baldwins, Limited, a transaction which I shall explain to you in detail later on. Mr. Simons's very wide knowledge of the iron and steel trade enables him to render extremely valuable service as a director of our company, and our pleasure in making the appointment was increased by the knowledge that he received his early training at our Dowlais works.

Mr. Samuel Richard Beale was elected a director in January. As he is my brother, I will not comment on his qualities for the position, beyond informing you that he is now serving his second term as President of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce (I believe the first Englishman to be selected to fill that distinguished post), and that since he joined us he has also joined the board of the Union Bank of Scotland and the Scottish Committee of the London Midland and Scottish Railway.

Later on in the proceedings you will be asked to confirm these two appointments.

TWO LARGE AMALGAMATIONS

I think that, in the first place, I should speak to you of the two large amalgamation schemes to which the company has been a party during the year, as it will be more easy to explain the resultant changes in the structure and accounts of the company when you understand the causes leading to those changes.

In my speech last year I told the shareholders that we had recently acquired a two-thirds interest in Nixons Navigation Collieries and had made an offer for the Cambrian group of collieries, but unfortunately our negotiations were not sufficiently advanced for me to explain at that time that these purchases were part of a much larger plan leading to a lessening rather than an enlargement of the company's direct interest in coal.

THE WELSH ASSOCIATED COLLIERIES, LIMITED

It is with sincere pleasure that I am now able to report to you that our plans were brought to a successful conclusion, without any real difficulty; the Welsh Associated Colliery Company was formed in January of this year, and I think there can be no doubt that its formation will prove of immense advantage to this company.

The first or statutory meeting of that company was held on the 7th of last month, when Sir David Llewellyn gave a very complete explanation of its position and prospects, and I hope every shareholder in Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds has read his most interesting speech, or will do so. I quote some of the points to make it clear that I do not exaggerate the importance of the undertaking:—

(1) The output is about 25 per cent. of the South Wales Steam Coal.

(2) The colliery undertaking comprises 55 square miles of freehold and leasehold property.

(3) Coal is being worked from 60 pits, levels and drifts normally producing 9,000,000 tons a year, which can be increased to 11,000,000 tons when the market will absorb that quantity.

(4) Unworked coal amounts to at least 800,000,000 tons.

(5) Over 32,000 men should be employed.

GUEST, KEEN'S HOLDING

In exchange for the assets transferred to the Welsh Associated Collieries, Limited, Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds will hold £745,000 7 per cent. Debenture stock (part of an authorized issue of £2,000,000, the balance of which will be placed when further funds are needed), 1,203,052 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each out of a total issue of 3,074,606 shares, and 2,561,115 Ordinary shares of £1 each out of an issue of 5,070,749 shares. All these investments are included in our balance-sheet, at their par value, under the heading of subsidiary companies.

The total capitalization of the venture now is therefore £8,890,355, and it is the intention to increase this by the £1,255,000 unissued Debenture stock when cash is needed. I think the quotations I have already made from Sir David Llewellyn's speech will prove to you that this is a very low valuation indeed to place on such an important group of undertakings. It was arrived at by assigning a properly comparable output figure to each colliery undertaking adjusted to its resources and equipment, capitalizing the output figure so ascertained at 12s. 6d. a ton and adding to the figure resulting any other assets and deducting from it any liabilities, the purchase price being discharged in Preference and Ordinary shares in the proportions of one-third and two-thirds. To this purchase price of the collieries the value of Gueret, Llewellyn and Merrett, based on its actual and potential earning power, had to be added, the purchase price again being paid for in shares in the same proportions. Gueret, Llewellyn and Merrett are very well organized for selling coal and, in fact, are well established in practically every country where South Wales coal is consumed. In these times of difficulty it is proving a great source of strength to the Welsh Associated Company to have this strong selling company as an integral part of its organization.

THE COMPANY'S GOOD START

The company made a very good start, as the pits then open were able to work to capacity during January and February, and, as the trade has slackened down since that date, the value of the wide nature of our amalgamation and the good organization we are establishing has been more marked and we have been able to minimize to a remarkable degree the disadvantages of working to less than capacity. We have a very great asset in the knowledge of the South Wales coalfields possessed by our Chairman, Sir David Llewellyn. Nobody could be capable of looking after the collieries better than his brother, Mr. W. M. Llewellyn, who would think he was having a holiday if he worked less than a twelve-hour day, and it would be impossible to find anyone with better knowledge and ability to market our coal than Mr. H. H. Merrett. With this team in charge I look forward to a very prosperous future for this company, subject always to the proviso that the Government of the country do not make conditions impossible for the industry. We have done what we can by forming a large and conveniently organized entity and by establishing first-rate management.

The miners are doing what they can by working splendidly, and I am assured they really appreciate the great efforts we are making to give them more work, and to make their work stable, and are prepared to give us the most loyal support individually. It is most disheartening after all the troubles the South Wales Coal Trade has gone through, and when there is a possibility of greater prosperity, to have to warn you that the Coal Bill now before Parliament may nullify all our efforts by imposing on us further amalgamations, which may upset the balance we have taken such care to achieve. You will, of course, realize that we should welcome any further amalgamation which would improve our prospects, and that compulsion is only needed if we are made to do an unwise act or accept unfair terms. Again, there seems to be a possibility or even a probability that the Coal Bill may impose conditions of work which will further reduce the already low earnings of the coal miners in South Wales while increasing other costs in addition; at the same time leaving conditions in Yorkshire as they are. The inevitable result could only be more closed pits and more unemployment in South Wales, and I shall not believe that any Parliament would carry out such an act of extreme injustice to the working men of South Wales until it has actually taken place.

THE GUEST KEEN-BALDWINS MERGER

I now come to The British (Guest Keen Baldwins) Iron and Steel Company, Limited, which came into being on March 24 and operates as from January 1 last what I may call for convenience the heavy steel trade formerly carried on by the two companies in competition. All the works are in South Wales, and there is no other company now carrying on a similar trade in that district.

This concentration of business has already produced useful results. Some works have been closed down, enabling others to be operated more nearly to their proper capacity. But a very great deal remains to be done in the way of reorganization and securing the right balance to cope with the volume of trade the combination can secure, and I hope I may be able to tell you of our progress in this direction in future years.

It was not an easy matter to decide the proper capitalization of the new company or the division of that capital between the two constituent companies, but finally the latter question was settled in proportions equivalent to the volume of trade done by the two companies at their works in recent years. This was a new method, but it seems to give a fair result, and at all events is satisfactory to the two companies.

The capital decided on was £500,000 of 5 per Cent. Income Notes, of which Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds receive £320,000; 1,174,166 5 per Cent. Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, of which Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds receive 671,673; and 3,675,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, of which Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds receive 2,100,000. Again all these investments are included in our balance-sheet under the heading of investments in subsidiary companies at their par value.

LOW CAPITALIZATION

I want you to realize what a very low capitalization this is for the great enterprises transferred to the new company. The Income Notes represent iron ore rights. Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds' contract, which they transfer to the new company, under which they have received iron ore from the Orconera Company at a low price, is alone worth considerably more than the notes assigned to them.

The Preference shares represent definite liquid realizable assets, stocks, work in progress, &c., on January 1 last at a valuation made in the ordinary course of business, and the Ordinary shares represent the works, coke ovens, &c. Your directors regard this as an extremely low value to put upon the works.

They know the very large sums that have actually been expended in cash at the Dowlais and Cardiff works in recent years, which approximate to the value now placed on the entire works.

It is of excellent augury for the new company that Sir Charles Wright, chairman of Baldwins, Limited, has accepted the position of deputy chairman and managing director. His guidance will be invaluable, especially on the marketing side, with the assistance of Mr. Elliot whom we have appointed one of the directors of the new company. Messrs. Baldwins have also appointed Colonel Nielson a director, and he will be of the greatest assistance to the new company. As I have already told you, Mr. Simons is deputy managing director; his knowledge of the steel trade is unrivalled, and, with the able assistance of Mr. Hollings, I have no doubt a right solution will be found to the very many difficult technical and manufacturing problems that await us.

AN OPEN HOME MARKET TO COMPETITORS

But, though Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds have undoubtedly strengthened their position enormously by the formation of this company and should put an end to the losses which each company has been incurring in the steel trade in recent years, I do not want you to think that the new company has a rosy future immediately in front of it. Please remember that Great Britain is the only country with an established steel industry which allows every competitor country free access to its home market. A modern iron and steel plant has to be operated on a large scale to produce at competitive prices. A manufacturer in any part of the world who cannot sell his full economic output in his own home market finds it pays him to sell his surplus in our country at just under our own bare cost of manufacture without including either interest or depreciation charges. I am aware that critics who treat this as a political and not as the business problem it is, will regard such a general statement as exaggerated, and I will, therefore, illustrate my meaning by referring to a specific case. Apart from special qualities or deliveries on long-term contracts, the bulk of the pig-iron imported into this country during the last three months was made in India. In South Wales, at Cardiff and Margam, we have probably the best blast furnaces in Great Britain with a very large output and a cheap cost of manufacture. Our iron ore supply from Spain is entirely satisfactory, and we have satisfactory supplies of South Wales coke and limestone, but Indian pig-iron is being sold in South Wales at below our cost of manufacture.

Of course, our difficulties in this respect would immediately be lessened if the Indian home market improved and they could absorb their own manufactures, but that does not seem very likely in the immediate future. Again, we could sell our own manufactures here if wages in England came down to the Indian scale; that seems even less likely, and certainly would not be desirable, since the men would earn less than half the present rate of unemployment pay. Unless a remedy is found—and so far I have only been able to think of the one obvious remedy—the manufacture of iron and steel in this country must inevitably continue to dwindle until the time comes that the safety of the realm is in danger.

DEBENTURE-HOLDERS AND THE SCHEMES

Now each of these schemes of rationalization entailed transferring to the new company formed certain assets which were specifically charged as security for the Debenture stock of this company issued 30 years ago. When considering this difficulty we felt it would be unwise to deal with the problem piecemeal. Though the schemes had not previously required the Debenture-holders' sanction, rationalization had been proceeding within our company for years, and the schemes have been explained to you at successive annual meetings. The process is sure to continue if the business continues to be well managed.

We felt also that it would not be fair to ask the Debenture-holders to forgo their specific security unless we offered them some definite and tangible advantage in exchange. The outcome of our deliberations—after taking the best advice available—was that we formulated a scheme under Section 153 of the Companies Act under which we agreed, in consideration of the Debenture-holders forgoing their specific security, to set aside £30,000 a year as a cumulative sinking fund to redeem the whole issue by purchase in the market or by drawings at 90 per cent.

THE COURT'S SANCTION

The Court ordered that the scheme should be submitted to a meeting of Debenture stockholders, and most of you will have seen in the papers that the meeting was duly held under the chairmanship of the Right. Hon Reginald McKenna, and approved our proposals by an overwhelming majority. The result of this meeting was duly reported to the Court, and the scheme was sanctioned, and became binding, on May 26. The discount on the Debentures redeemed will form a profit to our company, to be added to the reserve fund from year to year. In this company we are not much used to criticism, and we were rather disturbed, when the scheme was announced, to find it was commented on by certain Debenture-holders and one newspaper in somewhat acidly adverse terms. But I think this criticism was really based on a misunderstanding of the position. We were reassured by the very large majority, both in number of holders and value of stock, who voted in favour of our proposals, and we have the satisfaction of having established the stock on a definitely higher basis of value than it stood at before the scheme was proposed, which is, of course, the precise result we intended to achieve.

The formation of these new coal and steel companies has made a great change in the front page of our report, since both the coal and steel committees have necessarily ceased to exist. It has also caused us to postpone for the present making use of the powers to appoint executive directors which you conferred on us a year ago.

BALANCE-SHEET CHANGES

I think that next in sequence I ought to comment on the balance-sheet, which shows many changes this year, partly as the natural sequence of the two big operations already explained to you, and partly to enable us to comply with the Companies Act, 1929.

The capital issued is more than last year, both as regards First and Second Preference shares, the total increase being £219,764. These new shares have been issued to Preference shareholders of Joseph Sankey and Sons, Limited, the remainder of the capital of that company being already held by our subsidiary company, John Lysaght, Limited. There were reasons of policy why the entire share capital of Joseph Sankey and Sons, Limited, should be held within the Guest Keen Group, instead of partly within and partly without. Your directors, having come to this conclusion, an offer to exchange shares was made, and, I am glad to say, was accepted by an overwhelming majority of the Preference shareholders in Joseph Sankey and Sons, Limited, before the close of our financial year. Since that date, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929, we have acquired the whole of the Preference share capital.

The Four per Cent. Debenture stock remains at the same figure as last year, and I have explained what has happened with regard to that stock since the close of our financial year.

One of the principal changes in the balance-sheet this year is the increase in the reserve fund by the sum of £2,068,510, bringing it to the substantial sum of £3,849,943.

You will remember that when we had the duty last year of dealing with the capital loss that had been sustained by our investment in the Consolidated Cambrian Group of Collieries we wrote off the sum of £847,070 from the reserve fund. On this occasion we transfer to the reserve fund the capital profit arising from the two rationalization schemes. The securities issued to this company by the two new companies are included in the item of investments in subsidiary companies valued at par. The difference between the par value of these securities and the values of the properties transferred previously appearing in our books of account forms the capital profit bringing the reserve fund up to £3,849,943.

Sundry creditors and credit balances.—The amount is £781,034 less than the previous year, principally because of the directly owned works being fewer in number on this occasion through the formation of the new coal and steel companies.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

You will notice a new item on the balance-sheet consisting of amounts owing to subsidiary companies. This is shown separately in compliance with the Companies Act, 1929, and amounts to £1,546,082, and in considering this item you will probably keep in your mind the corresponding item on the assets side of the balance-sheet—namely, Debentures in, advances to, and debts due from subsidiary companies—which amount to £1,604,060. It is of material advantage in a large group of companies of this kind to use surplus funds arising in one direction at other points within the group where the money can be usefully employed. To a certain degree this is equivalent to the parent company acting as a banker for the group. In this way the resources of the group are available for the smallest member, and it limits the extent to which it is necessary to arrange advances from outside.

I ought to refer to the note on the face of the balance-sheet as to the guarantee which this company has given as to the principal and interest of the 2½ million Redeemable Debenture stock issued by its subsidiary company, John Lysaght, Limited, in pursuance of the powers you gave us last year which were subsequently confirmed by the Court. The stock was issued to the public at par, and is now quoted at a slight premium. We regarded the terms of issue as very favourable and a striking testimony to the good credit our company enjoys.

The profit and loss account is the next item which is shown as a separate portion of the accounts. The details I need not go through, but you will note that it is the highest profit recorded in the history of this company—a result which is partly due to the fact that more capital has been employed.

FIXED ASSETS

Now will you please turn to the assets side of the balance-sheet? The wording of the first item, *i.e.*, fixed assets, is different on this occasion, because of the elimination of the amounts represented by Abercynon Collieries, which have been transferred to Welsh Associated Collieries, Limited, and the Dowlais Works, Cardiff Works and Cwmbran Coke Ovens, which have been transferred to The British (Guest, Keen, Baldwins) Iron and Steel Company, Limited. The principal properties covered by the new designation are those remaining in the direct ownership of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Limited—namely, the Screw Works, Smethwick and King's Norton, the Wire Drawing Mills, our Rogerstone and Newport Works in Monmouthshire, the Cwmbran Works, the Bolt and Nut Works at Darlaston, the self-contained group of collieries and drifts in the Dowlais area—producing bituminous coal—and sundry other properties. The value at which these works are shown in the balance-sheet is, as you will see, £2,036,781. Those of you who know or have seen even some of the works I have enumerated will recognize that, stated at that figure, they are conservatively valued.

The next item for reference is that of stock-in-trade. The figure is less this year because of the amalgamations referred to. The stocks have been taken and checked with the customary care, and our valuers have given their certificate as usual as to the reasonableness of the amount.

Sundry debtors and debit balances appear at the reduced figure because of the fewer directly owned works.

The next item, which has not appeared on our balance-sheet before, is one of the innovations brought about by the new Companies Act. Our investments are now divided to show which are in subsidiary companies and those not so invested. Broadly speaking, a subsidiary company for this purpose means a company in which we own more than 50 per cent. of the issued capital. The figures you see in the balance-sheet, both with regard to subsidiary companies and investments in other companies and in marketable securities, are stated below their cost to the company.

The next item, cash in hand, is self-explanatory, and is more than last year.

EFFECT OF MCKENNA DUTIES UNCERTAINTY

Our various works in the Midlands have carried on satisfactorily, but the results they disclose would undoubtedly have been better if the manufacturers in the motor trade, who are very large customers for a great variety of our products, had not been so severely hampered by being kept in uncertainty for such a long period. It must be remembered that the uncertainty was twofold: it was not only feared that the McKenna duties, which have proved of immense service to the industry, might be brought to an abrupt end, but it was also considered possible that there might be an alteration in the principle of motor taxation which would lead to radical changes in engine design. Nothing is so harmful to business as uncertainty, and it is surely time, if we have any care for trade and the employment it brings, that matters of this sort affecting business should be settled well ahead after consulting with the trades affected. To continue the present practice of encouraging the Chancellor of the Exchequer to spring a surprise on important manufacturing interests each April can only be likened to inviting a mischievous boy to throw a large stone into delicate moving machinery.

I cannot refer to all our numerous works, but I should briefly mention some of them. Our developments at the works of Baylies, Jones and Bayliss, which I referred to last year, are proceeding satisfactorily, and are fully justifying the expenditure they have entailed.

THE SMETHWICK SCREW WORKS

Our screw works at Smethwick have continued to give a good account of themselves, and to do great credit to the splendid work of Mr. T. S. Peacock and his able lieutenants; but here again it must be remembered that every other country in the world where screws are made has taken the precaution—which some people would regard as only elementary sense—to reserve their home market for screws of their own manufacture, while our markets are wide open to the world. So long as this state of affairs exists, our position is always one of uncertainty, and it is rather heart-breaking to know that, with works which are up-to-date in every respect, with ample modern machinery, we are not helped to supply the whole home demand and find the extra employment resulting, though we could do so without difficulty and without increasing the cost to our customers.

Our steel works at Rogerstone, in South Wales, are being adapted to be worked with electric power supplied by the South Wales Electric Power Company, Limited, and at the close of the year Mr. John Williams, the general manager of the works, retired after over 50 years' service and with the cordial good wishes of the directors. Mr. Roland Harding has been appointed to succeed him in that important position.

LARGER OUTPUT OF STEEL SLEEPERS

An increased number of steel sleepers has been turned out from Dowlais Works, working in conjunction with our works at Cwmbran, and under the advice of Mr. J. P. Bayley, the able manager of the Cwmbran Works, additional machinery is now being installed to cope with this interesting trade.

The reorganization of our bolt works at Darlaston is now practically completed and forms a very up-to-date plant. Unfortunately, competition in the bolt trade remains abnormally keen and prices exceptionally low, but our reorganized works operate with great efficiency and have turned out a very large tonnage.

We hope for some benefit from an Order which has recently been made under the Merchandise Marks Act requiring cases or packing containing bolts and nuts sold in this country to be marked with their country of origin, and we believe that this wise decision is in some measure due to the evidence given by Mr. W. L. Bayley, the able manager of our Darlaston works. At the same time we wish the Order had been more precise and required each bolt and nut to be so marked. This Order is, of course, intended to act as a measure of protection of this sorely pressed trade by appealing to the patriotism of users in this country to support home industry. It is a curious commentary on the mentality of our free trade Government that they should in this way admit the principle that our trade needs Government help by giving this half-hearted assistance, while sternly refusing the really efficacious help that an import duty would provide.

The Santa Rosa Bolt Works in Brazil—the purchase of which I referred to last year—have made a promising start in spite of the extreme depression which has affected that country.

Our screw works at Sunshine, near Melbourne, in Australia, have, of course, been seriously hampered by the difficult financial position of that country, but the present state of exchange and the stern measures adopted to restrict imports into Australia may be expected to increase the manufacture there before long.

THE JOHN LYSAGHT BUSINESS

Turning now to the business of John Lysaght, Limited, depression in the sheet iron trade has adversely affected the most important branch of the business of this company. Though the home market is considerable, the British galvanized iron business is chiefly dependent on its exports, and a combination of causes has arisen to check our activities in foreign and Dominion markets. The large and valuable Japanese trade in sheet iron, which has been gradually diminishing since Japan established its own local industry, is now almost entirely gone. In India, which is the largest British market for galvanized iron, the imports were largely reduced, and at the present time are only 60 per cent. of the average for the last three years; while in Australia, which is the largest Lysaght market, the general depression and the economic and financial crisis through which that country has been passing have recently been reflected in a marked reduction in the consumption of our products.

KEEN COMPETITION

For the smaller amount of business which has been consequent on these curtailments, there has been keen competition and resultant low prices, an additional depressant having been the growth of Belgian competition, especially in India. The lost Japanese trade must perhaps be regarded as irrecoverable, but we may, I think, regard the Indian falling-off in demand as due to temporary causes, and I can express a confident opinion that this is the case with regard to Australia. That country is going through a critical period, but it has the natural resources and the vigorous population which ensure recovery as economic causes are fully recognized and the proper remedies applied; and this will be followed by expansion and prosperity. But we cannot shut our eyes to the present Australian position, nor expect that it will be quickly remedied.

The difficulties to which I have referred have affected Lysaght's Rolling Mills at Newport, as well as their galvanizing department. I am glad to be able to say that the serious economic aspect as well as the rapidly increasing threat experienced from foreign competition is fully realized by the operatives and their leaders, and earnest efforts have been made by the Sheet Trade Board and the Galvanizing Conciliation Board to cope with this situation by adjustments in the scale of wages.

CONTINENTAL STEEL COMPETITION

During the year Lysaght's Scunthorpe Steel Works have been kept fairly fully employed, but latterly the situation is less promising. The reductions which have taken place in the quoted prices for Continental steel delivered into this country have seriously affected the markets, and no reductions in costs have been possible as a set-off against the reduced selling prices. And these works are also seriously affected by the importation of Indian pig iron. There is seen even some of the works I have enumerated will recognize that, stated at that figure, they are conservatively valued.

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THE BUENOS AIRES GALVANIZING WORKS

In my speech of last year I referred to the completion of the Galvanizing Works in Buenos Aires and the commencement of productive operations. In conformity with our standing policy of keeping in close touch with all the markets of the combine by personal visits, Mr. S. A. Putnam, one of the directors of John Lysaght, Limited, and Mr. H. C. H. Bathurst, assistant manager of the Galvanizing Works, visited South America towards the end of 1929. They found the establishment in Buenos Aires working well, and the promise for the future encouraging. While at the moment trade conditions in South America are bad, in general keeping with world conditions, the works there are obtaining a very fair proportion of the trade, and the product is maintaining that high level of quality always associated in this market with the name of Lysaght. The Argentine venture has been converted into a limited company of the country. While in South America Mr. Putnam and Mr. Bathurst also visited the company's established agencies in Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo.

In Canada, Lysaght's works at Hamilton are giving good results, and we have recently had the advantage of personal consultation with Mr. Enlow, the president of the company, who is visiting this country. In this market the recent Canadian tariff and the preferential duties in favour of Great Britain have been a welcome assistance, both to our local industry and to our export trade in competition with the United States and foreign countries.

THE TRANSFER OF PRODUCTION TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES

While speaking of the movement in the direction of local manufacture abroad, we must admit the gravity of the situation which is created by the transfer of production from Great Britain to oversea countries and by the reduction in employment here thereby entailed. The concern for the manufacturer is to retain the markets where his goods are used, and, in cases where he can only do this by producing abroad, he must either obey the necessity or go out of the business.

Of the other Lysaght industries, the output in the constructional department was about the same as that of the previous year. The total amount of business in structural steel-work available in the country was still far short of the capacity for production, and the competition has consequently been very severe. An improvement cannot be expected until there is a general revival of trade and of the confidence which leads to expansion at home and abroad.

The business in sheet metal, tanks, cisterns, skylights, and agricultural goods showed some improvement on recent years, and in wire netting the output remained on a high and satisfactory level. We have had to face the competition of both Germany and Belgium, but in spite of the lower prices of the foreign product, and though in some markets, notably South Africa, our business has been seriously affected thereby, generally we have held our own largely owing to the acknowledged superiority of the British manufacture.

EXCELLENT RELATIONS WITH THE WORKMEN

The most satisfactory aspect of Messrs. Lysaght's business is the maintenance of the excellent relations—of which they have always been proud—as between them and their workmen. These, despite short-time working, and a consequent reduction in wages, have never been better.

The works of Joseph Sankey and Sons, Limited, comprising the Albert-street Works, Bilston, the Bankfield Works, Bilston, the Manor Iron Works, Wolverhampton, and the Hadley Castle Works, Wellington, have all been well employed during the year. The expansions at Albert-street Works, Bilston, and Hadley Castle Works, Wellington, to which I referred last year, have been completed with very satisfactory results, and they are now able to cope with an increased volume of trade and a wider range of manufacture in both these departments. In short, the position of this company does the greatest possible credit to Mr. George Sankey and his sons and other able lieutenants.

TWO RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

This concludes my review of the year ended March 31 last, but two interesting developments have taken place since that date which I ought to tell you of, as they are now in course of completion. In the first place, we have acquired a share holding in the Stenman Company of Eskilstuna, in Sweden, who, as makers of screws, have an excellent reputation for high quality of production. They are also large makers of steel and brass hinges, and in this trade, owing to low cost of production and high standard of quality, their development has been remarkable. They are now one of the leading manufacturers in the world. We look forward with great confidence to the results which should accrue from this new link in our chain, especially as the works will continue under the extremely able management of Mr. Nilsson, the present managing director, who is responsible for their prosperity.

The other extension of our interests is our acquisition of the entire share capital of the Executors of James Mills, Limited, who own the Bredbury Steel Works and Rolling Mills near Stockport. The company manufactures bright drawn steel, railway fastenings, key, taper and cotter pins, &c.—in short, products similar to those made, or used, by Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Limited. The company is a private company, and has a long-established reputation for very satisfactory work. It was brought to our knowledge that there was an opportunity of acquiring the business, and as its trade fits in extremely well with our other lines we decided to make the purchase, and look forward with confidence to the results. This amalgamation has been arranged by an exchange of Preference and Ordinary shares. And, again, it is satisfactory to report that there will be no change in the management, as Mr. Macbeth, the present managing director, will remain in charge.

FEATURES OF THE YEAR

The year as a whole has been one of many difficulties, increased by a gradual falling off of trade, but it is only fair to state that we have had substantial help as the Derating Act has gradually made its effect felt. I think this legislation may properly be described as the one really statesmanlike measure of constructive general assistance that any Government of this country has rendered to industry and to employment in recent years.

For our company, this year has also been one of great and interesting decisions, leading to reorganization and development on a large scale, and I have little doubt that it is now on a sounder basis and better organized than it has ever been before. These reorganizations have involved an immense amount of detailed work and have entailed a very heavy strain on your directors and staff, and, while every one connected with the company has done excellent work, I ought specially to mention Mr. Jolly, our indefatigable and exceptionally able secretary, since a great part of the negotiations and the detailed work entailed by every one of the changes I have described to you has necessarily been his concern, and he has carried through these numerous and arduous tasks splendidly. (Cheers.)

THE FUTURE

But, even with the reorganization I have described to you, I regret I cannot speak as hopefully as I should like to of the immediate future of our company. Uncertainty seems to face us in every direction, politically and commercially. Trade throughout the world is at a low level, resulting in a lessened demand and increased competition in the export market and greater temptation to our foreign competitors to attack our unprotected home market. But Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, though wide spreading to a degree, is closely knit and has a splendid team managing its great network of factories, works, and collieries. It has advantages few other companies share, and a magnificently loyal band of men and women working for it. Your company will survive these difficult times and be very well equipped when a period of greater prosperity returns.

I now beg to move: "That the directors' report, the auditors' report, and the balance-sheet at March 31, 1930, be received and adopted, and that payment of final dividends as recommended in the directors' report be approved—namely, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the First and Second Preference shares, and 1s. per share on the Ordinary shares (making 10 per cent. for the year), all free of income-tax." I will ask the deputy chairman, our good friend Mr. Frank Keen, to second the resolution. (Cheers.)

MR. FRANK KEEN'S REMARKS

Mr. F. W. KEEN.—Mr. Chairman, my Lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—Before seconding the motion submitted to the meeting may I say that whatever conditions are being experienced throughout the iron and steel industry, it is surprising how many treat it as a matter of course that Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds will pay 10 per cent. per annum, and in this statement I do not omit some of my particular friends of the newspaper world. At any rate, in the foremost financial newspaper our preliminary announcement had a large heading, "Dividend again 10 per cent., tax free." Of course, such surmise is very pleasing, and equally pleasing to me to be now seconding the resolution asking your confirmation, not only for the payment of the dividend on the Ordinary shares, but also for the usual 5 per cent. per annum on the Preference shares, both free of income-tax.

The chairman has amplified the information we have given from time to time of changes taking place in the control of our works and collieries, but, speaking as I am to so many with whom I have been associated since the inception of the company in 1900, I must say I am more than ever convinced that the changes will be of considerable benefit to all concerned and prove a strong feature in the readjustment which has been for a long time so much desired in certain branches of our products.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without stating publicly how much you are indebted to Sir John Beale for his admirable guidance and initiative in these reorganizations. (Cheers.) With the British heavy iron and steel trades, as with the collieries, at no period in their history is the old saying, "United we stand, divided we fall," more true, and your company has done its part. As the chairman rightly indicated, however, the full benefit can accrue only when the trade of this country and of the world revives. As directors we cannot perform the impossible and create orders and trade when they are not there. Conditions have never been more difficult. You must all recognize that we are passing through a period of great anxiety in trade. The chairman has also referred to the hard work which has been done by so many to achieve the results now submitted; but I cannot sit down without once again calling special attention to the tremendous activity of my friend, Tom Peacock (cheers)—not only at the screw works, but at the several works

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

FURTHER SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

LARGE INCREASE IN PROFITS

NATIONAL VALUE OF RESEARCH WORK

GROWTH OF EXPORT BUSINESS

SIR HUGO HIRST'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the General Electric Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

SIR HUGO HIRST, Bt. (chairman and managing director), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Leslie C. Gamage) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with cheers, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I trust I have your permission to assume that you have all read the report of the directors and statement of accounts which was addressed to you a fortnight ago. (Hear, hear.)

It gives me great pleasure once more to open this meeting with a note of satisfaction at the further substantial progress which your company has made. It must be gratifying to you that, in a year full of shocks with which you are all too familiar, the trading account of this company shows a profit of £1,179,000, an increase of over £90,000 compared with the previous year. (Cheers.) When comparing that account with last year, this is the one outstanding feature—other figures are the same, with the exception of a smaller charge for Debenture interest owing to further redemption; a somewhat higher figure for depreciation on account of further extension of our manufacturing plant; an increase in "contribution to pension fund" due to the growth of the number of our employees referred to in the report, and an item "proposed bonus" to which I will refer later on.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Comparing the balance-sheet with that of the previous year, you will notice on the credit side a slight decrease of the item "freehold land and buildings," as the amount depreciated is somewhat larger than "new additions." "Fixed plant and machinery," in spite of a depreciation of £190,000, is higher by £70,000 owing to extensions on which I will dwell directly.

"Loose plant, tools, and patterns," as well as "fixtures and installations," remain at the nominal figure of £1, though we have expended over £50,000 during the year on these items. Equally so "goodwill and patents," and here I wish to remind shareholders that this is not a mere formal entry. We are spending anything from £100,000 to £200,000 yearly on research and development, and the expenses incurred are being dealt with under this item.

"Loans and current accounts to subsidiary and associated companies" are a new item introduced in the balance-sheet in compliance with the new Act. In former years debts due to us from subsidiary and associated companies were included in the item of "Sundry debtors"—these items are now shown separately. In addition, dividends accrued due from subsidiary companies were formerly included in "Debtors"—they have this year been deducted from their credit balances, thus diminishing the figures of both "Creditors" and "Debtors."

STOCK AND INVESTMENTS

The increased figure of "Stock in trade and work in progress" is, of course, due to our increased order-book. "Trade investments" are very similar to the figures presented last year, and require no comment. The same can be said of our "British and Colonial Government securities."

"Cash at bankers" is less by £120,000, due to our increased "Work in progress" and Debenture redemption. The figures on the debit side are either the same as last year or are self-explanatory, requiring no comment from me.

TRIBUTE TO MANAGEMENT AND WORKERS

I am sure shareholders are aware that results such as we show this year are not due to accident of fluky contracts or to an automatic flow of business into our channels; they are due to the greatest efforts of brain and energy on the part of the management and all classes of our workers, and I am sure I have your authority to express to them your pleasure as well as your thanks for their endeavours. (Hear, hear.)

Electrical manufacturing is not an easy business. The electrical industry in all its branches is still in a state of evolution. Whatever we make and sell to-day may be supplanted by something new to-morrow and, while our publicity, sales, and distributing departments are busy filling our works with orders for what may be to-day standard material, hundreds of minds in our company are constantly busy preparing for to-morrow.

SOME RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

I am sure you will be interested if I endeavour to give you a picture of some of our recent achievements. We have, for instance, in large turbo alternators, successfully undertaken the manufacture of machines up to 30,000k.w., having a speed of 3,000 r.p.m. The company was the first in this country to obtain an order for machines to run at this speed. We have developed hydro-electric plant and supplied a number of sets to the Palestine Electric Corporation.

Progress has been made in our oil engine department at Erith. A number of engines have been supplied abroad, while the largest oil-engine installation in this country is that of a London power house employing our machines.

SWITCHGEAR

The development of the grid scheme has called for considerable extensions at our switchgear works, and many noteworthy achievements stand to our credit. Until quite recently the maximum size of outdoor oil circuit breakers had a breaking capacity of 1,000,000k.v.a. at 44,000 volts. As a result of our success in the many problems of design we are now engaged in the manufacture of outdoor breakers for the Central England section of the grid scheme having a breaking capacity of 1,500,000k.v.a. at 132,000 volts.

The increase in size and capacity of metal-clad switchgear has also been remarkable. During the past year we have completed units of 750,000k.v.a. breaking capacity, and are building gear up to 1,500,000k.v.a. in connexion with the grid. Other developments of note relate to protective gear for overhead lines at 132,000 volts, line contact circuit breakers, and high-speed breakers.

TRANSFORMERS

In transformers the new high tension works at Witton have completely revolutionized our position. The really remarkable progress the company has made in this particular field can best be gauged if it is realized that up to a few years ago the maximum size of transformer manufactured by us was for 5,000k.v.a. only. Yet to-day we are carrying out orders for the grid for 30,000k.v.a. 130,000-volt transformers, and can undertake with complete success the building of transformers up to 75,000k.v.a. in one unit—that is, transformers with a capacity 15 times as great as two years ago, while the voltages dealt with are the highest used in modern electrical practice. The amount of work in design and research necessary to accomplish such an outstanding advance will, I am sure, be fully appreciated. (Hear, hear.)

ELECTRIC TRACTION

Progress has also been rapid in electric traction. You may know we obtained a contract for the Manchester-Altrincham section of the L.M.S. and L.N.E.R. Railways, which is the first order ever placed in this country for equipment for trains operating at 1,500 volts, which is the standard voltage fixed by the Ministry of Transport Committee, whereas previously the usual voltage for traction work was 600 volts only.

Other contracts include equipments for the new Tube railway on the Buenos Aires Central Terminal System, and Diesel electric locomotives for India. Our position in the traction field is indicated by a contract for 1,000 motors which the London Electric Railway have placed with the company.

MARINE WORK

The year has also been noteworthy for our success in marine work. We have obtained a contract for the complete electrification of a cement-carrying vessel for Canada. The importance of this contract lies in the fact that the main propulsion of the ship is by electric motor, and we have added to this success by securing the order for an electrically propelled passenger liner of 25,000 tons for the Furness Withy Line. (Hear, hear.)

There has been marked activity in the sphere of illuminating engineering, and many important installations have been carried out. The Thames Embankment is probably the finest example of street lighting in the world, and many other installations covering a variety of applications, such as cinema and theatre lighting, mines, docks and harbours, and aerodromes, railway and transport undertakings, sports grounds, and race courses stand to our credit.

In connexion with the application of light sensitive devices to many industrial problems, the photo-electric cells developed by our research laboratories have an important future.

Progress in the development of projector lamps has resulted in the production of a number of successful British films for the first time in this country by means of gas-filled lamps. This is a field in which we have done real pioneer work.

HEATING AND COOKING

As regards heating and cooking, steady development has taken place on domestic cookers, and high-temperature furnaces have been developed for a multiplicity of purposes. Electric furnaces up to one ton capacity for melting copper, aluminium, and other non-ferrous metals have been included in the year's work.

As regards wires and cables, high-tension oil-filled cable ranks amongst the most noteworthy developments of the century, and I would refer to the contract our Pirelli-General cable works have obtained (we are partners in that company to the extent of 50 per cent.) for the 132,000-volt oil-filled cable which links up the north and south sections of the grid scheme in the London area.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENTS

At our telephone works there has been rapid growth in the development of our activities. During the past year automatic equipments have been installed to the extent of about 50,000 lines in the London and Birmingham areas, whilst altogether, at home and abroad, exchange equipments to a total of 80,000 lines have been erected or shipped. There has been considerable development on all types of automatic telephone equipment, and an entirely new private automatic branch exchange system, known as the auto cord, has been developed.

A great amount of energy has also been devoted to the development of "carrier current" systems, which enable ordinary power lines to be used for the transmission of telephony and other signals without the necessity for separate circuits for this purpose.

Our telephone works have also participated in the development of totalisators, and have done much work on talking picture apparatus. Development of the latter is steadily progressing.

In broadcasting sets we continue to hold a leading position, in spite of ever-changing designs and great competition.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES

Our research laboratories have also carried out work on many other subjects, including large transmitting valves, thermostats, dust iron cores for loading coils, and searchlight carbons, the latter in collaboration with the Army and Navy.

Alongside this development work, we are committed to constant improvements in designs of thousands of electrical commodities included under the general phrase "domestic electrical supplies," which include the finding of new raw materials, research in metals, alloys and gases, experiments as regards high temperature, and so on. All this work is surely a romance of development, covering as it does not only one or two branches but a complete field of electrical science and engineering.

This work—while of the greatest importance to our company—is, needless to say, also of great national value. (Hear, hear.) In the search for our requirements we discover facts and data which are not only of use to us but to the community at large, and we have recently decided to publish quarterly a G.E.C. Journal of our activities in our research laboratories and development departments in which we record these achievements, and place them at the disposal of universities, of engineers, and all those sections of the community which are interested in it.

COMPANY'S CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL WELFARE

Speaking of the national value of a manufacturing company like ours encouraged me for once to publish a few figures demonstrating the contribution which a company like ours makes towards national welfare.

First and foremost, we employ nearly 25,000 workers, with a wages and salary list which is approaching £4,000,000 annually. (Cheers.) We are buying raw materials from the different industries of the country, such as steel, pig-iron, brass, copper, and sundry raw materials, amounting to nearly £3,500,000.

We are paying for coal, coke, electricity supply, gas and water, over £200,000 per annum. For freight, cartage, shipping, about £250,000 per annum. Telegrams, telephones, postage, over £50,000 per annum. Local rates and taxes, income-tax under schedules (A) and (B), unemployment insurance, national health and pension insurance, and various contributions to charity, welfare and education, amount to nearly £450,000.

EXPANSION OF EXPORT BUSINESS

We are also proud to record the ever-expanding activities of our company in building up an export business, which is now running into millions—nearly double what it was four to five years ago. What this figure means in wages paid to British labour I can well leave you to imagine.

With such figures before us we realize daily our growing importance as a national asset, and I am sure the shareholders will continue to support us in our endeavour to preserve British control in our company; and here I may state that sympathy—not only sentimental but practical, to the extent that it has contributed to our last year's progress—has been shown us by well-wishers from all parts of the Empire. (Cheers.)

I might here mention that the aspirations of our Oversea Dominions to have industries of their own have at last affected our overseas policy. Through my visit to the Dominions 18 months ago I gained personal evidence of the need for changing our course. We have hitherto produced in this country and sold the products of our home works overseas.

POSITION IN AUSTRALIA

The demand of Australia to establish its own industry is, in my opinion, justified so long as the demand in that country for any particular commodity is sufficiently large to feed an efficient economic unit in any particular industry.

To meet that situation we have conferred with certain colleagues in our trade to act conjointly in an endeavour to give Australia what it wants and what it is entitled to so far as the electrical industry is concerned, and we are further making endeavours to link up with industries already existing.

Before long we shall be able to make an announcement how far we have gone in that direction. The work can only progress slowly, as it requires collective effort. We hope that, in return for our help to Australia to produce efficiently what we think it can produce for its own requirements, the unreasonably high tariffs on goods which, in our opinion, Australia cannot efficiently produce, may be modified for the benefit of our British works and workers. (Hear, hear.)

As a member of an economic mission I had extraordinary opportunities for making myself familiar with Australian conditions, and I hope the lead which the electrical industry—alongside the chemical industry—is giving in this direction may be encouraging to the textile, motor-car, and other industries. It is necessary to act quickly; unless British manufacturers step in, manufacturers from other countries are prepared to take our place, with consequences that I can only visualize must be disastrous to the country and the Empire.

THE FUTURE

Having so far spoken of our success during the past year and our preparations and hopes for the future, I cannot conclude without a note of warning. Our progress last year was mainly due to results of the beginning of the year. As a matter of fact, the ratio of increase was dropping from month to month. In the eyes of many the outlook is sad, and things look like getting worse.

I am, however, not despondent. I realize the unhappy conditions existing in some of our older industries. I realize the terrible problem confronting us through unemployment of nearly 2,000,000 people, which means, with their dependents, that 8,000,000 of our population have to live on unemployment insurance, reducing their purchasing power to a minimum. I realize the fact of the terrible taxation which we are subject to and its effect on industry, but all these are matters which by courage and by great efforts might be combated. They are not being grappled with as they should, because, at the moment, courage and confidence in the future are failing. I ascribe this state of affairs to an exaggerated psychological effect which wild gambling on the Stock Exchanges of the world has produced; shock after shock has happened in the money market which, for the time being, reduced all values far below normal, and has created an atmosphere which, for the moment, has paralysed even the most enterprising minds.

IMPORTANCE OF SAFEGUARDING

I think the pendulum has swung too much to the left, and I fancy I see symptoms that once the paper losses are realized and forgotten, the more normal swing will return and restore our chief characteristic as a nation—that is, we are best when we are with our back to the wall. When that moment comes I feel a period of steady upbuilding will begin again. If we were assisted then by a Government that believes in safeguarding our industries so as to put a stop to ever-increasing imports, which I recently pointed out in the Press, if a practical lead were given to fostering inter-Imperial trade, I for one feel we could carry our great national burden with dignity; we could gradually reduce effectively the evils from which we are suffering, and the electrical industry would be made to play an important part in that reconstruction which I visualize. (Cheers.) With such views, my belief in the future of our company and its continued progress is unbounded.

I now have to ask you to adopt our report, but, before doing so, I would like to emphasize that the bonus of 4 per cent. is recommended in the light of the above reflections; it is meant to be a bonus for this year, and not a promise of increased dividends in the future, unless, of course, my optimism were borne out by fruits sooner than I dare to hope. (Cheers.)

I now have much pleasure in moving:—"That the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1930, be approved and adopted." (Cheers.)

Mr. E. G. BYNG (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed:—"That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 4 per cent. (both less income-tax) be declared on the Ordinary shares of the company for the year ended March 31, 1930.

Mr. M. J. RAILING (joint managing director) seconded the motion and it was passed unanimously.

QUESTION OF VOTING RIGHTS

On the motion for the re-election of directors a question as to voting rights was raised by SIR EDWIN CORNWALL. He said that he, Lord Midleton and Sir William Burton held 750,000 shares, and with that large interest they naturally heartily welcomed the speech of the chairman and were most anxious for the continued prosperity of the company. As the chairman was aware, some correspondence had taken place which raised the question of whether the holdings of Lord Midleton, Sir William Burton and himself were held by them under full British control. They had already indicated that these shares were owned and controlled absolutely by them, but they had been bound to attend the meeting and, as a result of the correspondence which had taken place, to tender their votes.

There was some doubt whether the directors admitted their right to vote; and it was necessary in these circumstances for them to tender their votes, and the only way in which they felt they could endeavour to do this was to vote for or against the directors who, it was proposed, should be re-elected or added to the board. If the chairman raised no objection they would very willingly and heartily vote for the appointment of the directors proposed. If, on the other hand, the chairman was advised that he must take another course, then they must tender their votes, and, if necessary, ask for a poll, or go through whatever form was necessary and convenient to the chairman. He would like it to be understood that he was making this suggestion in a perfectly friendly and amicable way.

THE CHAIRMAN'S RULING

The CHAIRMAN said he was very much obliged to Sir Edwin Cornwall for the pleasant manner in which he had introduced a subject that presented difficulties. In their endeavour to carry out their duty according to the articles of association, a majority of the directors had, in pursuance of Article 76A, given a certificate under the terms of that Article, and the reasons for doing so or any question of the validity of that certificate were not matters he would say, with all deference to Sir Edwin, for discussion at a meeting of shareholders. (Hear, hear.) He would, however, like to assure the three gentlemen in question that the certificate made no reflection whatever on the good faith of Sir Edwin, Lord Midleton, or Sir William Burton, but he regretted that he could not allow their votes.

SIR EDWIN CORNWALL said that it would, of course, be recorded on the minutes that they had tendered their votes for the resolution for the re-election of directors, as they claimed the right to do, and that the chairman ruled that they were not allowed to vote.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that that would be done. He then proceeded to propose the resolution for the re-election of the directors, when SIR WILLIAM BURTON asked that the names might be put separately.

The CHAIRMAN thereupon proposed that Major-General the Hon. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G., M.P., be re-elected a director.

SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed:—"That Mr. J. Y. Fletcher, Mr. S. D. White, and Mr. C. Wilson, who retire by rotation from the position of directors, be re-elected, and that Mr. H. W. Roberts and Mr. F. Winstanley, who have been appointed directors during the year, be re-elected."

SIR JOHN HEWETT seconded the resolution, and it was declared carried.

SIR EDWIN CORNWALL demanded a poll.

The auditors, Messrs. George A. Touche and Co., were unanimously reappointed.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the poll would be taken immediately.

The poll was then taken, at the conclusion of which the CHAIRMAN stated that only Sir Edwin Cornwall, Lord Midleton, and Sir William Burton had opposed the resolution, and, as he rejected their votes, the resolution was carried unanimously.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, June 25.—The National Council of Woolselling Brokers has announced the roster of offerings at the new season's sales. The opening dates are as follows:—Perth, September 2; Adelaide, September 19; Melbourne, September 2; Geelong, October 9; and Albury, October 16. The total number of bales to be offered before Christmas is 550,500.

SYDNEY, June 25.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings consisted of 9,875 bales, out of which 8,296 were sold; private sales totalled 394 bales. There was an average selection. Market conditions did not show any appreciable change, a firm maintenance of recent values resulting from continued strong competition from France, good support from Germany and Japan, and moderate assistance from Yorkshire. Greasy merinos fetched up to 17d., comebacks 13d., and crossbreds 11½d. —*Reuter.*

As from June 28 the address of Hallgarten and Co. will be 55, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

A new branch of Barclays Bank has been opened at 37, King William-street, E.C.4.

BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA

LORD SELBORNE ON CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIES

The THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, was held yesterday at the office of the company, 37, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

The RIGHT HON. the EARL of SELBORNE, K.G., G.C.M.G., the chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. G. B. Bennett) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The balance-sheet has been slightly modified in consequence of recent legislation. There has been no change in the capital or reserve. I regret to say that current, deposit, and other accounts show a reduction of £324,000 as compared with last year, and there is a decrease of £87,000 in the outstanding drafts issued and of £364,000 in the bills for collection held at March 31; but these are features which will be found to-day in the balance-sheets of other banks than ours and are the necessary consequence of the deplorable depression of trade from which the whole world is suffering.

Turning to the assets side the cash balance is £21,000 higher and the investments £53,000 lower. Our holding of Treasury Bills is down by £540,000 and other bills by £330,000, but loans, advances, &c., are £489,000 up. Shares in subsidiary companies are shown under a separate heading, and in each case I should explain that we hold all the shares.

Our Liverpool office is housed in the fine freehold building which belongs to the West Africa Buildings Company, Limited, and our Manchester office is located in the leasehold premises owned by the Portland Buildings, Limited. Both these companies pay regular dividends. "The other subsidiary companies" against which no amount appears on the balance-sheet include:—West African Bank Nominees, Limited, and the Bank of Nigeria, Limited. The first of these two has proved very useful and convenient to our customers in handling their investments, and with regard to the second I would remind you that we absorbed the Bank of Nigeria, Limited, in 1912, and we still keep the name alive although no separate business is done by it.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The profit and loss account shows a profit of £121,821 which amount is £6,509 less than the previous year; £25,000 has again been transferred to the contingency fund and £25,000 has been allocated against premises and furniture, the same amount as in 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1928, although last year we appropriated £30,000 for this purpose. The balance to be carried forward is practically the same as the amount brought in from last year.

Last year I pointed out that the lands in which we do our business cannot escape from the influence of Europe or America, and that if there were a revival of international trade Africa would soon feel the effects and reap the benefit. But unfortunately, instead of a revival, there has been a further setback in trade, and industrial conditions throughout the world are greatly depressed, and the regions in which we operate have borne their full share of the depression. A few figures will furnish a striking illustration.

THE FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES

Since our last meeting, when I alluded to the fall in value of some of the principal exports from West Africa the downward movement has continued and I have to record further reductions in the home prices approximating to:—£10 per ton for palm oil, £4 per ton for palm kernels, £4 per ton for ground nuts, £8 per ton for cocoa, and £62 per ton for tin.

The consequently greatly curtailed purchasing power of the West African Colonies has, of course, decreased the volume of manufactured goods imported from England and elsewhere. While we anxiously look forward to the better times that alone can bring to the people with whom we are so closely connected a greater measure of prosperity and contentment, I am bound to say that it does not seem likely that the prices, either of raw materials or manufactures, will, within the immediate future, reach the high levels prevailing during recent years. But if any party in the State showed a consciousness of the fact that to-day stringent retrenchments would be more to the advantage of every class in the nation than expenditure on any social or other objects, however excellent, there would be something on which a return of confidence could be based. (Hear, hear.)

Notwithstanding the bad times, railway and road construction is still going on and these constantly increasing transport facilities will be at any rate a permanent asset to the Colonies concerned.

THE BANK'S NEW BRANCHES

New branches of the bank have been opened at Nkawkaw, Oda, and Takoradi, in the Gold Coast Colony, and at Gusau, in Nigeria, where our new premises at Enugu have been completed.

The following summary of our branches in West Africa may be interesting to you:—Nigeria 23, Gold Coast 16, Sierra Leone two, Gambia one, Liberia two, Duala one, and Fernando Po one, giving a total of 46.

In addition we have seven offices in Morocco, two in the Canary Islands, three in England, and one in Hamburg, making a total of 59.

In Morocco great developments are taking place in both the French and the Spanish Zones, and we hope that in the next few years we shall see a considerable expansion in the trade of Morocco as a result of these developments. I regret to say, however, that the British share in Moroccan trade still remains disappointing. Why this is so it is not easy to understand, as here there are no hostile tariffs to bar the way to British manufactures.

I now move: "That the report and accounts be received and adopted, and that a final dividend be declared of 3½ per cent. (three and a half per cent.) for the year ended March 31 last making, with the interim dividend paid, 6 per cent. (six per cent.) for the year, less income-tax." (Cheers.)

Mr. R. HUGH TENNANT, deputy chairman, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

PODEROSA MINING

"VALUABLE DISCOVERY AT DEPTH"

The TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Poderosa Mining Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Dashwood House, London, E.C.

Mr. LIONEL W. HARRIS (the chairman) said that the proceeds of sales of ore were practically the same as last year, the larger tonnage having been offset by the reduced assay of the ore produced and shipped. The net profit amounted to £34,004, and the directors recommended a final dividend of 5 per cent., less income-tax, carrying forward £19,215, as against £8,048 brought in. Although development work at the mines was on a larger scale than in any year since 1924, it did not attain the progress anticipated owing to shortage of power. This question had received very careful consideration, and an order had been placed for a 300 h.p. Diesel engine electric generating set, which it was expected would be shipped about the end of next month. It was fully anticipated that very much greater efficiency would be derived from the new plant and that considerable economy in fuel would be effected. Although prospects for the current year did not appear to be very bright, the company was now in such a financial position as to be able to carry on until times improved.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BARNETT said that the manager's report explained very clearly the development of the mine and also stated the various points from which this would be continued in order to open up further ore. He mentioned the occurrence in the mine of a "gossan zone." This was a technical term which meant that the various metalliferous minerals in the lodes had been oxidised and dissolved out in that zone. These minerals had been redeposited at a lower horizon and constituted the enriched sulphides of copper which accounted for the high-grade shipping ore the company was now producing and which contained nearly 25 per cent. copper. A cable just received from the general manager stated that on No. 11 level, which was at a depth of over 800ft. from the surface, there was a lode containing for over 4ft. in width an average of 33 per cent. copper. This value at so great a depth was unique in copper mining, and was most encouraging for the continued success of the company.

The report was unanimously adopted.

MEXICAN RAILWAY

MR. VINCENT YORKE ON HIS VISIT TO THE PROPERTY

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mexican Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. VINCENT W. YORKE (the chairman) said that the net receipts for the five months to November were more than £70,000, but, owing to a disastrous strike on the line in December, the railway was operated at a loss during that month, and the total for the half-year was little more than £60,000. The amount of gross receipts was not really satisfactory, as it was about 10 per cent. less than the average of the 10 preceding half-years.

Although he had led stockholders to expect that the probable limit of savings in expenses had been reached, he was glad to say that the expenses were $58,000 less than in the corresponding half-year. If it had not been for the strike they should have been able to make a small reduction in the large debit to net revenue account, but as it was they had to add to it to the extent of nearly £24,000. Nevertheless, owing to the comparative strength of their financial resources, they had decided to make a further reduction of 10 per cent. in their indebtedness to the holders of "A" Certificates, and the total amount owing to holders of "A" and "B" Certificates would be reduced as from July 1 next to about £526,000.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

The balance-sheet still remained unwieldy and incomprehensible, which it must be until a general settlement of the claims against the Mexican Government was arrived at. The balance outstanding for indemnity, damages, and services was in the neighbourhood of £1,500,000.

Referring to his recent visit to Mexico, the chairman said that for the first time since 1920 he found tranquillity prevailing in every part of the Republic. The settlement of the religious difficulties last year was largely responsible for this happy state of affairs, while great confidence was felt in the new President, Señor Ortiz Rubio, and in the composition of his Cabinet. Señor Montes de Oca was at present in New York, where a conference was being held between him and representatives of the various sections of the International Committee of Bankers in Europe and the United States.

He understood that not only the question of the Mexican debt, but also the questions of the future administration of the National Railways and the adjustment of their finances, would be considered at this conference. The problem of the future of the National Railways was one which concerned the company very vitally, and they would welcome any reforms which would tend to make the National Railways a commercial undertaking again and no longer a department of the Public Service. That the Public Revenue was coming in so well was good proof of the wealth and vitality of the country under peaceful conditions, and augured well for increased prosperity given a recovery in business conditions all over the world.

LABOUR DEMANDS

The labour problem was just emerging from a very difficult phase at the time of his visit. The Labour Law referred to at the last meeting was not passed before Congress adjourned and had not hitherto been revived. It had, however, led to the development of a spirit of unrest among the employees, and a number of demands were presented to the company which appeared to the directors entirely unreasonable and which they felt bound to resist to the uttermost. The unions resolved to resort to a fight, and called the strike on the railway which he had already mentioned. The matters in dispute were then referred to the arbitration of Señor Portes Gil, and his award was almost entirely in favour of the men's demands. Contracts based on the award had now been agreed and signed with the unions concerned.

Summarizing his impressions, the chairman said that he came away from Mexico with the strong belief that general conditions had very distinctly improved in the two years which had elapsed since his last visit. In spite of the various setbacks which had recently occurred, the business was in smoother water to-day than for some long time past. Whether the progress they were making in restoring the company's fortunes—and they were making steady progress in that direction—could be quickened or not was a difficult question to answer, but if the country remained in its present peaceful condition he saw no reason why their earnings should not improve.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

HOME RAILWAY TRAFFICS

DECLINE IN PASSENGER RECEIPTS

Company	Passengers	Merchandise	Coal and coke	Total
	£	£	£	£
Gt. Western	255,000	219,000	108,000	582,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929	— 2,000	— 18,000	— 14,000	— 34,000
L.M. & S.	548,000	527,100	215,900	1,291,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929	— 15,000	— 67,400	— 24,600	— 105,000
L. & N. Eastn.	376,000	380,000	232,000	988,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929	— 7,000	— 55,000	— 28,000	— 90,000
Southern	358,000	83,000	25,000	466,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929	— 14,000	+ 500	— 5,500	— 19,000

RECEIPTS FOR 25 WEEKS TO JUNE 21-22 ('000's omitted)

Gt. Western	5,345	5,323	3,090	13,758
Inc. or dec. on 1929	— 111	— 279	— 91	— 472
L.M. & S.	11,898	15,490	8,528	31,923
Inc. or dec. on 1929	— 429	— 550	— 470	— 1,458
L. & N. Eastn.	8,031	9,923	6,566	24,520
Inc. or dec. on 1929	— 144	— 414	— 165	— 723
Southern	7,325	1,899	747	9,971
Inc. or dec. on 1929	— 4	— 16	— 81	— 101

OTHER HOME RAILWAYS

Company	Past week	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate fm. Jan. 1 Inc. or Dec.
Belfast & Co. Down	£4,513	+ £22	— 1,275
Gt. N. (Ireland)	£26,450	— £,650	— £1,500
Gt. S. (Ireland)	£75,580	— £,895	— £5,238
Mersey	£4,126	+ £57	+ £,892
Metropolitan	£36,400	+ £00	+ £24,400
Undergrd. Elec. of London			
Comms. Fd. Cos. Ldn. and Sub. Tractn. Group	£317,400	+ £15,000	+ £10,500
	£46,500	+ £,100	+ £9,000

INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Antofag. & Bolivia	£25,540	— £,980	— 260,535 (Jan. 1)
Arsen. N. Eastn.	£17,100	+ £,800	+ £12,000
Arsen. Transandine	£2,536	+ £50	+ £2,220
Bengal-Nagpur (Mar 17)	Rs.18,22,000	— 55,571	— 7,78,053 (Apl. 1)
B. A. & Pacific	£120,000	— 43,000	— 1,361,000
B. A. Central	£11,436	— 3,818	— 80,688
B. A. Gt Southern	£207,000	— 39,000	— 840,000
B. A. Western	£170,000	— 22,000	— 854,000
Canadian Pac.	$3,523,000	— 614,000	— 18,148,00 (Jan. 1)
Cent. Argentine	£180,000	— 93,000	— 2,539,000
Entre Rios	£22,800	— 100	— 135,300
Gt. Western of Brazil	—	— 5,400	—
Leopoldina	£35,962	— 16,927	— 76,348 (Jan. 1)
Do., Terminal	Rs.281,000	+ 5,000	+ 332,000
Madras and S. Mah. (May 31)	Rs.16,93,000	— 2,07,539	— 13,88,031 (April 1)
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	£4,467‡	— 1,271	— 14,077 (Jan. 1)
San Paulo	£19,031	— 44,395	— 190,644
Salvador	£2,233	— 1,373	— 32,919
United of Havana	£36,545	— 16,349	— 317,510
Zafra and Huelva (May)	Pts.352,000	— 51,000	— 195,289 (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.
‡ Exchange calculated at 1.036 P. Piastres to £ (year ago at 1.010).

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

Applications have been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow the following to be quoted in the Official List:—

BENSKIN'S WATFORD BREWERY, LIMITED.—606,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 210,001 to 816,000.

COLONIAL GAS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—287,714 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 409,038 to 412,547, 412,845 to 483,647, and 393,648 to 522,330; and 123,133 Five per Cent. Preference shares of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 412,548 to 412,847, 483,648 to 593,647, and 803,844 to 819,700.

QUEBEC, SEBEANDL NETTLEFOLDS, LIMITED.—19,220 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares (free of income-tax) of £5 each, fully-paid. Nos. 344,001 to 363,220; and 120,731 Five per Cent. Second Cumulative Preference shares (free of income-tax) of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 1,263,171 to 1,683,901.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.—£3,000,000 Five per Cent. Inscribed Stock, 1969-1980.

PRIMITIVA HOLDINGS, LIMITED.—105,276 shares of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 2,176,483 to 2,281,760.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.—£4,731,700 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Registered Stock, 1934-1936.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.—378,283 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 8,903,228 to 9,452,510.

UNITED MOLASSES COMPANY, LIMITED.—1,422,041 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 1,066,038 to 6,478,000.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket .. Pay-day	— To-day	July 8 July 10	July 22 July 24

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	54¾ 55	+¼
88⅝ 81⅝	Do., 4%	88¼ 88⅝	+7/16
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5%	102⅞ 103	+5/16
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4%	101⅛ 101⅜	-⅛
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	89½ 89¾	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	94¼ 94½	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., 5m. Idls.	94⅝ 94⅝	—
80¼ 72 15/16	Conversion, 3½%	77⅜ 77⅞	+¼
100 93	Do., 4½%	98⅝ 98⅝	—
— —	Do., 5%	104½ 104⅝	—
101⅛ 97⅛	Treas., 5% '33-35	102⅜ 103	+⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅜ 100⅝	+⅛
98 15/32 94⅞	Do., 4% '29-32	101⅛ 101⅜	—
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100⅛ 100⅜	—
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	5⅞ 5⅞	+⅛
66 60¼	Do., 3%	6⅛ 6⅛	+⅛
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	64⅛ 64⅝	+⅜
84¼ 80	Transvaal, 3% '23-53	81 83	—
266 239	Bank of England	251 254	—
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3%	82 84	—
71¼ 60	India, 3½%	61½ 62½	—
61¼ 50½	Do., 3%	52½ 53½	—
51⅝ 44	Do., 2½%	45 45	—
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½%	99½ 100*	—
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4% 50-55	84½ 85½	—
109 105 7/16	Sudan, 5½%	107 108	—
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	62¾ 63¾	—
76¼ 70	Do., 3½%	74½ 75½	+⅛
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% 40-60	101½ 102½	—
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104½ 105½	—
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66 67	—
67 63¾	Do., "A"	64½ 65½	—
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	86 87	—
73½ 67½	Do., 2½%	71¼ 72¼	—
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	60 61	—
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	80½ 81½	—
100¾ 93	Do., 4¾%	95 96	—

D

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—
‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; A. bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A. the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns., 53½
2¾% Anns., 58½
3% Cons., 54⁹⁄₁₆ ⅜ 11⁄₁₆†† ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ¾ ¾ ¾

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Ascension and St. Helena, Canary Islands (all parts).
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), China (all parts)*, Japan*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).
6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., Iceland, India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Togoland and Dahomey), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities)‖.
8 P.M.—To Guiana (British, French, and Dutch).

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).
7.30 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, Portuguese East Africa (exc. Porto Amelia), South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.), Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*‖.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Newfoundland.
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINE, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Nelson (Highland Hope)	June 28 7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Hope)	June 28 6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	July 3 8 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	June 26 7.30 a.m.
U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	July 24 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orama)	June 28 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan)	July 3 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail‖	June 26 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (France)	June 26 Noon
BRAZIL (Pernam., Bahia) : R.M.S.P. (Sabor)	June 26 Noon
(Bahia) : L. & H. (Eskdil)*	June 27 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Hope)	June 28 7.30a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Hope)	June 28 6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.) : Booth (Francis)*	July 1 6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.) : Du. pkt.†† (Orania)	July 2 5.30 p.m.
(Pernam., Bahia) : Du. pkt. (Orania)	July 2 5 p.m.
CANADA (Quebec City, &c.) : Direct Duchess of York)	June 27 6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct† (Emp. of Scotland)	June 28 2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 1 2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	June 28 2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 1 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of York)	June 27 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	June 26 7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife) : E.D. (E. Blyden)	June 28 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Hope)	June 28 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : R.D.†† (Arcual)	June 28 5.30p.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Hope)	June 28 6 p.m.
(Tenerife) : Yeoward (Ardeola)	June 30 8 p.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : Via Lisbon	July 7 6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador)	June 26 Noon
CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (France)	June 26 Noon
CEYLON : Orient (Orama)	June 26 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Moolton)	July 3 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Lycaon)	July 1 6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Rawalpindi)	June 26 6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	June 28 2 a.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 1 2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (France)	June 26 Noon
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Batanga)	June 27 7.30 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS. : Via Frisco (Aquitania and Tahiti)	June 28 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : F. & F. (Arriguani)	June 28 9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 1 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26 6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Indrapoera)	July 2 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26 6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (France)	June 26 Noon
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)*	June 26 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail‖	June 28 6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	June 28 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 1 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 2 9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Heliouan)	July 2 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	June 26 9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Heliouan)	July 3 9 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Highland Hope)	June 28 7.30 a.m.
FIJI AND SAMOA : Via Frisco (Aquitania and Ventura)	June 28 2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br., Fr., Du.) : Booker (Amakura)	June 26 8 p.m.
E. & F. (Arinvale)*	June 28 9 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	June 30 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)*	July 1 6 p.m.
ICELAND : Direct (Vestri)	June 26 6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail‖	June 28 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Champollian)	June 26 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Bayano)	June 27 7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	June 28 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 1 2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)*	June 28 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)*	July 1 2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	June 27 11.30a.m.
E.D. (E. Blyden)	June 28 2 a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Durban (Arundel Castle)	June 27 11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Duchess of York)	June 27 6 p.m.
Via Canada† (Emp. of Scotland)	June 28 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 1 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of York)	June 27 5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Frisco (Aquitania and Tahiti)	June 28 2 a.m.
Via Panama (Ranzitiki)	July 4 7.30 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Francis)*	July 1 6 p.m.
Du. pkt.†† (Orania)	July 2 5.30 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia) : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	June 27 11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c. : Air Mail*‖	June 27 11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	June 27 11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Lycaon)	July 1 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES* : Fr. pkt.* (France)	June 26 Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	June 27 2 a.m.
Cunard (Aquitania)	June 28 2 a.m.
W. Star (Olympic)	July 1 2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	June 28 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	June 30 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	July 1 6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Elisabethville)	July 4 6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	July 7 6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Niger)	June 26 6 p.m.
E.D. (E. Blyden)	June 28 2 a.m.
Fr. Togoland and Dahomey : Holt (Thomas Holt)	June 26 6 p.m.
Gambia, and Fr. Guinea : E.D. (E. Blyden)	June 28 2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : E.D. (Abinsi)	July 9 2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Asaga)	June 26 6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (France)	June 26 Noon
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail‖	June 28 6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	June 28 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 1 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 2 9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Heliouan)	July 2 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	June 26 9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Heliouan)	July 3 9 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Highland Hope)	June 28 7.30 a.m.
FIJI AND SAMOA : Via Frisco (Aquitania and Ventura)	June 28 2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br., Fr., Du.) : Booker (Amakura)	June 26 8 p.m.
E. & F. (Arinvale)*	June 28 9 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	June 30 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)*	July 1 6 p.m.
ICELAND : Direct (Vestri)	June 26 6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail‖	June 28 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Champollian)	June 26 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Bayano)	June 27 7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	June 28 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 1 2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)*	June 28 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)*	July 1 2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	June 27 11.30a.m
E.D. (E. Blyden)	June 28 2 a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Durban (Arundel Castle)	June 27 11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Duchess of York)	June 27 6 p.m.
Via Canada† (Emp. of Scotland)	June 28 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 1 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of York)	June 27 5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Frisco (Aquitania and Tahiti)	June 28 2 a.m.
Via Panama (Ranzitiki)	July 4 7.30 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Francis)*	July 1 6 p.m.
Du. pkt.†† (Orania)	July 2 5.30 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia) : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	June 27 11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c. : Air Mail*‖	June 27 11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	June 27 11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Lycaon)	July 1 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES* : Fr. pkt.* (France)	June 26 Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	June 27 2 a.m.
Cunard (Aquitania)	June 28 2 a.m.
W. Star (Olympic)	July 1 2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	June 28 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	June 30 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	July 1 6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Elisabethville)	July 4 6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	July 7 6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Niger)	June 26 6 p.m.
E.D. (E. Blyden)	June 28 2 a.m.
Fr. Togoland and Dahomey : Holt (Thomas Holt)	June 26 6 p.m.
Gambia, and Fr. Guinea : E.D. (E. Blyden)	June 28 2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : E.D. (Abinsi)	July 9 2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Asaga)	June 26 6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (France)	June 26 Noon
(Barbados) : E. & F. (Arriguani)	June 28 9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : E. & F. (Arriguani)	June 28 9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	June 30 6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	July 1 6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‖ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
¶ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
,, Persia and India (Karachi)	3½d. ,,
,, India (Delhi, Bombay, and S. India)	7d. ,,

An Air Mail label should be attached.
†† Letters and post-cards only.
‡‡ Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY.—9 A.M.**—To Estonia, Latvia, Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia. **11 A.M.**—To Canary Islands, French Cameroons, French Guinea, Gambia, Mexico (direct), Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Tobago). **1.15 P.M.**—To Jamaica, Mauritius (direct), Portugal, Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. **6 P.M.**—To Argentine and Paraguay, Bahamas and Bermuda, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), British Honduras (via U.S.A.), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (via Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Monte Video), Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Mexico (via U.S.A.), Uruguay, West Indies (Leeward Islands). **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Buissria, Canada, China (via Canada), China (via U.S.A.), Greece (by sea direct), Japan (via Canada), Japan (via U.S.A.), Malta, Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Poland, Turkey (by sea direct), United States. **11 A.M.**—To Fiji (via Canada), Guatemala, Honduras Republic (Pacific Side), Newfoundland. **1.15 P.M.**—To Costa Rica, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (via France), Iraq and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Mexico and Central America, by ss. George Washington. U.S.A., Bahamas, Bermuda, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, and West Coast of South America, by ss. Hamburg. **TO-MORROW**—Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Empress of Scotland. China and Japan (via Siberia). U.S.A., Canada, and Bermuda, by ss. Olympic.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

AVILA STAR (B. Star), from South America ; London, 3 p.m.
CITY OF FLORENCE (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Leith, p.m.
GEORGE WASHINGTON (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 1 a.m.
HAMBURG (Ham.-Am.), from New York ; Southampton, 10 a.m.
HIGHLAND MONARCH (Nelson), from Buenos Aires ; Tilbury, 4 p.m.
INCEMORE (Furness), from New York ; London, 5 p.m.
MANTUA (P. & O.), from Yokohama ; Plymouth, 10 a.m.
Due King George V. Dock, Friday, 1 p.m.
PREMIUS (B. Funnel), from Japan ; King George V. Dock, 2 p.m.

TO-MORROW

BERLIN (N.D.L.), from New York ; Southampton.
CENTRAL (P. & O.), from Sydney ; Tilbury Dock, 1.30 a.m.
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (C.P.E.), from Quebec ; Southampton. Passengers land 8 a.m.
ESPAGNE (C.G.T.), from Havana ; Plymouth.
JAMAICA MERCHANT (J.D.F.), from Jamaica ; Plymouth, midnight.
OLYMPIC (W. Star), from New York ; Southampton.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of fortheoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

MORETON BAY .. For Ldn., left Brisbane 21st.

AFRICAN

BASSA .. For Hull, left S. Leone 23rd.
WM. WILBERFORCE For Sapele, left Accra 22nd.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BANTRIA .. .. For Valencia, left Genoa 21st.
BOSNIA .. .. For Genoa, left Swansea 24th.

BEN LINE

BENDORAN .. .. Fm. U.K., arr. Kobe 24th.
BENLEDI .. .. For Far East, arr. Ldn. 25th.

BIBBY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE For Ldn., left Colombo 21st.
STAFFORDSHIRE .. For Ldn., left M'sailles 24th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ACHILLES .. .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 21st.
AENEAS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Singapore 23rd.
ANTILOCHUS .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Batavia 22nd.
DIOMED .. .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 22nd.
ELPENOR .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Yokohama 22nd.
HECTOR .. .. For Ldn., left Dalny 22nd.
IXION .. .. For Hong-kong, left Yokohama 21st.
MEMNON .. .. Fm. Rotam, arr. Shanghai 23rd.
PERSEUS .. .. For Japan, arr. Cebu 23rd.
PRIAM .. .. For Ldn., left M'sailles 23rd.
TANTALUS .. .. For N.Y., left Singapore 23rd.

BLUE STAR

ALBION STAR .. For Hong-kong, left Shanghai 25th.
ALMANDA STAR .. For Ldn., left Rio de Jan. 24th.
ARANDORA STAR .. For Med. Ports, left Barcelona 24th.
STUART STAR .. For Ldn., left B. Aires 24th.

BOOTH

DENIS .. .. Fm. Manaos, arr. Leixoes 23rd.
DOMINIC .. .. Fm. Para, arr. N.Y. 23rd.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ACCRA .. .. For L'pool, left Lagos 24th.
APPAM .. .. For W. Africa, left Takoradi 24th.
DAGOMBA .. .. For W. Africa, left Accra 22nd.
DIXCOVE .. .. For Dunia, cld. Las Palmas 24th.
EBANI .. .. For Cons., left Takoradi 24th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERDALE .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Quebec 23rd.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA Fm. S'thmtn., due Quebec 27th.
EMP. OF JAPAN .. For S'thmtn., left Quebec 24th.
METAGAMA .. .. Fm. S'thmtn., due Quebec 27th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN KEITH .. .. For U.K., left Mozambique 24th.
CLAN MACFADYEN .. For L'pool, arr. L. Marques 24th.
CLAN MACILWRAITH For Ldn., left Oran 24th.
CLAN MACIVER .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Durban 24th.
CLAN MACKINLAY .. For Durban, left E. Ldn. 24th.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON Fm. Australia, arr. Hull 24th.
CLAN MACVICAR .. For Ldn., left Tuticorin 24th.
CLAN MALCOLM .. For S. Africa, arr. L'pool 24th.
CLAN MATHESON .. For Glasgow, left Nordenham 25th.
CLAN STUART .. For Beira, left L. Marques 24th.
HALLADALE .. .. Fm. Swansea, arr. Ldn. 25th.
HYACINTHUS .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk 24th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

FRANCE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Havre 24th.
IOWA .. .. Fm. Havre, arr. Colon 23rd.
PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE For Havre, left Pt. à Pitre 22nd.
WINNIPEG .. .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 24th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

CARINTHIA .. .. For Reykjavik, left N.Y. 24th.
LANCASTRIA .. .. Fm. S'thmtn., due N.Y. 26th.
MAURETANIA .. Fm. S'thmtn., due N.Y. 24th.
VALACIA .. .. For Antwerp, left Hull 24th.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

ATHENIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Montreal 23rd.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT DENISON .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Newcastle 24th.
PORT PIRIE .. .. For Ldn., left Dunedin 25th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

ABOUAL .. .. Fm. Tenerife, arr. L'pool 24th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

BLOEMFONTEIN .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Rangoon 24th.
CITY OF PERTH .. Left Rangoon 22nd.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BAGDAD .. Fm. Barrow, arr. Beira 23rd.
CITY OF BATH .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Calcutta 20th.
CITY OF BENARES .. For Dieppe, left Dunkirk 24th.
CITY OF BRISTOL .. Fm. Newport, arr. Beira 22nd.
CITY OF DUNKIRK .. Fm. L. Marques, arr. Suez 25th.
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG .. For Ldn., left Calcutta 21st.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

ARGONAUTA .. .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Karachi 23rd.
MARENGO .. .. Fm. Hull, arr. N.Y. 22nd.

FURNESS LINES

KENMORE .. .. For Bonarea, left Istanbul 23rd.
LONDON EXCHANGE For N.Y., left Philadel. 24th.
NOVA SCOTIA .. For Boston, left L'pool 24th.
PACIFIC SHIPPER .. For Vancouver, left Tall of the Bank 24th.

GLEN

GLENLUCH .. .. Fm. Far East, arr. Hamburg 24th.
GLENOGLE .. .. For U.K., arr. Tsingtao 24th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

BAYERN .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Rio Janeiro 24th
HAVENSTEIN .. For Yokohama, left Pt. Swettenham 23rd.
RHEIN .. .. For Hamburg, left Colombo 22rd.
TIRPITZ .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Hankow 25th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

ANTONIO DELFINO For B. Aires, left Santos 25th.

HENDERSON

PROU .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 25th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

MAASDAM .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Bilbao 24th.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM Fm. N.Y., arr. R'dam 24th.

HOULDER

OAKLEIGH GRANGE Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 24th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BIELA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Savannah 24th.
PIZARRO .. .. For B. Aires, left N.Y. 21st.

LEYLAND

NUBIAN .. .. For Pto. Mexico, left Tampico 24th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

GEN. VOYRON .. For M'sailles, left Zanzibar 23rd.
LECONTE DE LISLE Fm. M'sailles, arr. Pt. Said 25th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN For Ldn., left Rio 24th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ANYO MARU .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Honolulu 23rd.
ATSUTA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Glb. 24th.
BUENOS MARU .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Kobe 22rd.
DELAGOA MARU .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Nagasaki 25th.
DURBAN MARU .. For L'pool, left Kobe 24th.
HAKATA MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Shanghai 25th.
HAKUNA MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Shanghai 25th.
KAMAKURA MARU .. For B. Aires, left Kobe 24th.
KAMO MARU .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colombo 24th.
KUMA MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left San Pedro 22rd
NAGATO MARU .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 24th.
SUWA MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 24th.
TOSA MARU .. .. For Tampa, left Savannah 24th.
TOKIWA MARU .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Honolulu 24th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALDA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Guaysquil 24th.
ATTO .. .. For W. Africa, left Lagos 22nd.
ERLANGEN .. .. For Bremen, left Manila 22nd.
LUDWIGSHAFEN .. For Valparaiso, left Valdivia 20th.
NECKAR .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Sydney 22nd.
ROLAND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Tocopilla 24th.
TARGIS .. .. Fm. Valp'so, arr. Iquique 21st.
WOLFRAM .. .. Fm. Pt. Gentil, cld. Las Palmas 24th

ORIENT

ORAMA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Glb. 25th.
ORONTES .. .. Cruising, left Copenhagen 25th.

PACIFIC STEAM

LAGUNA .. .. For L'pool, left Cristobal 23rd.
OROCOMA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Calbo 24th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

ALISPUR .. .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Singapore 25th.
BENDIGO .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Ldn. 25th.
CATHAY .. .. For Brisbane, left Pt. Said 24th.
JEYPORE .. .. For Ldn., left Otaru 24th.
KARMALA .. .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 24th.
KEVIEW .. .. For Ldn., cld. Suez 24th.
LARGOS .. .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 24th.
NALDERA .. .. For Ldn., left Sydney 25th.
PARIMA .. .. For Calcutta, left Suez 24th.
RAJPUTANA .. .. For Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 25th.
RAMPURA .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 25th.

BRITISH INDIA

MANORA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Madras 24th.
MATIANA .. .. For Beira, left Pt. Sudan 24th.
NARADA .. .. For Calcutta, left Newcastle 24th.
SHIRALA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arrr. Osaka 23rd.
TAKLIWA .. .. For Amoy, left Hong-kong 24th.
TALMA .. .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Amoy 24th.

PRINCE

CASTILLON PRINCE Fm. Trinidad, arr. N.Y. 23rd.
CHEVALIER PRINCE For Davao, left Manila 24th.
IMPERIAL PRINCE.. Fm. Batavia, arr. Singapore 24th.
INDIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Bahia Blanca, arr. Bremen 23rd.
JAVANESE PRINCE For Shanghai, left Kobe 23rd.
MANCHURIAN PRINCE For Santos, left Rio de Jan. 23rd.
PORTUGUESE PRINCE Fm. N.Y., arr. Newport N. 22nd.
SIAMESE PRINCE .. For N.Y., left Boston 23rd.
SOUTHERN PRINCE Fm. Santos, arr. R. Plate 23rd.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

GARONT .. .. For Java, left Pt. Said 25th.
KEDOR .. .. Fm. Java, arr. Suez 24th.
KOTA INTEN .. Fm. Java, arr. R'dam 25th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

GELRIA .. .. For Amsterdam, cld. Las Palmas 24th.
SALLAND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. B. Aires 22nd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ASTURIAS .. .. Fm. S'thmtn., arr. B. Aires 24th.
SARTHE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Rio Grande 24th.
MATAROA .. .. For Ldn., left Curacao 21st.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION

NORMA .. .. For Ldn., left Wellington 24th.
LAURENTIC .. .. For L'pool, arr. Montreal 22nd.
MAJESTIC .. .. Fm. S'thmtn., arr. N.Y. 24th.

UNION-CASTLE

BANBURY CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Newport N. 24th.
CARNARVON CASTLE For Pt. Natal, left Table B. 24th.
DUNLUCE CASTLE .. For Ldn., left L. Marques 24th.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE For Pt. Natal, left Mozambique 24th.

WHITE STAR

HOMERIC .. .. For N.Y., left S'thmtn. 25th.
LAURENTIC .. .. For L'pool, arr. Montreal 22nd.
MAJESTIC .. .. Fm. S'thmtn., arr. N.Y. 24th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AACHEN .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. N. Orleans 22nd
ALMANZORA .. For B. Aires, cld. Madeira 25th.
ASTRONOMER .. For E. Ldn., left Table B. 25th.
AVILA STAR .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 25th.
BATA .. .. For Tenerife, left Cardiff 24th.
BEAVERDALE .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Montreal 24th.
BOKUTO MARU .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Hong-kong 24th
BOMPATA .. .. For W. Africa, left Table B. 25th.
BUTSHIRE .. .. For U.K., arr. Rockhampton 25th.
CALGARIC .. .. For N.Y., cld. Aden 25th.
CITY OF ADELAIDE For L'pool, left Pt. Said 25th.
CITY OF AUCKLAND For N.Y., left Colombo 24th.
CITY OF DIEPPE .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Ldn. 25th.
CITY OF DUNDEE .. Left Bollo 25th.
CITY OF EASTBOURNE Fm. Manila, arr. Bremen 25th.
CITY OF FLORENCE For Leith, left Gravesend 25th.
CITY OF GLASGOW .. Fm. R'dam, arr. E. Ldn. 25th.
CITY OF GUILFORD .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Brisbane 25th.
CITY OF LILLE .. .. Left Philadel. 24th.
CITY OF LONDON .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 25th.
CITY OF MELBOURNE For Baltimore, left Halifax 24th.
CITY OF NORWICH .. For Hull, left Pt. Sudan 24th.
CITY OF OSAKA .. For Melbourne, left Rabaul 25th.
CITY OF SPARTA .. Fm. Pt. Natal, left E. Ldn. 25th.
CITY OF VALENCIA .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 25th.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA Fm. Philadel., arr. Madras 24th.
CRACOVIA .. .. Fm. Trieste, arr. Bombay 25th.
DE GRASSE .. .. For Havre, cld. Plymouth 25th.
DELILIAN .. .. Fm. Norfolk, arr. Mchstr. 25th.
DERBYSHIRE .. .. Homeward, left Karachi 24th.
DUNLU

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS

(Continued from Page 27)

WHY NOT

WARNES HOTEL, WORTHING

THIS WEEK-END?

Bed Rooms with Private Bath and Toilet. Self-contained Suites. Running water and telephones in all bed rooms. Facing due South, overlooking and within 50 yards of the Sea. Perfect cooking. Dancing every Saturday.

Telegrams: Worthing 2222 (3 lines).

SIDNEY STACEY, Resident Managing Director.

IRELAND

IRELAND THIS YEAR! For a "different" holiday, with all the charm of foreign travel and none of the disadvantages.—Tourist literature, lists of hotels and prices, and all information free from Publicity Bureau, Irish Tourist Association, O'Connell-street, Dublin.

WALES

CORBETT ARMS HOTEL, Towyn-on-Sea, N. Wales. Fully licensed. Tele., 9, Towyn. Every comfort, good food. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.—Resident Proprietress.

LLANGAMMARCH WELLS. Central Wales.

THE LAKE HOTEL. 70 acres beautiful grounds. 8 miles private trout fishing. Golf. Tennis. Every comfort.

LLANWRTYD WELLS. Central Wales.

ABERNANT LAKE HOTEL; 700ft. above sea level, amongst beautiful scenery; electric light, central heating; own golf links, hard and grass courts, four miles preserved trout fishing; garages, lock-ups. R.A.C., A.A.

LLANDUDNO.—GRAND HOTEL. Built in the sea. Facing due South. Hot and cold running water. Best situated hotel on West Coast.

PRIVATE HOTELS

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

PURLEY, SURREY.—FOXLEY HALL. Private Residential Hotel, convenient for station; grass and en-tout-cas tennis; billiards; moderate inclusive charges. Illustrated tariff. 'Phone, 894 Purley. Bungalow in grounds to be LET Furnished with full board and attendance; three rooms, bath room; electric light, coal and gas fires.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. MOLYNEUX PARK PRIVATE HOTEL, adjoining Mt. Ephraim: re-decorated; lift; gas fires bed rooms; central heating; excellent cuisine. Moderate inclusive terms.—Apply Manageress for tariff. 'Phone 67.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

SWEDEN.

SPEND YOUR HOLIDAYS IN SWEDEN.
EASILY REACHED BY COMFORTABLE STEAMERS.
EXCELLENT HOTELS.
BEAUTIFUL HEALTH RESORTS.
SEASIDE AND INLAND.
BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, GOLF.

Full particulars from
BRITISH and NORTHERN SHIPPING AGENCY, Ltd.,
HOPETOUN HOUSE, LLOYD'S-AVENUE, E.C.3.
'Phone: Royal 0874.

FRANCE

HOULGATE (Côte Normande). HOTEL IMBERT. Casino, tennis club, golf links (18 H.C.). Yachting. Pension from 10s. Assist. From 13s.

LA BAULE, EDELWEISS PARK HOTEL, of the very highest order. All comfort; private bath; inside garage; near sea, Casino, Tennis, Club.—127, Avenue de Paris.

LUC-SUR-MER (Calvados, France).
HOTEL BELLE PLAGE.
On the Sea: 110 rooms; comfort; tennis; park; complete board, service and taxes included. 68frs.

A COMPLETE LIST OF CONTINENTAL and FOREIGN HOTELS APPEARS on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY each week.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

2,500 SQUARE FEET
LARGE GENERAL OFFICE AND EIGHT PRIVATE ROOMS, ALL LIGHT, USABLE SPACE.

ALDWYCH.—In the heart of the new square mile, rapidly becoming the engineering and industrial centre of the Empire. The opportunity occurs to secure a very fine suite of OFFICES, situate in a first-class building close to Bush House. Moderate inclusive rental. Offers for approximately half the suite would be considered. Apply to the Sole Agents, E. DRUCE and BROWN, 68, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

A FRACTION OVER NINE SHILLINGS PER FOOT SUPER. INCLUDING RATES AND ALL CHARGES.

OFFICES.—KINGSWAY.—2700 SQ. FT. in one of the finest and best equipped buildings in London's business centre. Beautifully light, self-contained suite. An exceptional opportunity of securing important accommodation in a front-rank building at a low rental.—Apply to the Agents, WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 68, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

QUIET POSITION NEAR IMPORTANT MAIN THOROUGHFARE.

RED LION-SQUARE.—OFFICES, suitable for society, professions, insurance branch, or commercial undertaking requiring central situation. Ground floor: 1,350 sq. ft., at present arranged as four offices.

Second floor: 570 sq. ft., three offices.

Low inclusive rents. Long lease arranged.—Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, WHITE, BRUCE and BROWN, 68, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

REGENT-STREET.—Prominent CORNER SHOP and BASEMENT. To be LET on Lease.

STRAND.—SHOP and BASEMENT to be LET until 30 November, 1931. Renewal until 1947 can be obtained.

CORNHILL.—SHOP and BASEMENT; seven years' lease for SALE.—Apply WEATHERALL and GREEN, Auctioneers, 22, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

ATTRACTIVE well FURNISHED OFFICE to be LET on second floor of house, central position, near Charing Cross; size about 14ft. by 12ft.; including cleaning, electric light, gas fire, and use of telephone; quiet, select occupation required. Rent £100 per annum. —Write, stating business, to Box J.950, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W. (between Princes-street and Holles-street).—OFFICE, CLUB, or SHOW ROOM BUILDING, with 20 rooms, to be LET on lease. Fine light suite. Full particulars from Sole Agents, GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, W.1.

EXORS.' SALE.—FREEHOLD SHOP, 26 and 28, WESTOW-STREET, UPPER NORWOOD, let on lease at £130, rising to £140 per annum. Auction 9th July.—Auctioneers, NOYS and HOWES, 4, Sydenham-road, S.E.26.

OFFICE to be LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.—Room 12, 177, Regent-street, W.1.

BRIXTON.

SHOPS to be LET in excellent position under new super cinema and practically facing Messrs. Quin and Axtens.

RENTS FROM £350 PER ANNUM WITHOUT PREMIUM.

For particulars apply Managing Agents:—

NORFOLK & PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

SHOW ROOM and OFFICE PREMISES (QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET; about 5,850 sq. ft. Lease for Disposal.—Apply GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 32, Budge-row, E.C.4.

TO MULTIPLE SHOP KEEPERS.
PICCADILLY ARCADE, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SHOP to be LET for high-class trade, excellent opportunity for boot trade, gent's outfitter, florists, fancy goods, &c.

Open in Birmingham, the most prosperous town.

For particulars of all shops to be let in the City, apply PEPPER, Auctioneer, New-street, Birmingham.

CORNHILL.

SMALL OFFICE BUILDING to be LET or SOLD. Also magnificent FOURTH FLOOR to be LET. Apply Messrs. TYLER and Co., Estate Agents, 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1. Holborn 6477.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE

SUITE OF OFFICES

in best part of Victoria-street, S.W.1, to be LET. Suitable for INSURANCE COMPANY or other HIGH-CLASS FIRMS. Lease for 21 years. Could be divided. Moderate inclusive rents.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE, RESTAURANT, and SAFE DEPOSIT in the buildings.

Apply WESTMINSTER TRUST, Limited, 32, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 6761.

WESTMINSTER (close to the Abbey).—Very useful GROUND FLOOR PREMISES, with office accommodation, in all about 2,100 sq. ft.; top lighted; good drive in; suitable light manufacture; newly decorated. Rent £572 inclusive.—Apply Sole Agents, SAUNDERS and GOLDICK, 8, Carteret-street, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. Victoria 8532.

WANTED

ABOUT 2,000 FEET REQUIRED for Printing Machinery; good light essential; neighbourhood Holborn-viaduct preferred.—Write Box N.1154, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBERWELL-GREEN.—SHOP with minimum frontage of 20 feet REQUIRED in immediate vicinity of the Green.—Write rent and full particulars to "R. S." care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

EALING-BROADWAY.—SHOP required to Rent. SHOP centrally situated. Minimum frontage 20 feet. —Write rent and full particulars to "R. B." care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DORSET COAST.—About 140 ACRES of LAND sloping to the shore with about half-mile frontage. Quiet, little frequented coast behind Chesil Beach. Ideal for Holiday Houses or Camp; ample water, gravel and stone. FREEHOLD, £3,000.—Apply HASKINSONS, Mosman-chambers, Taunton.

LAND SPECULATORS and OTHERS.—2,000 Feet frontage splendid BUILDING position on Southern Railway electrification new scheme. Low price for quick sale.—Write Box N.1379, The Times, E.C.4.

SUFFOLK.—FREEHOLD PLOT (12 acres), Monks Eleigh, near Lavenham (2200); or let £50 per annum.—Miss Hayland, 41, Devonshire-street, Theobalds-road, W.C.1.

SUSSEX, in the Urban District of Horsham, close St. Leonard's Forest.—Charming COUNTRY BUILDING SITE for SALE; 184ft. frontage, 228ft. depth; apple orchard planted 1927; suit gentleman retiring.—Lease or Purchase, Shadbrook, Roffey, Horsham.

TEWIN WOOD.—Beautiful WOODLAND SITES for country homes, of one-third of an acre upwards at moderate cost; water, gas, and electricity to all plots; road charges; King's Cross 31 minutes; station, Welwyn North (main line). Three charming houses amid unspoilt country should write for particulars of leases and plots for sale, to Estate Office, Tewin Wood, near Welwyn, Herts.

WANTED

KEIGHLEY, YORKSHIRE.—WANTED in central position, preferably not on a main thoroughfare, FREEHOLD SITE, approximately 132ft. by 75ft., ready for immediate development.

Replies to Directorate of Lands, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

NEWCASTLE.—REQUIRED CORNER BUILDING SITE, about 1,650 sq. yards, main frontage 115ft., side frontage 130ft., or single-fronted site frontage 150ft., depth 115ft., exclusive of 24ft set back for building line. Preferably clear, but demolition of old buildings not objected to.

Particulars to Estate Surveyor, H.M. Office of Works, Britannia House, Leeds.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Offices: West Byfleet.

TOWN HOUSES

NON-BASEMENT.
THREE FLOORS ONLY.

KENSINGTON.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY-TYPE HOUSE; six bed rooms, three ground-floor reception rooms, two bath rooms, model kitchen, and offices; central heating; long garden in front, flagged garden in rear.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,950.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

RECENTLY erected; every up-to-date convenience; good-sized rooms; central heating; parquet flooring; expensive decorations; white tiled domestic offices; all on three floors; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, central hall, complete offices.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £6,900.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD.

KENSINGTON.

UNIQUE NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, standing in its own grounds, removed from the road-way and surrounded by private gardens. "Designed to get every ray of sunshine." Central heating; parquet flooring; lavatory basins in bed rooms; nine bed and dressing rooms, three reception rooms, studio, complete domestic offices.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £13,750.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

QUAINT BIJOU HOUSE, just off Wilton-place; modernized and well appointed; double drawing room, dining room, three bed rooms, kitchen; small garden; electric power. RENT £185 per annum. Lease 14 years. Reasonable premium required.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A PERFECT GEM.

HYDE PARK (North Side).

DELIGHTFUL BIJOU HOUSE, adjoining the Park and Marble Arch. Fitted and decorated regardless of cost. Parquet flooring throughout; panelled walls; tiled basement. Comprising five bed rooms, double drawing room, dining room, lounge hall, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c. Long lease at moderate rent £120 per annum. Premium required. Immediate inspection advised by the Agents:

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (Close to).

UNIQUE NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, all on two floors. Central heating. Parquet flooring in rooms. Good position. Four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms. Price £4,500 for five years' Lease.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"CHANDOS HOUSE," CHESTER STREET.

ADJOINING

BELGRAVE-SQUARE, WITH SOUTHERLY ASPECT.

THIS NEWLY BUILT UNIQUE LABOUR-SAVING SMALL TYPE OF RESIDENCE NOW

FOR SALE.

The bed room accommodation, comprising some seven bed rooms, is situated on the first and second floors.

In addition there are two well-fitted bath rooms, three ground-floor reception rooms, pretty lounge hall. Kitchen. Servants' sitting room, excellent pantry, etc. Central heating and all up-to-date requirements installed.

THE LONG LEASE OF

90 YEARS

AT ONLY £100 PER ANNUM GROUND-RENT.

Agents

GARLAND-SMITH & CO.,
100, Mount-street, W.1.
Tele.: Gros. 2360-1.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

KNIGHT & CO.,

14, CROMWELL-PLACE, S.W.7.
Facing South Kensington Station.
Telephone: WESTERN 3424 (3 lines).

THE BOLTONS.

TO be LET FURNISHED until May, 1931, a charming detached RESIDENCE, standing in its own delightful garden of about ¾ Acre, including hard tennis court, &c. Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices, on the ground floor, including servants' hall. Central heating; independent hot water; lavatory basins to principal bed rooms; garage. Rent 16 guineas per week.

CHELSEA PARK-GARDENS.

TO be LET FURNISHED from June for six-eight months, one of the smaller of these charming MODERN HOUSES, comprising four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and excellent ground-floor domestic offices; electric light, power, independent hot water; small garden in rear. Rent 8 guineas per week.

ONSLOW-SQUARE.

FOR SALE, attractively redecorated RESIDENCE with private garden, also overlooking and with enjoyment of lovely grounds; nine bed rooms, excellent bath room, four reception rooms, light kitchen, pantry, scullery, servants' hall. Inspected and recommended.

NEVILLE-STREET, S.W.7.

TO be LET, SMALL RESIDENCE with two double reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room (facilities for second bath room), kitchen, servants' sitting room; attractive garden. Rent only £135 per annum. Lease six years. Premium £295 to include certain fittings.

HOUSES WITH GARAGES.

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BETWEEN HARRODS AND HYDE PARK.

Very attractive little RESIDENCE in this much-sought-after position; two reception, four to five bed, bath room, &c.; small garden.

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Within a stone's throw of the glorious West Heath. NON-BASEMENT. NICE GARDEN.

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in a quiet square,

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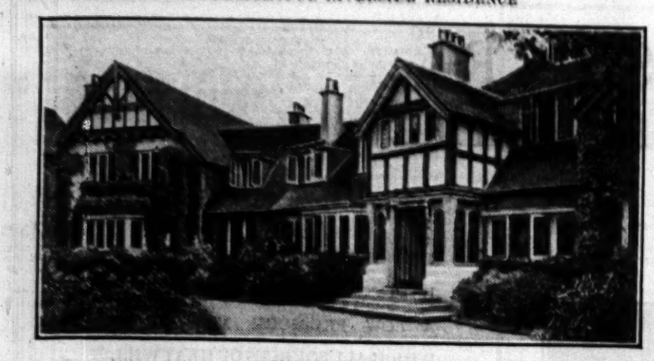

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BOURNEMOUTH.—A new Illustrated Property Register, "Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces. Post free on application to FOX and MANWARING, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—On sea front, with wonderful sea views Purbeck Hills to Isle of Wight; two reception, lounge-hall, five bed, two baths, &c., and garage. —Price and particulars of JAMES and SONS, Estate Agents, 32, Poole-hill, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH (West Southbourne).—Attractive modern detached corner RESIDENCE, known as "CASA MIA," WATCOMBE ROAD; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen and offices, conservatory and sunny verandah; South aspect; large secluded garden; double garage; electric light and heat. To be SOLD by AUCTION on July 17th next.—Particulars of FOX and SONS, Auctioneers, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.

BROADSTAIRS.—To be LET or SOLD, attractive RESIDENCE overlooking park and near sea; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception; electric light; nice garden abutting open country. PRICE £1,550. Rent £100 per annum.—REEVE and BAYLY, Broadstairs.

CAMBERLEY AND DISTRICT

ESTATE AGENTS, SADLER and BAKER.

BEAUTIFUL SPOT ON THE SOUTHERN SHORE ISLE OF WIGHT.

CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE with delightful views to the Channel and in excellent order throughout; six bed, bath, three reception rooms; large garage; kitchen garden, and attractive grounds of 1½ ACRE; electric light, gas, &c. £2,000 Freehold. Offer might be entertained.—Owner's Agent, A. E. MORRIS, Auctioneer, Shanklin, I.W. 'Phones 181 and 285.

UNDER ONE HOUR LONDON, IN DELIGHTFUL UNSPOILT PART OF ESSEX.

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE and small estate; three handsome reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); delightfully timbered grounds; excellent dairy and stock farm with house, buildings, and cottages, let till Michaelmas, 1931; early possession of residence. Low price Freehold, or Auction in July.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

CHARMING Old-World HOUSE; three sitting, six bed rooms, glass roofed verandah; cellars, bath room; main drainage gas, electricity shortly; company's water; oak beams; lovely garden; greenhouse, vines garage, &c.—Apply Perry, Gables, Billericay.

CHARMING ELIZABETHAN THATCHED COTTAGE, in excellent repair; genuine oak beams; six rooms, scullery, larder; good outbuildings; large, well-stocked garden and small paddock. FREEHOLD £850.—Apply Owner, Bridge Green Farmhouse, Great Horwood, Bucks.

TEN MILES FROM COLCHESTER, OVERLOOKING BLACKWATER ESTUARY.

CHARMING DETACHED RESIDENCE; four reception; billiard room, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; garage; gardener's cottage; inexpensive pleasure grounds. THREE ACRES; excellent wild fowling; yachting and fishing available. £4,000.—Apply F. S. DANIELL, Auctioneer, Colchester.

NEAR ALDERBURGH, WITH BOATING, FISHING, SHOOTING, AND GOLF.

CHOICE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL, and SPORTING ESTATE, known as DARSHAM HALL, delightfully placed gentleman's Residence, and well-equipped farm with farmhouse, buildings, and cottages, suitable for occupation or ready letting; Freehold and Great Tithe by Sacrificial price or by Auction end of July.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

CORNWALL, near Plymouth.—To be LET, UNFURNISHED, most attractive surroundings and in excellent order; two sitting rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; garage; electric light, telephone; good fruit, flower, vegetable garden.—Apply Commander Wilson, Maryfield, Torpoint.

CORNWALL.—Charming small HOUSE. Freehold; every convenience; electric light; matured garden; garage; near golf, beach. Rent £170, or Sell.—Whytock, Carbis Bay.

COUNTRY HOUSE, DEVONSHIRE, one mile station, well built, faces south, marvellous views. Comfortable lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, all glassed in sun porch, very compact offices, kitchen, &c.; five master bed rooms, dressing room, all hot and cold water, bath, three servants' bed rooms, bath; main drainage, excellent water supply, central heating, electric light; telephone; garage, inexpensive garden, tennis court; five minutes church, Post Office; good hunting, fishing, shooting available; first class order.—Write Box W.993, The Times, E.C.4.

£90 PER ANNUM. OFFER FOR LEASE 8 YEARS.

COULSDON, SURREY, delightful position, select neighbourhood, with glorious country views, Southern Railway, services every 20 minutes.—New, attractive, substantially built, labour-saving DETACHED HOUSE; two large receptions, five bed rooms, tiled bath room, linen, large box room with staircase to same, entrance porch, hall, kitchen, scullery, pantry, conservatory, coals, two w.c.'s; large garage and washdown; large garden; gas, electric light, main drainage. PRICE £1,625 FREEHOLD; four bed rooms, £1,525 Freehold.—YEOWART, 2, Red Down-road, Coulsdon.

DAVIS and DAVIS, SPECIALISTS in Period Houses and Old-world Cottages, restored and unrestored.—310, High Holborn, W.C.1. Holborn 4280, 4430. And at 47, East 57th-street, New York.

DORSET.—Attractive GEORGIAN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE for SALE; four reception, eight bed rooms, three baths, good domestic offices; complete electric installation; constant hot water; main drainage; seven acres include well-stocked kitchen garden, tennis lawn, paddock, garage for four cars, and bungalow cottage; bailiff's wife in occupation.—WINTER-BOX 03246, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOR HOUSES IN
DORKING, LEATHERHEAD, ASHTEAD, AND HORSHAM, apply ARNOLD and SON.

EASTBOURNE, WILLINGDON, adjoining Golf Links.—Highly attractive Detached RESIDENCE of half-timbered Tudor design and of old-world character; two bath, five bed rooms (hot and cold supplies), bath room, charming matured gardens; large garage; electric light, main water and drainage. FREEHOLD £2,750. Price with Bowls, £2,900.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

SURREY. £1,375.

GENTLEMAN'S BUNGALOW RESIDENCE, high up, with long-distance views, five rooms, bath room, &c.; parquet floors; central heating and all main services; pretty garden; only wants seeing.—Inspected by Sole Agents, ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerrard 4364.)

GUILDFORD & SURREY.

WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, GUILDFORD.

BUCKS—Amidst very pretty country
NEAR AYLESBURY.

HUNTING WITH WHADDON CHASE, BICESTER, &c.,

For Sale, a nice type of COUNTRY HOUSE, situate well away from the road in gardens and paddocks of

8 ACRES.

Three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.
Stabling for four horses; garage; kennels.
Full details of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (B.8681.)

IN a beautiful country district, over 500ft. above sea level, 15 miles Town, 20min. main service; all amenities, including electric light, gas, and telephone (London area), yet away from noise and main-road traffic.—A FREEHOLD HOUSE with Two-thirds Acre grounds, including tennis court; garage; two large reception rooms with oak floors, large hall, four bed rooms, tiled floor and walls to bath room, good kitchen, &c. Owner will sacrifice on original cost of £2,350. What offers?—SLADE and CHURCH, Kingswood Station, Surrey.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

IN SURREY VILLAGE, a perfect specimen ready to walk into; hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, &c.; main services; garage; delightful garden of AN ACRE; owner abroad. Great bargain at £3,550.—Inspected by ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerrard 4364.)

KENT, Smallythe, two miles from Tenterden; close home of late Dame Ellen Terry.—Picturesque OLD-WORLD COTTAGE with wealth of old oak, inglenook, fireplaces, lattice windows, &c.; three reception, six bed, bath; carefully restored and fitted modern conveniences; charming garden with orchard. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £1,500. Strongly recommended.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

KENT, beautiful Cranbrook District, 200 feet up, with fine views.—Picturesque old-world COTTAGE; two reception, five bed, bath room, and offices restored and improved; hot water service; modern sanitation; pleasant garden; garage; orchard and meadow. TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,250.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

KENT, 30 minutes London, in delightful country.—A pretty COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three bed, bath, two receptions, usual offices; garden, garage, and grounds. ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD £1,075.—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Cheapside, E.C., or Orpington, Kent.

To be Let at Michaelmas Next, or earlier by arrangement.

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About 2 miles from Yalding Station on the Eastern Section of the Southern Railway.
THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTIAL FARM

BUSTON MANOR.

Superior old-fashioned Period House, containing three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, and the usual domestic offices; five cottages, homestead of buildings, and various enclosures of fruit, hops, arable and pasture land, in all 314a. 3r. 8p., thus divided :—

				a.	r.	p.
Fruit	...	...	...	70	1	24
Hops	...	...	...	57	2	13
Arable	...	...	...	103	3	0
Pasture	...	...	...	100	0	0
Sites, &c.	...	...	...	9	0	10
				314	3	6

60 acres of intermixed woodlands can be included for sporting purposes.

For further particulars apply to: Messrs. H. and R. L. COBB, amalgamated with Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY and GARARD, 4-5, Charles-street, St. James's-square, London, S.W.1; 138, High-street, Sevenoaks; and Castle Chambers, Rochester.

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A PRE-WAR RESIDENCE, standing in its own grounds of an acre amid park-like surroundings, facing South. Adjoining the historic Kenwith Castle and only one mile from the Port of Bideford, near Royal N. Devon Golf Course; hunting, fishing, shooting also available. Entrance drive, garage, stabling, tennis and croquet lawns, duck pond, &c.

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All in excellent condition inside and out. Much improved by present owner. Low upkeep and rates.

PRICE £1,650 ONLY.
FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Apply to Owner at above address, or Messrs. BLACKMORES, Estate Agents, Bideford.

LANCING-ON-SEA (2½ miles from Worthing).—Detached HOUSE (brick-built); two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, garage; main drainage, gas, water, and main drainage; four minutes from sea. Good bathing and sands. Freehold, £1,300.—Cooke, Tudor Cottage, Lancing-road, Lancing, Sussex.

COST OVER £15,000. TO-DAY'S PRICE, £7,500.

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ONE OF THE GREATEST GENUINE BARGAINS AT PRESENT IN THE MARKET.

MAGNIFICENTLY built RESIDENCE, replete with every modern convenience, occupying a glorious position with South aspect, standing in delightful grounds of 4½ ACRES; four reception, lounge and billiard room, 12 bed, four bath, complete offices; co.'s electric light, gas and water; drainage; central heating throughout; excellent garage and stabling with good living accommodation over; excellent entrance lodge; tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c. ALL IN PERFECT ORDER. VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED by Owner's Agents, FRIDGER and SONS, F.A.I., Hindhead (Tel. 65) and Haslemere.

MERSTHAM, SURREY, amidst delightfully rural surroundings, with magnificent views to the South over valley a few miles to Leith Hill.—Charming COUNTRY HOUSE in perfect order; six bed and dressing rooms, two tiled bath rooms, hall, three reception rooms with parquet floors, including panelled lounge hall; complete offices with all conveniences; central heating; garage, greenhouse, &c.; beautifully matured and secluded garden of over One Acre with en-tout-cas tennis lawn. FREEHOLD £6,000. Strongly recommended.—H. B. BOND and SHERWILL, 134, Brighton-road, Coulsdon, and at Chipstead and Mersham.

OUTSTANDING UNSPOILT SURREY COUNTRY.
INSPECT OVER WEEK-END.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE of half-timbered XVIth CENTURY HOUSE in secluded site, beautifully timbered; contains lounge hall, dining room, living room (27ft. by 15ft.), loggia, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; old oak panelling, floors, doors, and beamed ceilings; old-world brick fireplaces and lattice windows; garage with bed room over; central heating. Only £2,675 with THREE ACRES. More land available.—Full details apply H. NORMAN GRAY, 207, Oxford-street, W.1. Reg. 3530.

NEAR Station, overlooking fields.—Attractive RESIDENCE; five beds, bath, two reception; electric; good repair; £1,150.—BROOKS, Auctioneers, Tonbridge.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, RUSLIP, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

NORTHWOOD.—MODERN FREEHOLD HOUSE, standing in TWO ACRES of exceptionally attractive grounds; hall, cloakroom, two-three reception rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; garage for two cars; first-class tennis court. —Full particulars of GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

SOUTH OF DORKING.

PLEASANTLY placed near small town, all country amenities, sensibly planned HOUSE in nearly FOUR ACRES of pleasure grounds, orchard, and natural woodland; six bed, bath room, three reception rooms; garage; co.'s water, &c. £3,500. Offers invited.—Inspected and recommended by ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerrard 4364.)

DORKING & REIGATE.

REAL OLD-TIME COTTAGE RESIDENCE, dating from 16th and 17th Centuries, on fringe of unspoiled village and remote from traffic; five bed rooms, bath room, dining, drawing, and billiards or entertaining rooms; garage, outbuildings, two cottages, restful and pretty garden; co.'s water, &c. Only once in the market in 100 years. £3,500.—Inspected and recommended by ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerrard 4364.)

REIGATE (40mins. Town).—A fine old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE of red brick containing original fire places and decorated friezes, &c., the whole beautifully maintained; eight bed and dressing rooms, bath, three charming reception, modern conveniences; old-world garden.—Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, HOLDSWORTH and KNIGHT, Reigate. (Tele. 97.)

SOUTH HANTS.—Ideal RESIDENCE, with stream running through old-world grounds, FIVE ACRES; three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath and cloak rooms; every convenience central heating; outbuildings and cottage. £2,750.—HEWITT and Co., New Milton.

SEA and GOLF 2 MILES.

SUSSEX.

SOUTH-WEST of TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—For SALE the charming little old-fashioned RESIDENCE, 400ft. above sea level; two reception, four bed, bath; outbuildings, garage, cottage; matured gardens and TEN ACRES grass and wood. FREEHOLD £2,600.—Recommended by CHARLES J. PARRIS, Estate Agents, Crowborough and Tunbridge Wells, to whom apply.

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In an unspoilt district, away from all noise and traffic, 42 miles from London.
A JUDICIOUSLY MODERNIZED ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE

full of oak, containing lounge hall, three reception, five bed, bath, maids' sitting room or bed room; perfect modern offices.

Electric light. Independent hot water. Company's water. Modern drainage. Garage.

Inexpensive grounds and productive orchard, paddock of THREE ACRES.

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AN EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE FOR LOVERS OF SPORT.

SUFFOLK (easy drive Ipswich).—Unique small RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING PROPERTY, 111 ACRES (74 pasture, 14 wood); charming RESIDENCE dating from XVth century; four reception, five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); electric light; fine old exposed oak; lovely views; farm buildings in rear; beautiful natural lake affording bathing and boating in perfect seclusion; exceptional shooting and social and hunting. FREEHOLD £2,750, no valuation.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS.—SMALL convenient Pre-War HOUSE, FREEHOLD, for SALE; three sitting rooms, five bed rooms, large loft, bath room, two w.c.s, usual offices, one acre flower, vegetable garden and woodland; one mile from Haslemere Station; electric light; main water.—Write Box B.606, The Times, E.C.4.

SUSSEX.—Gentleman's unique SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in self-contained grounds of about 3½ ACRES, for SALE. Witley Station two miles. Godalming five miles. Accommodation: Dining room, large lounge with French windows opening on to terrace, and rounding house, four bed rooms, bath room, two lavatories, and usual domestic offices; with guest house adjoining containing three extra bed rooms, bath room, sitting room, and kitchen; modern stable, coach house, and garage; main water, electric light, and all modern conveniences; tennis court, greenhouse, fruit, kitchen, rock, water and terrace gardens, and paddock, all in first-class order; shooting, fishing, hunting, and golf available in immediate vicinity. PRICE £5,000. No agents.—Write Box B.317, The Times, E.C.4.

SUSSEX.—SMALL HOUSE with ½ acre land; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception; central heating, basins in bed rooms; near Ashdown Forest Golf Links off main road. PRICE £1,750 FREEHOLD.—Apply Knowles, Upper Hartfield, Sussex.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

SUSSEX.—For SALE, exceptionally attractive, two-storeyed HOUSE, South coast town, standing high, in secluded grounds of 1½ acre; sea views; six reception, eight bed, bath, two w.c.s; central heating; small stables, garage, and small cottage.—Write Box J.350, The Times, E.C.4.

ON THE WILTSHIRE DOWNS.

THE GRANGE, WARMINSTER.

THIS excellent TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE, standing in beautifully laid out grounds of about 4½ acres, and comprising nine bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, lounge hall, and spacious domestic offices; stables, garage, outhouses; electric light, company's water. For SALE Privately or by Auction on July 14th.—Auctioneers,

DEACON & ALLEN,

37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2.
Telephones: Ambassador 1068-7-8.

TONBRIDGE.—TWO-TOWERED OAST HOUSE and BARN, good preservation; high ground adjacent school playing fields, in centre town; one acre orchard, with tennis lawn; architect, F.R.I.B.A., estimates £1,300 will convert into attractive modernized residence, comprising five bed, three reception, usual offices. FREEHOLD £1,100.—Write Box B.601, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

"TREE TOPS," PARK HILL, LOUGHTON.—A well built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying very quiet yet accessible position, having five bed, bath, two reception rooms, large well-stocked garden; garage; magnificent views. For SALE by AUCTION July 3rd.—Particulars of AMBROSE and SON, LOUGHTON.

WOKING.—32mins. Waterloo, modern detached RESIDENCE, high ground, nice district, well arranged accommodation; three reception, five bed, bath, cloak room; central heating; all services; garage; hard tennis court. FREEHOLD.—EVERSHED, Estate Offices, Woking. 'Phone 167.

WEST SUSSEX.—Charming old RESIDENCE, with three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c.; garage for three and outhouses; delightful grounds. PRICE £2,750 FREEHOLD.—Apply A. R. RACKHAM, F.A.I., 31, Carfax, Horsham, Surrey.

A HOUSE of CHARACTER and REFINEMENT.
WEST HERTS.—One of the choicest properties in this favourite district; on two floors; eight bed, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and handsome panelled billiard room; the whole in faultless condition; central heating and every modern convenience; beautiful secluded garden; garage for four cars. Very reasonable freehold price, additional 2¼ acres if required.—Full details, BROAD and PATEY, Watford (Tele. 2224.)

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ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED COTTAGE at RINSEY COVE, near PRAH SANDS, CORNWALL; four bed, two sitting rooms; plate, linen; garage; July, then September, £4 15s. weekly.—41, Zetland-road, Bristol.

A FURNISHED five-roomed COTTAGE near PRAH SANDS, CORNWALL; plate, linen; garage; till August 8th, £3 15s. weekly.—41, Zetland-road, Bristol.

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Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.

FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF.—To be LET, FURNISHED, two-three months, attractive Residence, close sea, 9/10 bed, one sitting, three reception; garage, tennis.—HANKINSON'S, Agents, Bournemouth. (M. 240.)

CHARMING RIVERSIDE BUNGALOW, STAINES, close station and Town; five bed rooms, one reception, lounge hall, kitchen, bath, &c.; large verandah facing river; landing stage; pretty gardens; spacious garage. For SALE 90 guineas, or to Let or offer. Mortgage. Furniture at valuation; or would Let furnished, 7gns. per week. Seen by appointment or weekends.—Apply Murray, 83, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2. Park 8072.

CHARMING HOUSE (no stairs) and garden to be LET for July and August on Thanet Cliffs; good train service; six servants' bed rooms, one dressing, two-three reception, two bath rooms; constant hot water; 15-25 guineas weekly; state period required.—Write Box E.910, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

CHARMING HOUSE, facing sea, two miles WEYMOUTH; three sitting, six bed; garden; tennis; two garages; August, longer.—Write Box J.338, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNWALL, Prah Sands, three miles from Marazion.—To be LET from 5th July till 1st August, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, sea front; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath, hot and cold water; inside sanitation; garden. Rent 7gns. weekly.—Owner, Leal Cottage, Rydens-avenue, Walton-on-Thames.

CORNWALL.—BUNGALOW; six rooms; garage; now free; also large House on pier; Aug. and Sept.; golf, bathing.—Montague, Mullion.

CORNISH RIVIERA (on the banks of the River Fal).—Charming Detached HOUSE with garden; two reception, three bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), &c.; boating and fishing. Available for the last three weeks in August. Moderate rental.—Apply JOHN JULIAN and Co., Ltd., Estate Agents, Truro.

COTTAGE in SURREY, close Dormans Station, can be LET from middle July; is well furnished; three bed rooms, one double, two sitting rooms, kitchen; gas cooker, independent boiler, incandescent lighting; bath (hot and cold); co.'s water, telephone; small garden; references required. Rent 3gns. a week.—Miss M. Rose Cottage, Dormansland. Tele., Dormans Park 49.

COTTAGE on ESTATE, Surrey beauty spot, attractively FURNISHED; three bed, sitting room, &c.; company's water, gas; could arrange small car 30s. per week; 20 miles London, 10min. station.—Write Box 6024, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DEVONSHIRE.—To be LET FURNISHED, a charming COUNTRY BUNGALOW; ideal situation, near the Moors; Parracombe Village 3 miles, Hotel, Chagford.

DORSET, near Dorchester and Weymouth.—To be LET FURNISHED for summer holidays; three reception, seven bed rooms; electric light; garage; good tennis court; walled garden.—Write Box J.344, The Times, E.C.4.

DORSET COAST.—BUNGALOW, last three weeks August, all September; four bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room, &c.; garden.—Apply Mrs. Sweet, West Bay, Bridport.

EASTBOURNE.—"MYTON," BASLOW-ROAD; 500 LBS per ton. To be LET FURNISHED for one year from August. Recently built, with every modern convenience, expensively furnished; three reception, six bed, two bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.; telephone, electric light, heating, water softener; double garage; tennis court, large productive kitchen garden; all rooms face South and command beautiful views over the sea; half chauffeur-gardener's wages paid if kept, lodger servants can remain; 12 guineas weekly to careful tenant.—Particulars either direct or through Principal Agents.

RIVERSIDE, 20 m. London.—Four bed rooms, large saloon; well FURNISHED; lawn running down to own landing stage; kitchen and scullery; gas and coal cooker; garage, greenhouse (heated) and frames; bath (hot and cold); telephone, wireless, electric light; car entrance from main road; launch (acc. 6) Essex Super 6 Saloon. All included. £1,700.—Write Box T.B., care of Messrs. Smith and Co., Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

SHERINGHAM.—Centrally situated PRIVATE SCHOOLHOUSE to be LET for holidays; three reception, nine bed rooms, bath room, &c. Moderate rent. —LIMMERS' HOUSE AGENCY, Sheringham (Tel., 0); Cromer (Tel., 26).

SHERINGHAM, overlooking links.—FURNISHED HOUSE; four bed rooms, bath room, one sitting room, &c. Others, 3/20 bed rooms.—WALKER, Agent, Sheringham.

SOUTH COAST, ALDWICK.—To be LET from July, for three months or longer, COUNTRY HOUSE, one minute from sea; four sitting, seven bed rooms, bath room; Ideal boiler; electric light; delightful garden and tennis court; garage two cars.—Apply Almora, Aldwick. Tele., Bognor 341.

SOUTHWOLD, East Coast three miles.—FURNISHED VICARAGE; garden, tennis; garage. 9gns. or offer. August.—Vicar, Wangford, East Suffolk.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Lovely GEORGIAN HOUSE to be LET for month August; four reception, billiard room, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, telephone; garage; tennis and squash courts, lovely garden, vegetables.—Vicarage, Coleshill, Warwickshire.

NEWQUAY.—for August and September, WELL-FURNISHED Detached HOUSE; own grounds; sea view; electric light; garage; garden.—Apply JOHN JULIAN and Co., Ltd., House Agents, Newquay.

WEYBRIDGE.—To be LET for August, comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE; three reception, six bed rooms, and dressing room, bath room (hot and cold); shady garden, tennis court; garage; 6½ gns. a week.—Apply H., Greenways, Woodland-grove, Weybridge.

XVTH CENTURY FARMHOUSE under hour London, SIX ACRES; five-six bed, three sitting; electric light, &c.; July, August, 8gns.—Major Broome, Pettys Farm, Buckland, Surrey. (Betchworth 82.)

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WANTED urgently, between LONDON and the COTSWOLDS, a gentleman's GRAZING FARM of 150-200 ACRES, with a really nice house (seven-eight beds), high up; good hunting essential; not over £8,000. Immediate buyer will inspect now.—T., care of WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

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OVERLOOKING WORTH AND BALCOMBE FORESTS.
¼ mile Three Bridges Station. 40-50 minutes City and West End.

A FREEHOLD most attractive and splendidly built COUNTRY HOUSE.
Specially erected for owner's occupation.
400ft. up; quiet situation; long drive.
Beautiful gardens; double garage.
Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, hall, drawing and dining rooms (parquet floors), electric light, company's water); central heating.
Tennis lawn, large trees, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock.

2¼ ACRES.

Golf. Hunting. Shooting.
Price £5,750, or would be LET unfurnished, £200 per annum. An additional 2¼ acres if required.
Specially recommended.

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NEAR WORTHING (Between the Downs and Sea, close to golf links).—To be SOLD, a well-built red-brick RESIDENCE, fitted with all modern improvements and labour-saving devices. Hall, lounge, dining and drawing rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, &c.; double garage.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS OF ABOUT 1½ ACRE;

crazy paving; orchard and kitchen garden.

Price £3,000 FREEHOLD.—Specially recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BETWEEN HASLEMERE AND PETWORTH.

Perfect country surroundings nearly 500ft. up, facing South.

UNIQUE MINIATURE ESTATE of 30 ACRES,

of rich pasturelands, lovely gardens and a replica of Tudor farmhouse of moderate size; perfectly equipped, excellent farm buildings, &c.

FREEHOLD, £5,500.
Or with four acres only, £3,500.
Specially recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

ONLY 9 MILES KING'S CROSS.

In a quiet, select position in Enfield, easy reach of the stations and having open views. A Detached Double-Fronted HOUSE in excellent order, large and lofty rooms; eight-nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; electric light, gas, water, main drainage and telephone; garage for two cars and matured gardens of about One Acre with tennis court, &c.

FREEHOLD, £3,100.
Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

£1,000 UPSET PRICE.

OCCUPATION OR INVESTMENT.
EACHWAYS, THE PARK, SIDCUP, KENT.
12 miles

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Mayfair 3066.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE:
11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE, IVER, BUCKS,
AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

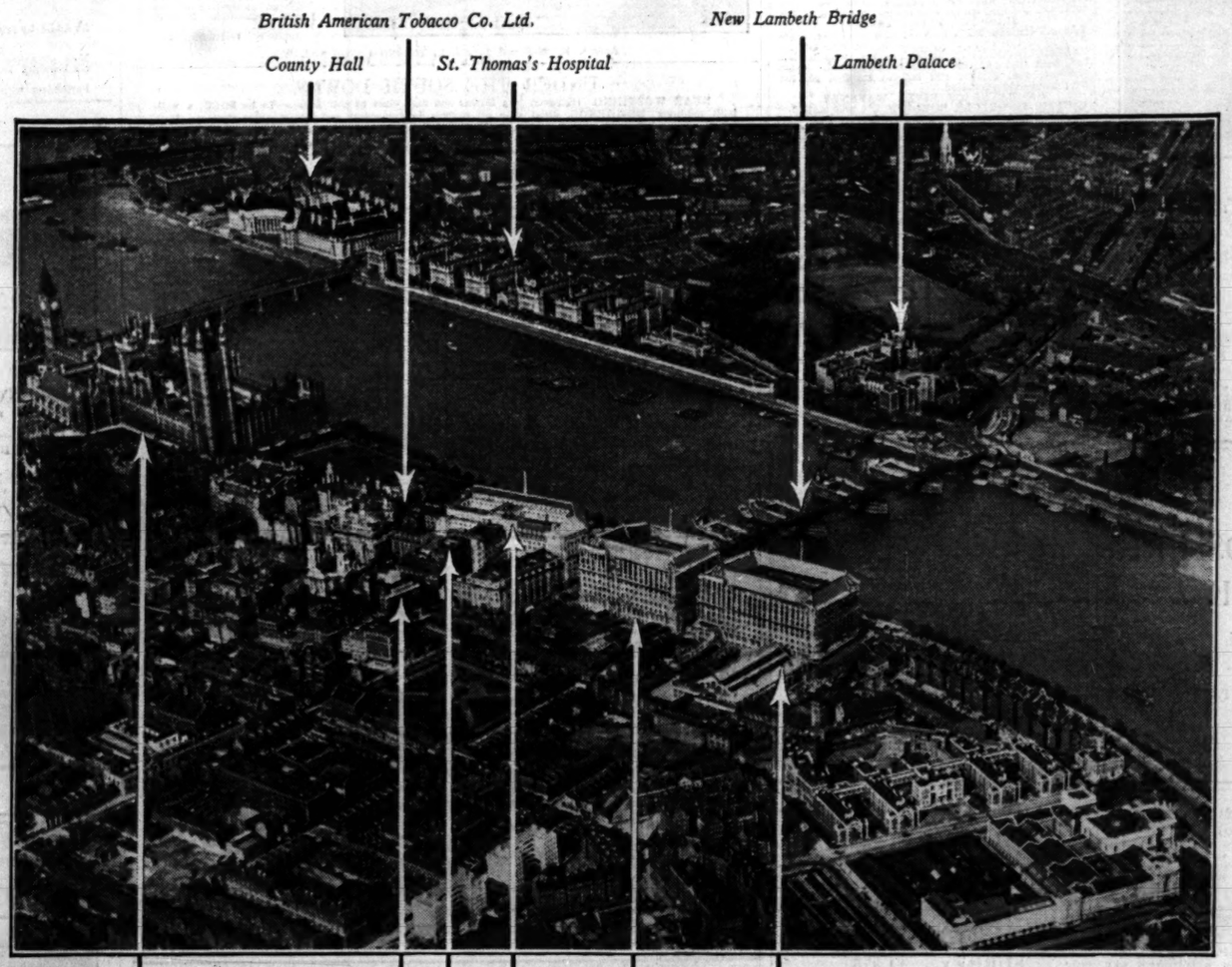
THAMES HOUSE, WESTMINSTER

ONE OF THE FINEST OFFICE BUILDINGS IN THE EMPIRE

THE BUILDING IS BEING ERECTED FROM THE DESIGN OF SIR FRANK BAINES, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., ON LINES SIMILAR TO IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, UPON AN ISLAND SITE WITH UNINTERRUPTED FRONTAGE OF 560FT. TO THE WIDENED EMBANKMENT, FLANKING THE SITE OF THE NEW LAMBETH BRIDGE, ON THE NEW SHORT ROUTE TO THE CITY FROM THE WEST END.

GROSS FLOOR AREA
730,000 SQUARE FEET.

EIGHTEEN LIFTS. SPACIOUS LIGHT PASSAGES. RESTAURANT. ACCOMMODATION FOR CONFERENCE AND BOARD ROOMS. PROVISION MADE FOR ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION OF NATURAL "DAYLIGHT" QUALITY AND HIGH INTENSITY WITHOUT ANY HANGING FITTINGS. PURE WATER FROM WELLS SUNK DEEP INTO THE CHALK.



THE BUILDINGS WILL HAVE A RADIANT SYSTEM OF HEATING BY A LOW PRESSURE METHOD IN WHICH ALL SOURCES OF HEAT WILL BE BUILT INTO THE STRUCTURE—CEILINGS, WALLS, OR FLOORS—WITH COMPLETE INDIVIDUAL CONTROL OF TEMPERATURE IN EVERY ROOM IN THE BUILDING. IN HOT WEATHER A COOLING SYSTEM WILL BE PUT INTO OPERATION.

TO LET IN SMALL OR LARGE AREAS TO SUIT TENANTS' REQUIREMENTS

BY COURTESY OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED PROSPECTIVE TENANTS WILL BE ALLOWED TO VIEW IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, UPON THE GENERAL STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF WHICH THAMES HOUSE IS BEING BUILT. APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS SHOULD BE MADE TO THE ESTATE OFFICE, AT THE ADDRESS GIVEN BELOW.

LANDLORDS: ANGLO PROPERTIES LIMITED.
FOR PARTICULARS AND TO VIEW APPLY TO THE
Principal Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1, or THE THAMES HOUSE ESTATE OFFICE, Imperial Chemical House, S.W.1.
PLEASE QUOTE T.J.26.

LANDED ESTATES, TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTIES. BUSINESS PREMISES. INVESTMENTS.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE CROWN LEASE OF
HARRINGTON HOUSE,
KENSINGTON PALACE GARDENS,
GROUNDS OF OVER ONE ACRE.
SOLD.
THE AUCTION ANNOUNCED TO BE HELD AT HANOVER-SQUARE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) CONSEQUENTLY WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.
Solicitors:
Messrs. MAXWELL, BATLEY and Co., 44-46, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Auctioneers:
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SALE TO-DAY, THURSDAY, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30. p.m.
A VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT
ARISING FROM
9, WEYMOUTH-STREET,
PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.
A MODERN BUILDING, CONTAINING: NINETEEN RESIDENTIAL SERVICE FLATS AND FOURTEEN CONSULTING ROOMS.
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED
GROSS INCOME
£13,820 PER ANNUM.
Solicitors: Messrs. TROWER, STILL and KEELING, 5, New-square, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

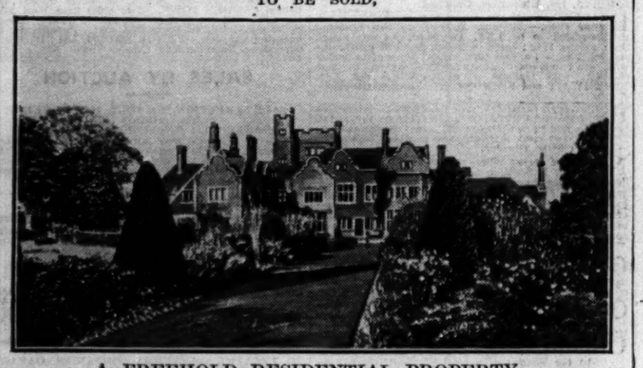
Preliminary Announcement.

ON DEESIDE.
THE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
OF
DURRIS,
WITH 6½ MILES OF SALMON FISHING
ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER DEE BELOW BANCHORY,
AND EASILY REACHED FROM LONDON AND THE SOUTH BY RAIL VIA ABERDEEN OR DIRECT FROM STONEHAVEN STATION.
AREA 16,000 ACRES.
DURRIS HOUSE,
PART OF WHICH DATES FROM THE 17TH CENTURY, WITH A COMFORTABLE AND UP-TO-DATE MORE RECENT ADDITION, STANDS IN DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, A FEATURE OF WHICH IS THE MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF TREES OF ALL KINDS.
The house contains entrance hall, four reception rooms, business room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, and ample servants' bed rooms and domestic accommodation.
Electric light and modern conveniences.
THE GROUSE MOOR
YIELDS FROM 500 TO 1,000 BRACE, AND THERE IS CAPITAL PARTRIDGE AND OTHER SHOOTING.
SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVER DEE FOR 6½ MILES.
ABOUT 300 FISH ARE KILLED IN SPRING MONTHS, AND 40 IN AUTUMN.
THE WOODLANDS ARE A FEATURE OF THE ESTATE, AND THERE IS A LARGE AMOUNT OF VALUABLE TIMBER READY FOR CUTTING.
THE AGRICULTURAL PORTION OF THE ESTATE
INCLUDES FIFTY-TWO FARMS, WHICH, WITH COTTAGES, &c., BRING IN AN AGRICULTURAL RENTAL OF OVER
£6,500 PER ANNUM.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the early Autumn.
Solicitors:—Messrs. LAIRD and MACINTYRE, 97, West Regent-street, Glasgow.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

SALE MONDAY, 30th JUNE.
In the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.
MIDWAY BETWEEN OXFORD-STREET AND PICCADILLY.
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,
134-5-6-7, NEW BOND-STREET,
with
THE ÆOLIAN HALL,
AND THE UPPER FLOORS OF 131-2-3, NEW BOND-STREET,
comprising EXTENSIVE GROUND-FLOOR SHOP AND SHOWROOM ACCOMMODATION.
THE ÆOLIAN HALL SEATING 515 PERSONS.
THE SMALL HALL SEATING 200 PERSONS.
Also excellent Showrooms and Offices on Four Upper Floors and Spacious Basements.
TOTAL FLOOR SPACE,
52,000 Square Feet.
Central Heating. Three Electric and Hydraulic Lifts.
Solicitors: CECIL BEDFORD, Esq., 136, New Bond-street, W.1.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SALE WEDNESDAY, 2nd JULY, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.
GREAT PORTLAND-STREET
ABOUT 200 YARDS FROM REGENT-STREET.
FULLY LICENSED PREMISES
THE PORTLAND HOTEL,
containing six public rooms, dispense bar, 114 GUESTS' BED ROOMS, 14 bath rooms.
Two Passenger Lifts. Electric Lighting. Central Heating.
ALSO THREE SHOPS IN GREAT PORTLAND-STREET.
LETTING TO PRODUCE £1,067 PER ANNUM.
The whole is held under six separate leases from the Howard de Walden Estate, expiring 6th April, 1993 thus having about 63 years unexpired at a total ground-rent of £385 per annum.
Solicitors: Messrs. WELMAN and SONS, 76a, Westbourne-grove, W.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BERKSHIRE
CLOSE TO SUNNINGDALE AND SWINLEY FOREST GOLF COURSES.
TO BE SOLD,



A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
EXTENDING TO ABOUT 208 ACRES.
INCLUDING A WELL-APPOINTED RED-BRICK RESIDENCE, erected under the direction of a well-known architect. It is in good order throughout, stands about 250ft. above sea level on sand and gravel soil, with south aspect, and is approached by two carriage drives, one with lodge at entrance.
The accommodation comprises:—Panelled lounge hall, panelled drawing room, dining room, library, 20 bed and dressing rooms, eight bath rooms, excellent domestic offices, white tiled throughout.
The principal rooms have very fine mahogany doors, while the bed rooms have lavatory basins with hot and cold water.
Central heating. Electric light. Company's gas and water.
Telephone installed. Modern Drainage.
Stabling. Garages.
The GROUNDS are well-timbered and beautifully laid out, and include tennis lawn, lily ponds, paved walks, kitchen garden, meadowland, paddocks. Home Farm. Cottages.
The HOUSE will be SOLD with 50 or 208 ACRES.
Sole Agents:—Messrs. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, or Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (24,436.)

BY DIRECTION OF C. W. MENKE, ESQ.
HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
Occupying an unrivalled situation with panoramic views to the South and West.
SUNNYFIELD,
WEST HEATH-ROAD.
FREEHOLD.
A MANSION with the principal accommodation contained on two floors and comprising spacious reception hall, six reception rooms, 22 principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, nine bath rooms, model domestic offices.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED and FITTED and REPLETE with all MODERN CONVENIENCES, including central heating, independent hot water system, electric lighting and power.
The outbuildings comprise LARGE GARAGE for four-five cars, TWO CHAUFFEUR'S FLATS, LODGE, eight staff bed-rooms, staff mess room, with kitchen and bathroom; six greenhouses.
WELL-LAID-OUT GARDENS and WOODED GROUNDS
extending to about
12 ACRES.
BUILDING FRONTAGES OF APPROXIMATELY
2,000 FEET.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 4th September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by private treaty).
Solicitors, Messrs. COWARD, CHANCE and Co., 30, Mincing-lane, E.C.3.
Auctioneers,
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
THREE MILES FROM CHELTENHAM.
Close to the Race Course and Polo Ground.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
CLEEVE GRANGE,
BISHOP'S CLEEVE.
THE PICTURESQUE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE
is approached by a long Drive with Entrance Lodge and commands magnificent views to the Cotswold and Malvern Hills. It contains: Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 11 bed rooms, day and night nurseries, three bath rooms, and complete offices.
Central Heating. Electric Light. Company's Water. Modern drainage.
Stabling and garage. Home Farm. Five Cottages.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
include lawns, two full-size tennis courts, rose and rock gardens, and productive walled kitchen garden.
THE LAND is principally rich, level pasture, and the property extends in all to about
98 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. YOUNG and GILLING, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 17th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. GAMLEN, BOWERMAN and FORWARD, 3 and 4, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. YOUNG and GILLING, Promenade, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN EUAN WALLACE, M.C., M.P.
IN A FAVOURITE PART OF AYRSHIRE.
THE ESTATES OF
KILDONAN, ARNSHEEN, GLENDUISK,
AND PART OF
PINMORE,
THE WHOLE FORMING A COMPACT SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
of about
15,000 ACRES,
EASILY REACHED FROM LONDON, THE MIDLANDS, OR THE NORTH.
KILDONAN HOUSE, A NOTABLE EXAMPLE OF A MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE, WAS ERECTED BY THE PRESENT OWNER TEN YEARS AGO FROM THE DESIGNS OF MR. JAMES MILLER, R.S.A., and it stands in a beautiful position over the River Duisk surrounded by well-timbered Grounds and Woodlands. It has every convenience, an excellent water supply, and is exceptionally well planned.
Panelled entrance hall (18ft. × 17ft.) opening into panelled lounge hall (38ft. × 20ft.), dining room (30ft. 6in. × 18ft.), drawing room (36ft. 6in. × 20ft.), smoking room (30ft. × 20ft.), and billiard room (30ft. × 27ft.); 17 principal bed and dressing rooms, day and night nursery, and 10 bath rooms; ample servants' accommodation.
System of Central Heating throughout. Electric Light.
VAULTED LOGGIA ON THE WEST FRONT. SQUASH RACQUET COURT.
Excellent Garage accommodation and Stabling. Entrance Lodges, Houses and Cottages for married men.
GROUSE MOOR
YIELDING FROM 700 to 1,000 BRACE (1,009 BRACE WERE SHOT IN 1927),
and the Estate is especially suitable for pheasant shooting. Good mixed bags are obtained of blackgame, partridges, snipe, duck, hares, rabbits, &c., and there is exceptional woodcock shooting.
TROUT FISHING
IN RIVER DUISK AND IN A NUMBER OF TROUTING LOCHS.
EXCELLENT GOLF AT TURNBERRY.
THE AGRICULTURAL PORTION OF THE ESTATE CONSISTS OF SEVENTEEN FARMS,
principally Dairy or Sheep Farms, let to good tenants and in first-rate order, also several Houses, Cottages, and Feu Duties.
There is a large area of Woodland.
RENTAL (EXCLUDING THE HOUSE, SHOOTINGS, AND WOODLANDS WHICH ARE IN THE PROPRIETORS HANDS) AMOUNTS TO
£3,034 PER ANNUM.
TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Solicitors:—Messrs. LAIRD and MACINTYRE, 97, West Regent-street, Glasgow.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

SURREY.
WITHIN 25 MILES OF TOWN. 3 MILES FROM WOKING STATION, WITH ITS EXCELLENT SERVICE OF TRAINS TO AND FROM LONDON.
Adjoining a well-known Golf Course.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD. A TUDOR RESIDENCE
AND ABOUT 160 ACRES.
The House was entirely rebuilt about five years ago of old oak, brick, and tiles, and occupies a beautiful position in the centre of the property on sand and gravel soil protected by woodlands, and commands excellent views. It is approached by a long carriage drive with Lodge at entrance.
Galleried lounge hall, three oak-beamed reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, usual domestic offices.
Central Heating. Company's Electric Light, Power and Water. Telephone. Modern Drainage.
Ample Stabling and Garage accommodation. Two Cottages.
Farm buildings with model cowhouse.
Old walled garden, peach houses, tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, flagged terrace, kitchen garden, orchard, grassland.
Stream intersects the grounds.
The whole property, which is in excellent order, is ready for a purchaser to enter immediately and was the subject of an illustrated article in "Country Life."
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10,126.)

WILTSHIRE.
Between Trowbridge and Westbury.
Two miles from Trowbridge, three miles from Westbury, and 24 miles from Bristol.
THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF
ROOD ASHTON,
formerly one of the principal County Seats of Wiltshire.
380 ACRES.
THE STONE-BUILT MANSION is in the domestic Gothic style, and overlooks a heavily-timbered park. It contains six fine reception rooms surrounding a lofty central hall, also 19 principal bed and dressing rooms, 24 other bed rooms, seven bath rooms, and well-appointed offices.
Electric light. Central heating throughout. Ample water supply. Drainage on modern lines. Telephone installed. Fire appliances throughout.
Detached stabling and garage block.
Undulating pleasure grounds, cricket ground of over five acres with pavilion, lake of seven acres.
THE HOME FARM
ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN DAIRY AND CHEESE-MAKING FARMS IN THE DISTRICT,
THREE LODGES and FIVE OTHER COTTAGES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in LOTS, in conjunction with Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, at the GEORGE HOTEL, TROWBRIDGE, early in August (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. POPHAM, STARKIE and Co., 146, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames, 39, Blagrave-street, Reading, and at Basingstoke.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF W. J. SMITH, ESQ.
KENT COAST, HERNE BAY,
ON THE SUMMIT OF THE EAST CLIFF, WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF THE DOWNS, THE BANDSTAND AND BATHING CABINS.
THE FREEHOLD
FAMILY & PRIVATE HOTEL
FAIRLAWN.
Commodious premises, comprising, in a compact block, TWO MODERN RESIDENCES and THE ANNEXE OF TWO BIJOU VILLAS, containing in all
TWENTY-FIVE ROOMS,
Four bath rooms, kitchens, and offices. Garages.
GARDENS AND LAWNS.
Together with the GOODWILL of the ESTABLISHED CONNECTION and
THE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND EQUIPMENT.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE, with EARLY POSSESSION, or alternatively in SEPARATE LOTS as
PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 10th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. L. A. BLACKBOURN and SONS, High-street, Herne Bay, Kent; and 3, Staple Inn, W.C.1.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and 41, Bank-street, Ashford, Kent.

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